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# **FORT BRAGG and CAMP MACKALL**

## **Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

**FY 2007 to 2011**

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June 2007  
FINAL REPORT  
ERDC/CERL SR-07-9



# **Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall**

## **Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

**2007 to 2011**

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## **Final Report**

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Prepared for U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Bragg  
Cultural Resources Management Program  
Directorate of Public Works

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## Preface

This ICRMP was conducted for the Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate of Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina under project #124848. Funding was provided by Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request 21/2020/220/A/MIPR5CCERP3429/PO, dated 15 December 2004. The Fort Bragg technical monitor was Jeff Irwin, Cultural Resources Manager.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Project Manager was Adam Smith. Dr. Christopher White is Branch Chief, CN-C, and Dr. John T. Bandy is Chief, CN. The Director of CERL is Dr. Ilker R. Adiguzel.

CERL is an element of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Commander and Executive Director of ERDC is COL Richard B. Jenkins and the Director of ERDC is Dr. James R. Houston.

## Executive Summary

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) has been prepared in compliance with Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, utilizing guidance found in Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4. This ICRMP is a 5-year plan for the integrated management of cultural resources at Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall, North Carolina for fiscal years 2007-2011.

This ICRMP is not a decision document. Instead, it provides the Installation Commander (and those responsible for implementing the Installation Commander's decisions) with the information needed to make appropriate decisions about the management of the cultural resources at Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall.

# 1 FORT BRAGG

## INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS (ICRMPs)

Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 in accordance with Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3 require Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) at each military installation that has cultural resources. An ICRMP is a 5-year plan for compliance with cultural resources statutes, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and other requirements. It is a component of the installation master plan and the commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. ICRMPs are internal Army compliance and management plans that integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, allow for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural management, and identify compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. ICRMPs supersede and replace Historic Preservation Plans (HPP) prepared under AR 420-40 (AR 200-4 (4-1a)). Fort Bragg created an ICRMP in 2001 following Department of Defense (DoD) and Army regulations. This is an update and revision to that plan.

Although the DA PAM 200-4 serves as guidance for the outline of this ICRMP, the Cultural Resources Manager at Fort Bragg is the delegated expert on the development of the ICRMP. The installation should have the flexibility to tailor the ICRMP to its needs. Specific items required by the regulation are included in the ICRMP although they may not appear in the order given in the regulation. Moreover, the ICRMP is not an all-inclusive document. It serves not to reproduce the contents of all databases, surveys, or plans but to inform the necessary parties where this information can be obtained.

The integration of cultural resources management should happen at two levels:

- With the daily activities of the installation
- With other planning documents

It is also coordinated with outside entities.

An ICRMP supports the mission of the installation and helps the installation comply with cultural resources laws. Ideally, the ICRMP proactively guides the management of cultural resources by establishing procedures that limit and reduce potential conflicts between installation mission and compliance.

## FORT BRAGG

Fort Bragg, established in 1918 as an artillery training camp, is one of the premier military training installations in the world. It is home of the U.S. Army's only airborne corps (XVIII Airborne Corps), the Army's largest support command, and the Army's Special Forces operations. Fort Bragg is a community of more than 60,000 individuals. The population is comprised of approximately 40,000 military personnel, 11,000 dependents, and a civilian support force of 8,000, who work together as a team to support the mission of the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg. This is the largest total installation population in the Army.

**Fort Bragg's mission is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.**

Fort Bragg, "Home of the Airborne," is dedicated to supporting America's contingency force through the development and maintenance of a world class Power Projection Platform. To ensure that this goal is realized under the best possible conditions, the soldier/civilian team works together continuously to improve the training, working, and living environments of Fort Bragg's soldiers, families, and civilians.

## LOCATION

The Fort Bragg military installation is located 10 miles northwest of Fayetteville, North Carolina, in the Sandhills Region. Wilmington is 90 miles southeast, Raleigh 50 miles northeast, and Charlotte 106 miles west.

Major regional landmarks are the Cape Fear River 6 miles to the east; Interstate 95, 12 miles to the east; and Pinehurst resort and village, 28 miles to the west (Nakata Planning Group and Rust Environment and Infrastructure, 1994; 1995). Figure 1 shows the location of Fort Bragg.

Fort Bragg is irregularly shaped and covers 153,562 acres within four counties. The cantonment is located in Cumberland County, with the range and training areas in Hoke, Cumberland, Harnett, and Moore counties.

Camp Mackall, located within Scotland, Moore, and Richmond counties, has 7,935 acres.

Total installation acreage is 161,597; including, Army-acquired portions of Pope AFB and one satellite site totaling 100 acres. In 1986, the Army purchased the 12,733 acre Northern Training Area (NTA), located north of the Lower Little River. In 1995, the Army purchased the 100 acre McLean-Thompson tract east of Simmons Army Airfield. The Overhills property, a 10,580 acre tract of land primarily in Harnett and Cumberland counties, was purchased in 1997.

Camp Mackall has three additions--the 366 acre Rushing tract in 1990, 124 acre Green tract in 1994, and the 884 acre Williams tract in 1995.\*

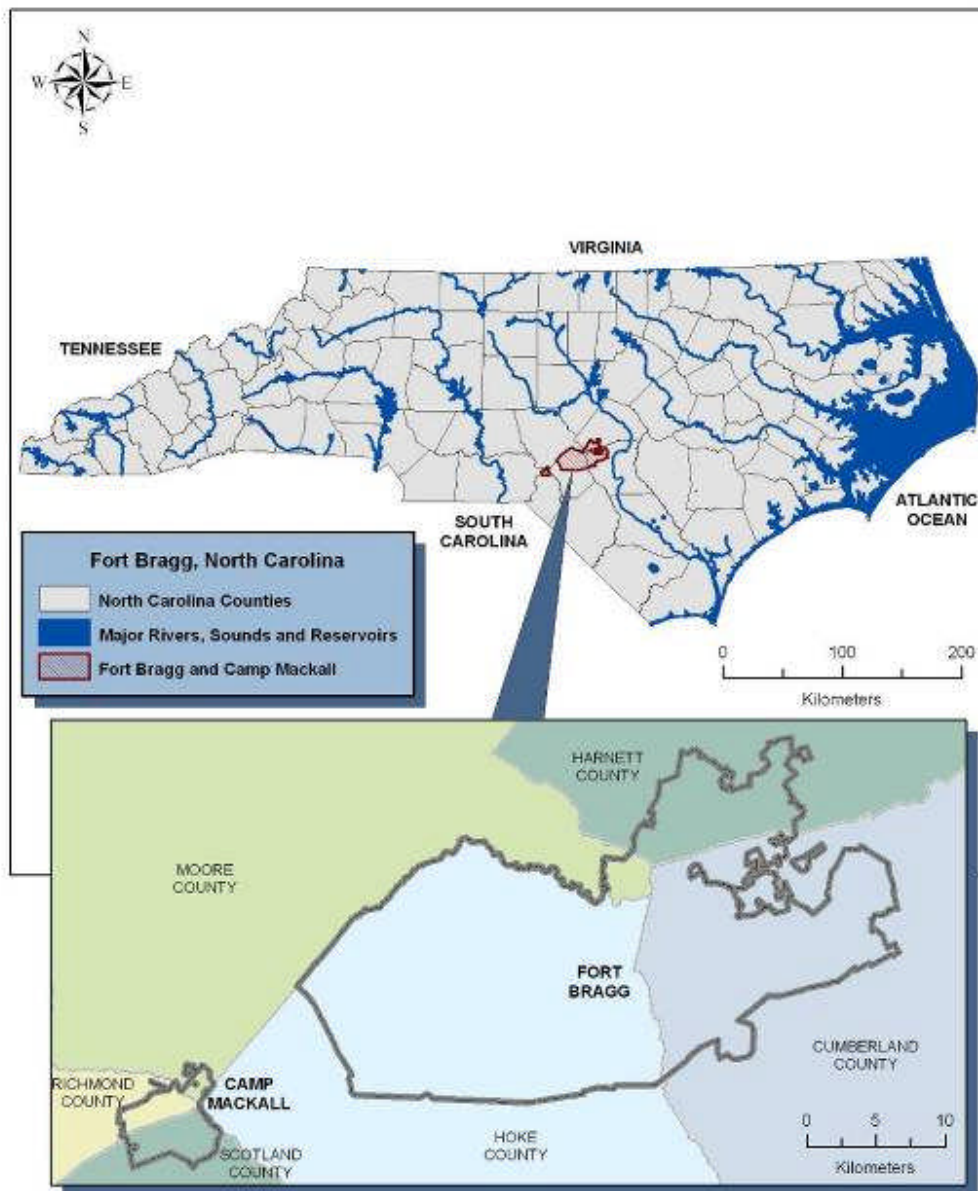


Figure 1. Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall location maps (courtesy Fort Bragg CRMP).

\* Adapted from the Fort Bragg Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, 2001.

## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall are located in the Sandhills physiographic province, a narrow band of xeric, sandy uplands stretching from the Carolinas south/southwest to Georgia. In North Carolina, the Sandhills are within the inner Coastal Plain, just east of the Fall Line in a climatic Subtropical-Temperate Zone. Bedrock in this area is composed of volcanic slate and is generally encountered at depths of 200 to 400 feet (ft) below ground surface (USDA 1984). Overlying this bedrock are Cretaceous period (135–65 million years ago, or mya) sands and gravel (Bartlett 1967; USDA 1984:2) attributed to the lower Cape Fear and upper Middendorf formations. Atop the Cretaceous sands and gravels are Tertiary period sands (65–2 mya) on the eastern edge of the Sandhills. The Orangeburg Scarp runs southwest-northeast at an elevation of 60 to 70 m, representing the highest ocean advancement during Pliocene through Pleistocene times (Bartlett 1967). While sand predominates throughout the Sandhills and rock outcrops are extremely rare, several sandstone outcrops occur on top of Middendorf beds characterized by little soil development and prominent ferruginous sandstone occurring along narrow hilltops.

## CLIMATE

Fort Bragg lies within the transition zone between the Coastal Plains and the Piedmont Plateau region of the Carolinas. The humid subtropical climate of this region is marked by high humidity and the absence of extreme winter temperatures. Even during driest months, Fort Bragg receives a monthly average of more than 2.5 inches of precipitation. The average daily minimum temperature in January is 30° Fahrenheit (F), while the average daily maximum temperature in July is 90° F. Rainfall is ample all year but markedly greater during summer and early fall. Thunderstorms are especially frequent in summer. Tropical storms and hurricanes that strike southeast coastal areas, usually bring heavy rain to the area. Winter storms sometimes bring snow to Fort Bragg.

## MISSION STATEMENTS

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

- Preserve the peace and security, and provide for the defense of the United States, the Territories, Commonwealths, and Possessions, and any areas occupied by the United States
- Support national policies
- Implement national objectives
- Overcome any nations responsible for aggressive acts that imperil the peace and security of the United States

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\* Adapted from the Fort Bragg Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, 2001.



## **INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND**

Fort Bragg is part of the Southeast Region Office (SERO) of the Installation Management Command. SERO encompasses 16 installations in 8 states and 1 territory.

- Provide equitable, effective and efficient management of Army installations worldwide to support mission readiness and execution, enable the well-being of soldiers, civilians and family members, improve infrastructure, and preserve the environment.

## **U.S. GARRISON, FORT BRAGG**

Provide the people, infrastructure, and services to train, sustain, mobilize, and rapidly deploy America's forces while enhancing the environment, security, and well-being of the greater Fort Bragg community.

## **FORT BRAGG CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Although some cultural resources management efforts were undertaken in earlier years, the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) at Fort Bragg began to take its modern form in the mid-1990s with the hiring of a Program Manager. The program has since grown and accomplished many major initiatives. The CRMP is now a significant part of the overall environmental program at Fort Bragg. The CRMP has allowed for recognition of the diversity and significance of cultural resources on the installation and it has facilitated compliance with federal laws and regulations that guide historic preservation and cultural resource management. Further, the CRMP has evolved into a model program that maintains the highest standards of professionalism and responsible, proactive stewardship.

There are nine major components of the CRMP that involve sustained, regular activity, future objectives, and/or specific initiatives for compliance or stewardship. These components are outlined briefly below and are addressed in more detail throughout this document.

- Inventory
- Section 106
- American Indian Consultation
- Mitigations
- Curation
- Information Management
- Research
- Historic Property Monitoring
- Outreach

## *INVENTORY*

The most significant component in terms of the history of the CRMP and its most fundamental compliance requirement, inventory includes the identification and documentation of historic properties, i.e., archeological sites, historic buildings, structures, landscapes, cemeteries. In addition to the survey of natural and built environments, this component includes evaluations of sites and properties for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

## *SECTION 106*

Another major component of the CRMP is the requirement to meet Section 106 of the NRHP, whereby the effects of all undertakings on historic properties must be considered. Where effects are likely, alternatives to the undertaking that will avoid or minimize the effect(s) must be pursued. When necessary, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is required to resolve adverse effects. With a substantial number of historic properties and an extremely active installation, the demand for Section 106 compliance is high. Section 106 compliance is an explicit requirement of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and is generally conducted with analysis necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

## *AMERICAN INDIAN CONSULTATION*

The CRMP serves as the primary agent for coordinating and facilitating formal and informal consultation with American Indian Nations as required by federal laws and regulations. As consultation is intended to result in enduring relationships and as new concerns may arise, this requirement is recurring.

## *MITIGATIONS*

Historically Section 106 review of undertakings at Fort Bragg has resulted in several adverse effects to historic properties. In each case through compliance with federal regulations 36 CFR 800, the CRMP has initiated and coordinated execution of Memoranda of Agreements or Programmatic Agreements to mitigate the adverse effects. These mitigations, while typically avoided, require a significant amount of time investment. The CRMP has averaged roughly one mitigation per year over several years.

## *CURATION*

With the completion of numerous archeological and architectural surveys, evaluations, and mitigation projects; and the accumulation of associated records, artifacts, and archived material related to historic properties; the CRMP must store and track a substantial collection of objects and documents in a curation facility. Ongoing compliance work makes curation a regular objective of the

CRMP as new material is frequently incorporated into the collections. A shortage of space presents challenges for providing short-term curation and determining permanent curation arrangements.

### ***INFORMATION MANAGEMENT***

As the CRMP collects data on sites, properties and projects, and as the CRMP is integrated with other installation level offices and programs, the need to manage large amounts of diversified information has become a key component of the CRMP. Of particular importance are several types of information and several databases currently operating within the CRMP. A Geographical Information System (GIS) database includes all information on archeological survey coverage, the distribution of sites, district boundaries, etc. GIS data is linked to information on sites that is generated through artifact inventories and site monitoring. Data on collections, including artifact catalogs, and site form data are entered and maintained in a database that can be linked to GIS. A project review tracking database exists as well, where Section 106 reviews are tracked. Information management is a critical foundation that enables compliance with the NHPA, its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as 36 CFR 79.

### ***RESEARCH***

Research is considered a foundation element of the CRMP as it serves to inform the collection of data at various levels. Surveys and evaluations require that properties be considered and evaluated in appropriate historical context, which is established and updated through research. Mitigations generally involve recovery of archeological data or the creation of historical documentation and reports that are based on research. In addition to research as an embedded construct within cultural resources management, the CRMP has engaged in specialized research projects, either through individual staff efforts, hired consultants, or partnerships. Such research has ranged from palynological studies to oral history.

### ***HISTORIC PROPERTY MONITORING***

With hundreds of buildings and archeological sites that are eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP, the CRMP has initiated an annual monitoring program where sites, buildings, and cemeteries are visited regularly and inspected. Monitoring provides an important method of ensuring that properties are maintained and/or protected as well as a means of discovering processes or conditions that may threaten properties. Historic property monitoring can be considered a basic requirement for compliance with Section 111 of the NHPA as well as the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

## ***OUTREACH***

Fort Bragg has been a progressive steward of cultural resources for decades and with the development of the CRMP, the installation now stands as a regional leader in historic preservation and stewardship. The CRMP exercises this leadership through a dynamic outreach and education effort that includes partnerships, special events and activities, and frequent interaction with local audiences in tours, presentations, and research requests. Outreach should be considered a fundamental requirement of responsible stewardship as required by the NHPA. Outreach and public involvement should also be integrated into actions as required by 36 CFR 800.

## **TENANTS**

### **FORCES COMMAND (FORSCOM)**

FORSCOM is a major Army command and the Army component of U.S. Atlantic Command. They:

- Train, mobilize, deploy, and sustain combat ready forces capable of operating in a joint and combined environment to meet world-wide operational commitments.
- Develop and care for people.
- Optimize available resources.
- Establish and improve power projection platforms.

The goals for FORSCOM are:

- Maximize the combat readiness and deployability of Active Component /Reserve Component forces to meet operational commitments.
- Provide a climate that attracts, develops, and retains quality people.
- Achieve enduring power projection platforms and installations of excellence, which provide a predictable standard quality of life.
- Ensure effective stewardship of resources.
- Manage change creatively to control our destiny and improve our Army.

### **XVIII CORPS**

The XVIII Corps mission is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

Major XVIII Airborne Corps units at Fort Bragg include the XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery, 82nd Airborne Division, 20th Engineer Brigade, 18th Aviation Brigade, 16th Military Police Brigade, 525th Military Intelligence Brigade, 44th Medical Brigade, 35th Signal Brigade, 18th Corps Finance Group, and 18th Personnel Group. Other major units are the 1st Corps Support Command (COSCOM), U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Joint Special Operations Command, John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, 1st Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) Region Headquarters, and Womack Army Medical Center.

## OTHER TENANTS

In addition to U.S. Army personnel stationed at Fort Bragg, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Army Reserve, and National Guard personnel train at the installation. Pope AFB is the home of the 43d Airlift Wing and the 23d Fighter Group. Air and ground crews train at Pope for battlefield missions with the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne Division. U.S. Marine Corps 10th Regiment has five artillery battalions which annually spend two four-week periods training at Fort Bragg, usually in March and October, accompanied by their service support elements.

National Guard and Reserve units are scheduled for two weeks of active duty annually plus weekends throughout the year. An average year has sixty-six Reserve Component (RC) units totaling approximately 7,613 personnel conducting active duty training annually. RC units conduct extensive weekend training most weekends of the year. An average of 254 units is scheduled each year with 34,376 personnel involved. Major combat units from the North Carolina and South Carolina Army National Guards include the 30th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) (Enhanced) (NCARNG), with one armor battalion (M1 tanks), two mechanized battalions (M113 or Bradley Fighting Vehicles), one combat engineer battalion, one artillery battalion; and the 113th Field Artillery Brigade.\*

## TRAINING

Training activities for units assigned to Fort Bragg are conducted primarily during September through May, with the June to August period dominated by National Guard and Reserve units.

Training to sustain readiness is Fort Bragg's most important activity. Operational Readiness training progresses from individual and platoon training to extensive brigade-size operations. Annual Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP), Combined Arms Live Fire Exercises (CALFEX), and artillery firing exercises are the primary training vehicles for the 82d Airborne Division and XVIII Corps units and for Air Force Units conducting close air support training.

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\* Adapted from the Fort Bragg Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, 2001.

Because all aspects of ground and air forces use the Fort Bragg complex to conduct required training, Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall provide for a wide variety of military uses, from fixed range rifle fire to aerial drops of equipment to Special Forces training. Designated training areas on Fort Bragg include areas for individual (non-field) proficiency and familiarization activities and extensive field training areas.

Training activities include weapons qualifications, training conducted on ranges designed for specific weapons, and field training appropriate to the mission of the training unit. Effective training reflects actual combat conditions, and training maneuvers must be as realistic and on the same scale as battlefield conditions. Typical infantry activities involved in unit training include ground movements, air operations, weapons firing, and the development of bivouac and defensive positions.

The battalion-size element is the greatest user of the training areas at Fort Bragg. Each unit will participate in one or two field training exercises (FTX) in preparation for an annual ARTEP. In addition, each infantry battalion conducts a CALFEX each year. The FTXs are restricted to non-firing activities and do not exercise airmobile capabilities. Some use of tactical air support is normal. Each brigade conducts an exercise annually to test on a large scale the ability of the unit in airborne, airmobile, ground tactics, and coordinated live-fire assaults. Weapons normally available to the Commander; including air defense artillery, gunships, and close air support; support these exercises.

In addition to these ground training activities, airfield operations involving the use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft are conducted throughout the year at Fort Bragg. Air operations, conducted either for training purposes or in support of a training mission, constitute a significant portion of training activities on Fort Bragg. There are three general types of air operations conducted on the installation: (1) troop and equipment movements, (2) close air support, and (3) airborne (parachute) drops. Over 300 rotary-wing aircraft are assigned to Fort Bragg and are flown from the 3,500-foot runway at Simmons Army Airfield. Close air support of ground combat troops is an important aspect of readiness training, involving both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft. Firing from rotary-wing aircraft involves grenades, rockets, machine guns fired forward of the aircraft, and machine guns fired from mounts on the sides. Bombing and firing of forward-firing weapons from high-performance aircraft is conducted into all impact areas.

A typical day's training activities (six-year average with 330 training days per year) includes:

- 663 soldiers taking part in 14 live-fire events on fixed firing ranges,

- 497 soldiers taking part in 15 live-fire training events using impact areas/observation posts,
- 25 soldiers taking part in one demolition event,
- 430 soldiers involved in seven personnel paradrops and six equipment drops,
- 5,278 soldiers utilizing various training areas throughout the post,
- 528 aircraft sorties, and
- 1,193 active duty personnel from off-post units (Army National Guard, Marines, Navy Seals, foreign services, etc.).\*

## BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC)

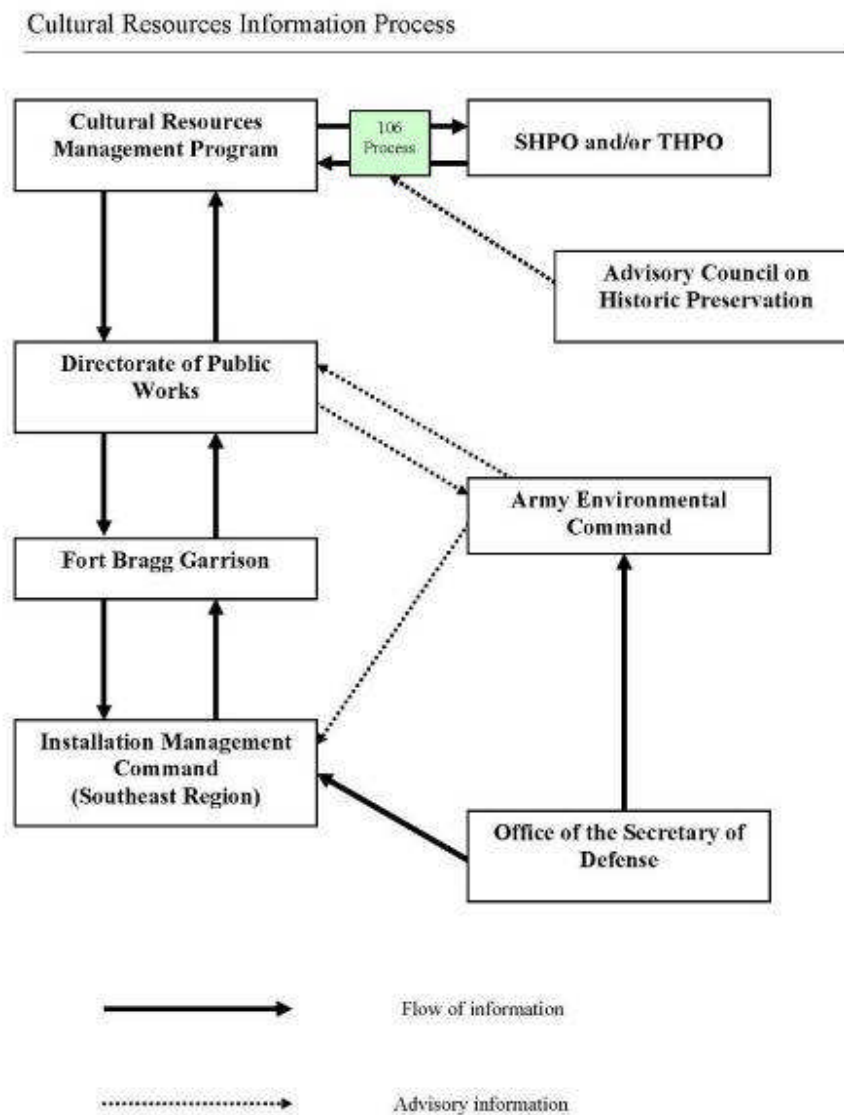
The BRAC Commission recommendations for reshaping DoDs infrastructure and force structure became official on November 9, 2005 and are available at [www.brac.gov/finalreport.asp](http://www.brac.gov/finalreport.asp). The recommendations are that all Pope Air Force Base real property accountability will be transferred to Fort Bragg; the Army's 7th Special Forces Group will move to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade Combat Team (BCT), 82d Airborne Division will be activated; and European-based forces will relocate to Fort Bragg. Relocate Headquarters US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), Headquarters US Army Reserve Command (USARC), and Headquarters FORSCOM VIP Explosive Ordnance Support to Fort Bragg/Pope. The 43rd Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft will move from Pope to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas; the 23rd Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft will move to Moody Air Force Base, Georgia; and disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station, West Virginia, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Fort Bragg/Pope to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field Air Guard Station. Close Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, Pennsylvania, and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's eight C-130H aircraft to Fort Bragg/Pope to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit. DoD has until September 15, 2011 to complete implementation of these recommendations.

## AUDIENCE

Who are the ICRMP directed to and who will be integrating the ICRMP into their planning process and using it on a regular basis for protection of cultural resources?

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\* Adapted from the Fort Bragg Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, 2001.



**Figure 2. Cultural Resources Information Process.**

## INSTALLATION

The seven primary users of the ICRMP at the activity level are:

- Master Planning
- Natural Resources
- Range Control
- NEPA
- Building design/maintenance
- Landscape maintenance
- Legal counsel



## OUTSIDE AGENCIES

The following organizations are directly involved with cultural resources protection at Fort Bragg and will have a copy of the ICRMP at their office:

- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Native American Tribal Governments

## STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

Statutes and regulations that pertain to the management of cultural resources on Army installations are listed below (in the online version links to each statute and regulation are in blue). For a description of each, refer to Chapter 3 of DA PAM 200-4.

### STATUTES

- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979—[ARPA](#)—16 USC 470aa-470ll
- National Environmental Policy Act—[NEPA](#)—42 USC 4321-4370c
- [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended](#)—[NHPA](#)—16 USC 470-470w
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990—[NAGPRA](#)—25 USC 3001-3013
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act—[AIRFA](#)—42 USC 1996

### EXECUTIVE ORDERS

- [EO13007](#)—Indian Sacred Sites
- [EO13175](#)—Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments
- [EO13287](#)—Preserve America

### PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA

- Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated April 29, 1994: [Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments](#).

### FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE

To search for Federal Regulations online visit  
<http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html>

- Department of the Interior, [Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections, 36 CFR 79](#)

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic Properties, [36 CFR 400](#)
- Department of the Interior, Native American Graves Protection and Reparation Act Regulations, [43 CFR 10](#)
- [Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards](#)

## MILITARY REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE

- Department of Defense, [DoD Instruction 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program](#)
- Department of the Army, [AR 200-4](#)
- Department of the Army, [DA Pamphlet 200-4](#): Cultural Resources Management

## 2 CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section outlines a chronological sequence and interpretive overview of pre-historic and historic cultures of the southeastern Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces of North Carolina. The association of artifacts and other features of the archeological record with specific geographic areas and temporal periods provide the basis for modeling culture chronology and settlement patterning. The nature of those archeological elements and their descriptions allow the development of interpretive or explanatory models.

**Table 1. Major Culture Periods and Diagnostics.**

Stage	Cultural Period/Phase	Date	Diagnostics
Anglo/African American Historic	Fort Bragg	A.D. 1918-Present	Wire nails, screw top bottles, machine made clear glass bottles, machine made brick, cement, decaled whiteware
	Reconstruction and Early Twentieth Century	A.D. 1865-1917	Cut and wire nails, amethyst bottle glass, brown bottle glass, whiteware, stoneware, machine made brick
	Civil War	A.D. 1861-1865	Cut and handwrought nails, stoneware, green/blue scalloped edged transfer printed pearlware, whiteware, green bottle glass, aqua bottle glass, handmade brick
	Antebellum	A.D. 1783-1860	
	American Revolution	A.D. 1776-1783	Handwrought nails, dark green bottle glass, pearlware, creamware, stoneware, flintlocks, kaolin pipes, handmade brick
	Colonial Expansion and Permanent Settlement	A.D. 1725-1775	
	Early Exploration and Failed Settlement	A.D. 1526-1725	
Late Woodland	Proto-historic	A.D. 1400-1600	Small amounts of European trade goods and some indigenous goods made in European style
	Dan River, Haw River, Pee Dee, and Uwharrie	A.D. 800-1500	Caraway and Pee Dee small triangular points. Clay or grog tempered ceramic
Middle Woodland	Yadkin, Hanover, Cape Fear	300 B.C. – A.D. 800	Yadkin triangular points. Crushed stone, clay or grog tempered ceramics

Stage	Cultural Period/Phase	Date	Diagnostics
Early Woodland	Badin, New River	1000-300 B.C	Gypsy, Swananoa, Badin triangular, and other small crude stemmed points and knives. Limestone tempered ceramics
Late Archaic	Terminal (Stallings and Thoms Creek)	3,000-1,000 B.C.	Savannah River Small Stemmed points and knives, fiber tempered pottery, coarse sand tempered punctuated pottery, soapstone vessels
Middle Archaic	Stanly, Marrow Mountain, Cuilford, Halifax	6,000 – 3,000 B.C.	Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax points and knives
Early Archaic	Kirk/Palmer	8,500 – 6,000 B.C.	Kirk/Palmer Corner-notched, Kirk Serrated and Stemmed, Big Sandy side-notched, Kanawha, and Mac-Corkle points and knives. Formal unifacial and beveled tools
Paleoindian	Late, or Transitional, Paleoindian	8,550 – 7,550 B.C.	Beaver Lake, Quad, Dalton, and Hardaway points
	Middle Paleoindian	8,950 – 8,550 B.C.	Cumberland, Simpson, and Suwannee points
	Early Paleoindian	9,250-8,950 B.C.	Clovis-like points

Data taken from Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2004; Table 3-01 pg. 15

## PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (10,500–8,000 B.C.)<sup>\*</sup>

Most documented Paleoindian sites in the Southeast are thought to date from about 10,500–8,000 B.C. (Anderson et al. 1996:7). Although absolute dates for Paleoindian sites are scarce in the Southeast, the Early Paleoindian subperiod is marked by Clovis-like point types and is thought to date to ca. 9,250–8,950 B.C. The Middle Paleoindian subperiod is thought to date from ca. 8,950–8,550 B.C. and is marked by Clovis variants (e.g., the Cumberland, Simpson, and Suwannee) that include smaller fluted and unfluted lanceolate points, and fluted and unfluted forms with broad blades and constricted haft elements (Anderson et al. 1996:11–12, Figure 1.2). The Late, or Transitional, Paleoindian subperiod is thought to date from ca. 8,550–7,550 B.C. (Daniel 1998:3) and is characterized by the Beaver Lake and Quad types and fluted and unfluted Dalton and Hardaway types.

<sup>\*</sup> Dates in this section are presented as B.C., or uncorrected radiocarbon years in the Gregorian calendar.

Paleoindian peoples occupied the western Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont Plateau at a time when the climatic and biotic environments were potentially quite different than present. Radical and presumably rapid changes in the biotic environment coincided with the extinction of between approximately 30 species of large mammals in mid-latitude North America. Among the impacted species were 12 genera of grazers that were possibly of economic importance for human hunters/gatherers. Presumed cultural adaptations to shifting climatic and biotic environmental conditions are often used to distinguish between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (e.g., Caldwell 1958; Cleland 1976). Archeological evidence denoting substantial shifts in subsistence economies between these periods, however, is inconclusive, with some researchers now stressing “adaptive continuity” between Paleoindian and Early Archaic groups (Meltzer and Smith 1986).

Settlement models for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods have taken a number of directions over the past 25 years (for a concise summary see Anderson and Sassaman 1996a:21–28). In general, models have attempted to explain the distribution and type of Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites in relation to regionally varying resources (faunal, botanical, or lithic) presumed critical to group subsistence. In a recent study that summarizes the characteristics and geographic distribution of 189 Paleoindian projectile points found in North Carolina, Daniel (1997) noted a “relative absence” of points from the Coastal Plain. It was speculated that both the absence of high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic sources in the Coastal Plain and post-depositional soil erosion processes that tend to expose points on the surface of deflated uplands in the Piedmont contributed to the low representation of Paleoindian points in the Coastal Plain. One of the Clovis points in the Coastal Plain collection was found on site 31HK118 at Fort Bragg. Though previously identified as a nonlocal black chert, careful inspection of this Clovis indicates it may be aphyric rhyolite. This represents the only Clovis point curated at Fort Bragg. Two other fluted points, also found on 31HK118, are known to exist but are currently not curated on the installation.

## **EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,500–6,000 B.C.)**

Research models of Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement and subsistence systems in the Southeast region have tended to depict a general trend toward more expedient technologies (Binford 1979) and a mixture of collector/forager adaptive strategies (Binford 1980). Geographically wide-ranging adaptations are indicated by analyses of hafted bifaces from collections in the South Atlantic region (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Anderson and Schuldenrein 1983; Sassaman et al. 1988) with lithic raw materials used to manufacture hafted bifaces occurring at distances of up to 300 km (187 mi) from their sources (Anderson and Joseph 1988:130). This apparent mobility, when contextualized with a gradual reduction in the frequency of lithic raw materials as one moves away from the source loca-

tions, suggests minimal social boundaries between groups during the Early Holocene. Syntheses of regional data, such as Anderson and Joseph's (1988) treatment of the upper Savannah River basin, suggest that Early Archaic assemblages represent various types of short-term camps or residential locations such as base camps, foraging camps and special-purpose (resources extraction) sites (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Anderson and Joseph 1988:129; O'Steen et al. 1986). There does appear to be some level of social aggregation in the fall during the period of the greatest resources availability to exchange information and establish and/or maintain social networks.

The chronology of the Early Archaic period in the Southeast is marked by an initial transitional or terminal Paleoindian phase characterized by a sequence of diagnostic projectile point types beginning with lanceolate Dalton forms (ca. 8,500–7,900 B.C.). Hardaway-Daltons and Hardaway Side-Notched points follow (ca. 8,000–7,000 B.C.; Justice 1987:43), presenting an effective technological and temporal bridge between the late Paleoindian Dalton forms and the Early Archaic corner-notched points, i.e., Palmer, Big Sandy, and Kirk (ca. 7,500–6,900 B.C.). At Fort Bragg only 16 Hardaway-Daltons and Hardaway Side-Notched points have been found to date, some 93 corner-notched points have been documented. Thus, while we speak of the above Early Archaic and Early Holocene trends (i.e., Anderson and Hanson 1988; Daniel 1994, 1998), we should be cognizant of the potential for temporal and/or technological distinctions between transitional Paleoindian and Early Archaic to become meaningless. The Early Archaic ends with the sequence of bifurcate-base types such as MacCorkle, St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha (ca. 6,900–6,000 B.C.) (Daniel 1994:4).

## MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD (6,000–3,000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period is traditionally viewed as a period of gradually increasing population and territorial circumscription. Concomitant changes in the seasonality and spatial distribution of food resources throughout eastern North America are associated with archeological sites beginning to exhibit a certain degree of functional specificity. While sedentism and the seeds of social complexity may have been planted in the Mid-Holocene riverine settlements of the Mid-south and Midwest, this was clearly not the case everywhere.

In the Piedmont of North and South Carolina, while there is an increase in population density in the Middle Archaic, differentiation of land use into settlement hierarchies is not apparent. The majority of Middle Archaic Piedmont sites are small, low-density lithic scatters widespread across the landscape (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Ward 1983). During the Mid-Holocene, though possibly due to an inability to clearly define Middle Archaic components, groups seem to have proliferated in the Piedmont and Sandhills while the Coastal Plain is seemingly abandoned and many researchers are quick to associate the dearth of sites on the

Coastal Plain to a lack of resources (e.g., the development of pine barrens during the Mid-Holocene) (Anderson 1996a; Larson 1980; Sassaman 1995a). Site distribution is widespread across the landscape and their assemblages are simple and expedient; the formal tools of the Early Archaic give way to the hafted biface as the primary tool in the Middle Archaic tool kit (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Claggett and Cable 1982; Poplin et al. 1993; Sassaman and Anderson 1995).

Recognition of a Middle Archaic presence in the Sandhills is facilitated primarily by the occurrence of diagnostic projectile points initially characterized from stratified sites in the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), and from the Tennessee and Little Tennessee River Valleys (Chapman 1985). Temporally, the Middle Archaic period is often subdivided into three phases of technological traditions. Kirk Stemmed/ Serrated points (ca. 6,000–5,800 B.C.) and Stanly Stemmed points (ca. 6,000–5,500 B.C.) mark the emergence of a technological change from the preceding corner-notched tradition. These points are followed by the small, broad-bladed variety of Morrow Mountain (Type I) and the narrow-bladed variety of Morrow Mountain (Type II) contracting-stemmed points, both of which appear to range in age from about 5,500–4,000 B.C. Guilford lanceolate points represent the third phase (4,000–3,000 B.C.). There is some evidence for Guilfords and Morrow Mountains occurring contemporaneously within the same tool kit (Anderson et al. 1979:91; Goodyear et al. 1979:204).

## **LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD (3,000–1,000 B.C.)**

The Late Archaic period in the eastern Woodlands is viewed as a period of increasing population, sedentism, group size, and organizational complexity (Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). This period is characterized by cultures that made efficient use of their local environments in ways that exhibit more regional distinction than observed for the preceding periods. The increased level of sedentism may have required an expansion of storage technology, and provided an opportunity for kin groups and/or individuals to control resources. Initially indicated in the Mid-Holocene, long-distance trade networks are more extensive during this period, as raw material and goods exchanged over wide areas suggest the development of reciprocal trade relations between distant communities.

The temporary coalescence of several small bands at strategic procurement locations is inferred from the evidence for both large and small base camp sites. By about 1,700 B.C. large shell midden sites along the coast of South Carolina, and in the floodplains of major rivers in the interior Coastal Plain region, provide evidence for population aggregation, permanent architecture, intensive exploitation of diverse resources, tool and craft manufacture, and ceremonious burial customs (Sassaman 1993:74–75; Sassaman 1995b:51–52; Stoltman 1974:51–54; Trinkley 1980, 1990:8–12). The concomitant presence of small, non-shell riverine and marsh-edge habitation, and inter-riverine resources extraction sites, suggests

annual group fissioning and a shifting schedule of residential mobility conforming to spatially and temporally discontinuous resources.

The 2,300 years comprising the Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland periods are those of the nascence of ceramic technology along the Atlantic Coast. In the Savannah River valley, perforated soapstone disks or slabs, presumably used in basket or bladder cooking, appeared about 3,000 B.C. (Sassaman 1993:185). Soapstone-slab technology was followed by the innovation of ceramic vessel technology at about 2,500 B.C. Early vessels along the North Carolina coast were tempered with a variety of substances including fiber (Spanish moss), soapstone, and crushed pottery, or stone such as (1) hornblende, (2) muscovite or (3) hornblende schist. Vessels typically were shallow, oval forms with slab-built, flat bottoms (often bearing woven textile impressions), and thick, low, vertical walls with lug handles. The vessels were probably not placed directly over a heat source but instead were used as stone-boiling containers (Sassaman 1993). The inclusion of crushed soapstone in ceramic vessels and the similarity in vessel form among early pottery reflects a continuity of coevolving technologies.

In addition to steatite vessels, the stone tool industry of the Late Archaic is largely characterized by the Savannah River hafted biface. Originally defined in two size categories, Large and Small Savannah River (Coe 1964), these bifaces seem to occur in a range of sizes, perhaps more reflective of variable use life and resharpening episodes more so than discrete size categories. Storage technology using baskets, subterranean containers, and steatite vessels, appears to proliferate in the archeological record during this period.

## EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD (1,000–300 B.C.)

Data on Early Woodland period sites in the southern Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont provinces of North Carolina are scarce. Most models of Early Woodland lifeways for this region are based on data from adjacent geographic areas. Ward (1983:70–71) suggests that Archaic traditions persisted into the Woodland period in the Piedmont of North Carolina and a similar conclusion has been reached by Sassaman's (1993) research on the Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The late Archaic Small Savannah River Stemmed point type is followed by the Gypsy Stemmed type, which is a somewhat smaller stemmed point made of a wider range of stone types. The Gypsy Stemmed type has been found in the earliest ceramic-bearing zones at the Doerschuk and Gaston sites along with Badin pottery and Badin triangular points (Oliver 1985:204). In the final expression of the Savannah River-like stemmed points, the Swannanoa Stemmed types appear to follow the Gypsy Stemmed type and have been found at the Warren Wilson site in context with soapstone bowl fragments and triangular points (Keel 1976:196–198; Oliver 1985:207).



Pottery types include cord-marked, fabric-impressed, and plain varieties constructed of hard, compact paste with a very fine river-sand temper, similar to the Middle Woodland Vincent series pottery of the Roanoke Basin, Virginia (Coe 1964:101–102; South 1959). The primary vessel forms were simple, straight-sided jars with conical bases, and shallow bowls with rounded bases. Neither form was decorated. Vessels were coil-built and pressed with a paddle wrapped with simple, twined cord or a fabric of twined-weft cords plaited over broad warps. The thickness of the vessel walls ranged from .5–1.0 cm, with an average of about .6 cm. The predominance of cord-marking, a rise in the popularity of simple-stamping, and a decline in the popularity of simple-stamping, respectively, characterized the three region variations the Deep Creek series, the Cape Fear series, and the Deptford series.

## MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD (300 B.C.–A.D. 800)

The Middle Woodland period along the coast of South Carolina seems to be characterized by a much dispersed settlement pattern. While Middle Woodland period shell midden sites are found along the coast of South Carolina, the abundance of oyster shell, worked shell, carved bone items, and clay balls, characteristic of the Early Woodland middens are gone. Small sites, located along marsh edges in the Tidewater and interior Coastal Plain, appear to be more common during this period (Anderson et al. 1982; Klein et al. 1994; Trinkley 1989). Site structure at interior marsh-edge locations suggests seasonal or short-term campsites for small groups differing little from the Early Woodland period pattern. Site distribution and settlement models for the southern coastal region of North Carolina, that might corroborate or refute models developed either from the coastal region of South Carolina or the interior Coastal Plain in the northern region of North Carolina, have yet to be developed.

An often-cited feature of the Middle Woodland period on the Carolina coast is the extensive distribution of low sand burial mounds (MacCord 1966; Phelps 1983; Poplin et al. 1993). Phelps (1983:35) noted that the association of platform pipes, polished stone gorgets, triangular blades, and conch-shell cups suggested similarity to more southerly traditions. As a result of excavations at the Cold Morning site, the question has been raised whether such burials were in fact interred in "mounds" or rather, in natural sand ridges or erosional remnants thereof (Coe et al. 1980; Ward and Wilson 1980). Further doubt about the integrity of this cultural tradition as Middle Woodland arises from the near absence of chronometric data and a lack of understanding of the chronological position of the pottery associated with these mound burials.

There were several changes in ceramic technology during the Middle Woodland period: fiber-tempering dies out and is superseded by sand-tempering on the South Carolina coast; limestone-tempering appears in the Hamp's Landing series

on the southern coast of North Carolina and in the Wando series of northern South Carolina; the size grade of sand used to temper Deep Creek series ware appears to shift from coarse to medium; and Mount Pleasant series ware exhibits an increase in the proportion of granule and pebble-sized particles in the northern coastal region. Vessel shapes of Middle Woodland period pottery include larger jars with conical bases and cylindrical walls, a shift that emphasizes the intensified use of ceramic containers as primary cooking vessels. The carved-paddle stamping technique which first emerges in the Refuge and Deptford phases in South Carolina and in the Hamp's Landing, Deep Creek and New River series in North Carolina is expanded to include wrapped-paddle cord-marking, fabric and net-impressing in the Hamp's Landing, New River and Deep Creek series, although trends in surface-treatment types during the Middle Woodland period have not been thoroughly studied.

## LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (A.D. 800–1500)

During the Late Woodland period, the economic, organizational, and possibly ideological structures of the Mississippian culture developed over much of the southeastern United States. The hallmark of the Mississippian economy—corn agriculture—was well established in the Piedmont by about A.D. 1200 (Ward 1983:73). Current reconstructions suggest that the settlement pattern of the Late Woodland period continued to be relatively dispersed, but with site locations concentrated along the sounds, estuaries, major rivers and their tributaries (Phelps 1983:39). Site types have been interpreted as including large villages, villages, and seasonal camps. While sites on the estuaries provide evidence for subsistence activities which focused on seasonally abundant maritime resources such as anadromous fish or shellfish, most sites seem to be located where agriculture, hunting, gathering, and fishing could all be accomplished within the same catchment area (Phelps 1983:40). Three culture areas have been proposed for coastal North Carolina which conform to ethnohistorically recorded linguistic regions: Algonkian speakers on the northern coastal margin represented by the Colington phase pottery; Iroquoian speakers occupying the northern interior Coastal Plain represented by the Cashie phase pottery; and Siouan speakers in the southern coastal zone represented by Uwharrie, Dan River, and Haw River phase pottery. Archeologically, these culture areas are recognized by regional differences in ceramics and notable differences in burial customs and architectural forms.

While villages eventually emerge in the Late Woodland period of the Piedmont, there is a conspicuous absence of permanent or semi-permanent Woodland period villages in the Sandhills. Indeed Woodland sites on Fort Bragg can be generally characterized as ranging from small ephemeral upland camps to small habitation sites located along stream margins, quite often on toe ridges or ridge slopes overlooking springheads or streams. Woodland sites are found across the

landscape in upland and lowland settings, with no obvious distinction in the types of landforms utilized between the Archaic and Woodland periods (Idol 1999:284). In fact, many multicomponent sites on Fort Bragg reveal a common prehistoric land use pattern throughout the Holocene. There is one fairly conspicuous difference in land use between Archaic and Woodland sites, however, in an apparent tendency for Woodland folks to settle in closer proximity to water (Clement et al. 1997:197; Idol 1999:284), although the current data on Woodland period sites does not indicate the presence of permanent or semi-permanent settlements associated with stable field agriculture or shifting cultivation respectively (Dancey and Pecheco 1997:8). It is possible that upland Woodland sites on Fort Bragg reflect the seasonal dispersal component of a riverine/inter-riverine settlement model with more permanent horticultural sites situated along the Cape Fear. A few possible candidates for village sites have been identified, though none have been intensively studied.

Of 551 Woodland sites or sites with Woodland components documented on Fort Bragg thus far, the majority (76 percent) have been identified by pottery alone, i.e., no diagnostic projectile points have been found on these sites. The majority of Woodland components documented at the inventory level are identified based on a few sherds typically representing no more than a single minimum vessel. In short, isolated ceramic vessel deposits constitute the only significant pottery finds on Fort Bragg; secondary refuse accumulations forming over several years of residence are absent.

In the Woodland period, there appear several burial mounds in the Sandhills and southern Coastal Plain (MacCord 1966; Wetmore 1978). Most of these were recorded in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century and have subsequently been destroyed. These mounds seem to reflect ritualized land use and the gathering of locally dispersed, but socially allied groups for sacred activities (*sensu* Dunham 1994). The interment of individuals in these mounds is difficult to assess with extant data and poor preservation, but a general pattern of secondary bundle burials and some cremations is evident. These mortuary activities support the interpretation of a dispersed population transporting their dead to these ritual sites. There is also evidence from these mounds of the local population actively engaged in extra regional interaction. Apparent grave goods at several of these mounds include engraved stone pipes, a shell gorget, shell beads, copper, and mica. Thus, despite a fairly redundant settlement picture of short-term occupations by small groups, there is evidence of ritualized land use, complex mortuary behavior, and extra regional interaction in the Woodland period. Unfortunately, the chronology of these mounds is not entirely clear. The single available radiocarbon date from the McLean mound places these mounds in the Late Woodland, ca. A.D. 1000 (MacCord 1966), an association supported by the presence of small triangular points (Irwin et al. 1999).

## PROTO-HISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 1400–1600)

The Proto-historic period is marked by regional variability in aboriginal cultures. Although most of the native inhabitants of the Piedmont and interior Coastal Plain may not have had direct contact with Europeans who had begun to explore and colonize the coast, many had access to information and trade items. Archaeological evidence for population aggregation exists in the form of village sites, often palisaded, and often providing evidence of ceremonial activities such as ritualized burials. Localized group identification seems also to have been expressed in ceramic traditions that allow the definition of culture phases with greater temporal and geographic resolution. Well-preserved sites dating to this period have not been found in the Fort Bragg reservation and opportunities for the study of sites from this period that may exist in the Bragg area have been less frequent than in other areas of the Piedmont.

On the eastern Piedmont, continued settlement patterns consisted of widely dispersed, small villages occupied for short periods of time which appear to represent scattered communities comprised of only a few families. A common feature type associated with Hillsboro phase sites is the large, shallow, basin-shaped pit filled with domestic refuse and fire cracked rocks. These are thought to represent communal roasting pits. The ceramics, which are characteristic of this period, are classified as the Hillsboro series (Dickens et al. 1987; Ward and Davis 1993:412). Vessels are commonly large, simple-stamped, and check-stamped jars, tempered with medium-to-fine sand (51 percent) or feldspar (41 percent). Vessels are usually round-bottomed and often have flaring rims and smoothed interiors.

There are also locations, such as the Wall and Mitchum sites, that were occupied for significantly longer time spans. The Wall site (31OR11) is an example of the sort of small, palisaded village thought to be characteristic of the Proto-historic period in the Piedmont province. The site is located on the banks of the Eno River near Hillsborough, and consists of a central plaza surrounded by circular houses of post-and-wattle construction. Shaft-and-chamber burials were located within the palisade, clustered in and around the houses. A dense midden deposit within the compound revealed abundant evidence of the exploitation of nuts, mast, and cultigens, as well as animals (including river mussels). The sparse evidence for subterranean storage pits suggests that most foods were dried and stored in above ground facilities (Dickens et al. 1987).

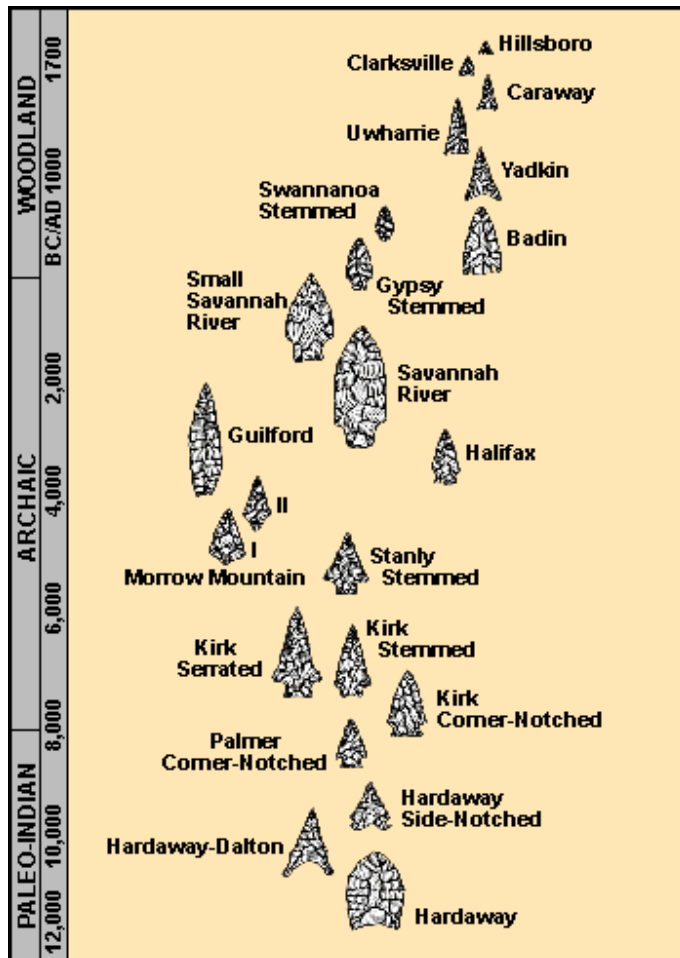


Figure 3. Native American Point Types (North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1983).

## NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 1600–1710)

Contact with Europeans began along the coast and in the Piedmont of North Carolina during the sixteenth century. In the southern coastal region, some information can be gathered from Hilton's relation of the exploratory venture of William Hilton up the Cape Fear in 1663 (Hilton 1967 [1664]:72–79). By that time the English had been in regular communication with the Native inhabitants along the lower course of the river, as witnessed by the Indians grazing their European domesticates, such as cattle and pigs, on the easily cordoned peninsula (Smith's Island) of the Cape Fear River (Hilton 1967:78). Hilton's Party also reports a visit to "Necoës, an Indian plantation" some 40 miles from the river mouth. The description of this farmstead as a plantation implies that the cultivated crops (probably corn) encompassed a considerable area, suggesting that the well-developed subsistence farming economy known in other coastal areas was also found at this time on the Cape Fear River. The Europeans also describe

a tract of land they named "Stag Park," which they described as an area that appeared to have been deliberately deforested by fire set to drive prey (primarily deer) during group-hunting procedures and to enrich understory browse for game animals. We might infer from this that large tracts within the southern Coastal Plain and Sandhills regions of North Carolina, and possibly elsewhere in the Coastal Plain, were regarded as hunting territory and managed by burning. Hilton's group observed that although corn agriculture and domesticated animals were part of the local economy, traditional cultural practices were still prevalent. Acorns were still a valued trade commodity and bows and arrows tipped with stone points were still the predominant weaponry. Social consolidation and hierarchy of the indigenous people was observed when groups of up to 40 men "and such other Indians, as appear'd to us to be the chief of those parts" were encountered (Hilton 1967:75).

In the eastern Piedmont region, traders from coastal Virginia plied their wares along the well-used trade trails leading south and west. The Great Trading Path led from Fort Henry, Virginia, to the present town of Swepsonville on the Haw River, where it divided, the north fork crossing Great and Little Alamance Creeks leading westward, and the south fork continuing into Catawba Territory (McManus and Long 1986:21). Lawson's 1701 account (Lefler 1967:60) places the Sissipahaw Indian villages along the Haw River. Later references to the Sissipahaw place them west of Alamance County along the Upper Neuse River. By 1711, the Sissipahaw settled with the Waccamaw along the Waccamaw River. In 1712, some of the Sissipahaw collaborated with John Barnwell against the Tuscarora in the Tuscarora War (Wilson 1983:193). At last mention (1716) the Sissipahaw were living along the Pee Dee River close to the Sara Indians (Wilson 1983:195).

Archeologists working in the eastern Piedmont have identified several specific culture phases presumed to be associated with these tribes. The Mitchum phase is attributed to the Sissipahaw tribe and is represented in the Haw valley by a single site, the Mitchum site (31CH452). The Jenrette phase is thought to be associated with the Shakori tribe visited by Lederer in 1670 (Cumming 1958). Ward and Davis (1993:414) define this phase on the basis of excavations at the Jenrette site. These sites demonstrate settlement and subsistence patterns very similar to the preceding Late Woodland phase. Some European trade goods are found, and some indigenously made objects, like tobacco pipes, seem to mimic European styles. Interaction with Europeans, however, was apparently not yet common and epidemic diseases are not thought to have affected mortality rate at this time.

The Fredricks phase denotes the remains of the Occaneechi after their move from the Roanoke to the Eno River, following Bacon's Rebellion of 1676 (Ward and Davis 1993:416). The phase is also represented by a single site, the Fredricks site. Ward and Davis (1993) believe this to be the town visited by John Lawson in

1701 (Lefler 1967:61). By the time of Lawson's visit, disease and warfare had decimated the Occaneechi. Ward and Davis (1993:416) estimate a population of about 75, and mortality rates are estimated to have been quite high while the village was occupied. Despite the presence of guns, hoes, axes, knives, and kettles, the faunal assemblage at the site indicates that not much had changed in the basic pattern of animal resources procurement strategies.

In the wake of European settlement, the indigenous peoples of the Piedmont region experienced precipitous declines in population levels attendant with the spread of epidemic diseases. Remnant groups from various tribes were forced from their traditional homelands to marginal locations where they formed alliances with other displaced peoples. Many moved to the area north of the James River near Fort Christiana, Virginia, while others like the Sissipahaw merged with groups living to the south (Ward and Davis 1993).

## **EARLY EXPLORATION AND FAILED SETTLEMENT (CA. A.D. 1526–1725)\***

In 1526, a colonizing expedition of some 600 persons, under the leadership of Lucas Vasquez de Allyon, attempted to establish a Spanish settlement on Winyah Bay, South Carolina. The expedition ships, however, were driven off course by shifting storm winds and Gulf Stream currents and made landfall near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. A shore party landed near the present day town of Southport and a base camp was established. Unimpressed with the environment, Vasquez de Allyon and his expedition proceeded south to Winyah Bay, South Carolina and established a settlement near the mouth of the Waccamaw River (Quattlebaum 1956). The exact route taken by Vasquez de Allyon's explorers while in North Carolina is uncertain and no permanent Spanish presence was established.

In 1662, English explorers led by Captain William Hilton of Massachusetts explored the Lower Cape Fear River valley, but little information was recorded about their expeditions. Settlers from Massachusetts established a short-lived settlement near the mouth of the river but the small colony was completely abandoned before the autumn of 1663 (Quattlebaum 1956; Williamson 1973[1812]). Hilton led a second exploratory expedition up the Cape Fear River in the winter of 1663 (Hilton 1967[1664]; Lee 1965). He became the first European to describe the cultural and natural environment of the Cape Fear region in any specific detail, although there is little information specific to the Sandhills environment or Native American settlements in the area. Apparently, the explorers did not venture any appreciable distance up the primary tributaries of the Cape Fear River, nor did they venture far from the safety of their boats; Hilton's boats penetrated

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\* The information in this and subsequent sections is adapted from Heath (1999).

the main branch of the Cape Fear River some 278 kilometers (173 statute miles), a distance that would have ended the exploration in the vicinity of present day Lillington, North Carolina, on the eastern edge of the Sandhills.

Following Hilton's second expedition and the publication of his findings, another English settlement was attempted on the Lower Cape Fear in 1664. By 1666, farmsteads were scattered some sixty miles up the river and a thriving fur trading center was located at Charles Town on the Cape Fear. Various problems, including poor colonial administration, lack of financial support, and Indian warfare plagued the colony of some 800 persons. The Governor of Virginia reported that the Cape Fear colony had been totally abandoned by the autumn of 1667 (Connor 1973[1919]; Lee 1965), but remnants of the colony may have survived until 1690 (Williamson 1973[1812]). From the 1680s on, various pirate leaders utilized the Lower Cape Fear region to shelter from storms and to make repairs on their ships. The heyday of the pirates ended in 1718 when naval vessels from South Carolina and Virginia engaged and defeated ships operated by two of the region's most notorious pirate leaders, Stede Bonnet and Edward Teach (Blackbeard). While it is unlikely that pirates actually ventured far enough up the Cape Fear River to reach the Sandhills, their activities near the mouth of the river undoubtedly discouraged Europeans from settling on the Cape Fear (Lee 1965).

## **COLONIAL EXPANSION AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT (CA. A.D. 1725–1775)**

Although, the first permanent European settlements on the Lower Cape Fear were established by English and Scots-Irish colonists in the mid 1720s (Lee 1965), the earliest known European settlement in the region now encompassed by Fort Bragg was apparently not begun until the mid-1740s (Meyer 1961). The presence of a powerful Indian group to the north, the Tuscarora, inhibited early colonial development on the entire Inner Coastal Plain of North Carolina until its destabilization and eventual break up after the Tuscarora War (1711–1715) (Lee 1963; Parramore 1982, 1987). During the Tuscarora War, the Cape Fear Indians allied themselves with the English colonists and provided a handful of warriors to fight the Tuscarora. At the end of the war, most of the Tuscarora were removed to reservation lands in North Carolina, while others fled north and were "adopted" by the Seneca, one of the more powerful members of the League of the Iroquois (i.e., the Five Nations) (Tooker 1978). The Siouan-speaking Cape Fear Indians were later forced to relocate after Iroquoian, primarily Seneca and Tuscarora, raids on their settlements became too frequent (Lee 1963, 1965). The Cape Fear Indians sought protection as a tributary tribe from the South Carolina government and many of the remaining Cape Fear Indians immigrated to South Carolina sometime between 1718 and 1720 (Lee 1963, 1965). With all threats of Native American resistance removed by 1720, the Upper Cape Fear River valley opened for unrestricted European expansion.



A small number of European settlers of German descent came into the region via a system of overland Indian trading paths from the Pennsylvania and South Carolina colonies to found a "Palatine Settlement" in the eastern Sandhills sometime before 1733 (Meyer 1961; Mitchell 1998), as indicated on Edward Moseley's "New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina" (1733; Cumming 1998: Plate 54). A group of Scots founded a small community known as Chof-fengington in 1729, located on the eastern bank of the Cape Fear River near the present day community of Wade (Sharpe 1961), although their settlement was not indicated on the 1733 Moseley Map (Cumming 1998). In 1734, however, an English traveler noted that the Cape Fear River was settled inland no more than 100 miles above its mouth (Connor 1973[1919]:152). This observation suggests that the maximal extent of European settlement along the Cape Fear River was approximately 50 miles below the eastern periphery of the Sandhills in 1734. It must be assumed that the earlier reported settlements on the Upper Cape Fear had failed and were apparently abandoned by the mid 1730s.

When the Upper Cape Fear area was initially settled, the project area Sandhills were encompassed within New Hanover County, which had been formed from Craven County in 1729. By 1734, further political subdivision was deemed necessary and the Fort Bragg area became part of Bladen County when the county was formed from the western portion of New Hanover County (Corbitt 1950).

In 1736, a committee from Argyll, Scotland, came to North Carolina to explore the possibility of colonizing the Upper Cape Fear River valley. A few years earlier (1732-1733) three Highland Scots, James Innes, Hugh Campbell and William Forbes, received land grants in the Upper Cape Fear River region (Kelly 1998; Meyer 1961). Kelly (1998) has suggested, however, that no actual settlement of the region by Highland Scots occurred before 1739-1740. The first apparent influx of Highland Scots to the Upper Cape Fear came in 1739, when some 350 Argyll emigrants sailed from Campbeltown, Scotland, to Bladen County on a vessel named the "Thistle" (Kelly 1998). Some months later, 33 land grants were issued in Bladen and New Hanover Counties to persons of Highland Scot descent with additional deeds granted to Highland Scots for lands on the main trunk of the Cape Fear River between Cross Creek and the Lower Little River between the years 1740 and 1745 (Meyer 1961).

It is important to note that large numbers of English and Scots-Irish settlers settled in the Sandhills both before and well after the initial arrival of the Highlanders in 1740. These populations were as significant to the development of the Sandhills as the Highland Scots. Through time however, the Highlanders became a prominent sub-culture in the Sandhills, with peoples of Highland descent accounting for about 50 percent of the Upper Cape Fear River population by the end of the eighteenth century (Meyer 1961). Unlike other ethnic groups who immigrated to Carolina and dispersed throughout the colony, the clan-conscious

Highlanders tended to cluster in large groups, primarily in the Upper Cape Fear River valley (Kelly 1998; Watson 1996).

The Cape Fear River and its major tributaries served as the main transportation arteries of the southeastern section of North Carolina. The Lower Cape Fear port towns of Brunswick and Wilmington were the region's two primary hubs of commerce and political activity. The town of Cross Creek was the earliest community of significance on the Upper Cape Fear. Initially settled by Argyll emigrants in 1739, Cross Creek developed into a small but thriving regional commercial center by 1750 (Lee 1965; Meyer 1961). The rapid regional population growth and the subsequent concentration of settlement around Cross Creek led to the formation of a new county in 1754 with Cumberland Court House, located near the mouth of the Lower Little River, as the county seat.

## POPULATION AND ETHNICITY

Highland Scots population estimates from 1739-1775 range from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals (Kelly 1998:81, Watson 1996:81, Meyer 1961). Although such population figures are subjective, there were over 125 land grants and land purchases, typically for tracts of 100–300 acres, made by Highlanders in the region presently encompassed by Fort Bragg between the years 1733 and 1775 (Meyer 1961:34[Map II]; Kelly 1998; Roussos 1992:28).

Although many of the more well-to-do farmers owned black slaves during the Colonial period, African or African descent slave populations in the area never reached the levels found in the more fertile regions of the South. The number of slaves found in the region's major port towns, such as Brunswick Town and Wilmington, were much higher. In 1755, there were 1,238 (90 percent) whites and 140 (10 percent) blacks in Cumberland County (Kay and Cary 1995:221). By 1767, 3,690 (83 percent) whites and 731 (17 percent) blacks were enumerated in the county. Thus, the ratio of black slaves to free whites was approximately one-to-five in Cumberland County at the end of the colonial era. Over time, the proportion of slave-to-free population in the Sandhills increased dramatically. Although free blacks resided in the Sandhills area during the Colonial period, their history is relatively unknown.

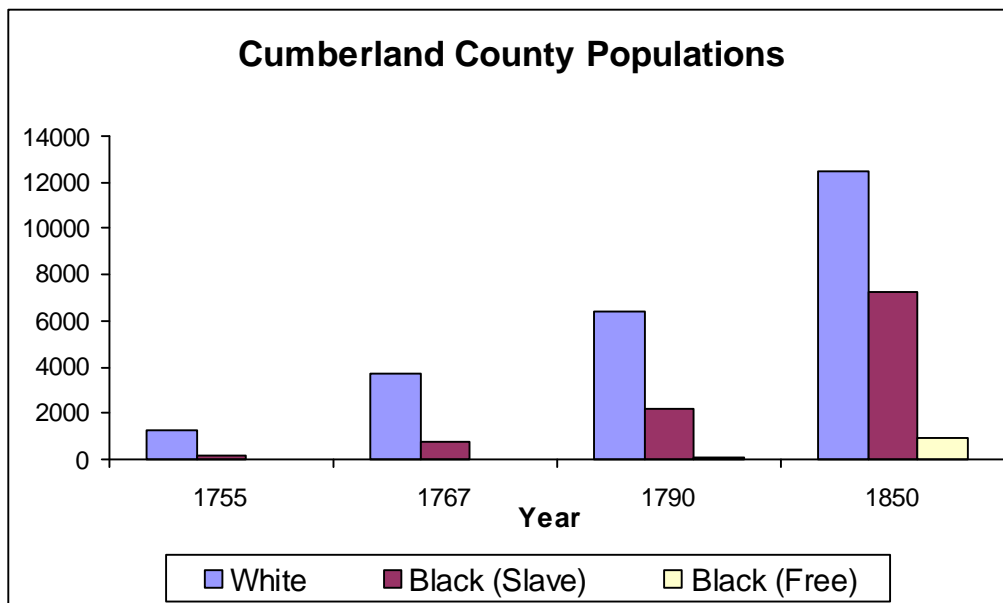


Figure 4. Cumberland County Populations.

## TRANSPORTATION

Since the region's first settlers had taken much of the agriculturally productive land of the Lower Cape Fear River valley before 1740, later incoming settlers to the Upper Cape Fear area were forced to accept the marginally productive lands of the Sandhills (Kelly 1998; Meyer 1961). Due to the lack of formal roads, the initial settlement of the Sandhills followed the course of the Cape Fear River and the region's navigable trunk streams (e.g., Black River, Upper Little River, and Lower Little River). The necessity of travel and the need to ship agricultural and forestry products out of the Sandhills ensured the early development of a rudimentary network of roads by the mid-eighteenth century, although most roads simply led to the nearest river or creek landing (Crittenden 1931; Lefler and Powell 1973).

By 1775, the majority of the inhabitants of the Cape Fear River valley continued to travel by dugout canoe or other type of small watercraft through the eve of the American Revolution (Schaw 1939). To encourage interior Piedmont producers to ship products via the port of Wilmington, rather than Charlestown, South Carolina, North Carolina's colonial Assembly later provided funds for three major roads that linked the backcountry with riverine transshipment facilities at Cross Creek. These roads were authorized by the colonial Assembly in 1755, 1763, and 1773, and linked the settlements of Hillsboro, Salem, and Salisbury to Cross Creek (Lee 1965; Meyer 1961: Map III). On the eve of the American Revolution, John A. Collet's map (1770) indicated that seven major roads formed a transportation network with the major rivers that connected Cross Creek to the

budding population centers in both North and South Carolina (Cumming 1998: Plate 65).

## AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

During the Colonial period, most North Carolina settlers farmed for subsistence needs and exploited natural resources for profit. Initially, deerskins and other hides/furs were shipped out of the backcountry for trade and export (Lefler and Powell 1973), but the ubiquitous longleaf pine forests of the Sandhills proved to be of substantial economic value. Longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*) produce higher quality pine resin/crude gum than any other species of pine in eastern North America. The gum was used to produce pine tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine. The “pine barrens,” although marginal for agricultural purposes, were capable of sustaining extensive naval stores (e.g., “gum” products, shipbuilding timbers and masts) and timber industries (e.g., structural lumber, shingles and barrel staves) (Lefler and Powell 1973; Meyer 1961; Schaw 1939) as demonstrated by the fact that 70% of the tar, 50% of the of the turpentine, and 20% of the pitch shipped to England from the Colonies and 70% of the N. Carolina timber came from the Cape Fear region (Lefler and Powell 1973). Limited local industry developed in the form of water-powered grist and saw mills, tanneries, and small iron forges (Kelly 1998; Meyer 1961). Second only to domestic architecture, saw mills and tar kilns, two necessary features of the naval stores industry, were perhaps the most prominent cultural features in the Sandhills during the Colonial period.

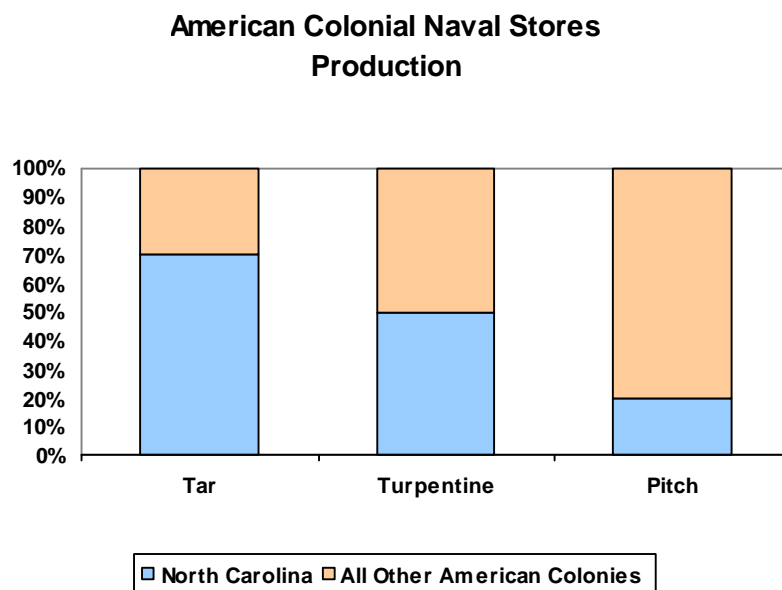


Figure 5. American Colonial Naval Stores Production.

Due to the comparatively poor soil conditions in many parts of the Sandhills, agricultural planting was primarily conducted on bottomland with small fields situated on the floodplains of intermittent streams, creeks, and rivers. Agricultural production generally focused on the harvest of corn, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, white potatoes and some fruit (e.g., peaches, grapes) for local subsistence needs. Minor quantities of rye, wheat, oats, cotton, flax, and tobacco were also raised (Cathey 1966; Lee 1965; Lefler and Powell 1973; Merrens 1964; Meyer 1961; Oates 1950). Tobacco, for export, was not produced in any significant quantity in the Upper Cape Fear region until late in the colonial period. The hoe planting method was most commonly used by small farmers and on some of the largest colonial plantations (Cathey 1966; Meyer 1961; Schaw 1939). Ownership of plows and expensive agricultural equipment in the Cape Fear River valley was apparently limited to a few of the more wealthy planters (Meyer 1961; Schaw 1939). Livestock (e.g., beef and dairy cattle, swine, sheep and horses) were raised for local consumption, farm use and as export commodities. Processed livestock products, in the form of beef tallow, pork lard, salt-cured meat, hides, and butter were shipped out of the region via the port at Wilmington (Cathey 1966; Lee 1965; Merrens 1964; Sharpe 1961). Grazing was handled by an open-range system with producers utilizing brands or marks that were registered with the colonial government (Lee 1965; Meyer 1961).

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND HABITATION SITES

No archeological or architectural evidence of early colonial settlement in the vicinity of present day Fort Bragg has been recorded. Presumably, the earliest colonial inhabitants built simple log cabins for habitation and storage structures (Meyer 1961). By 1775, Janet Schaw (1939:155) noted of the Cape Fear region's small population of townsfolk (e.g., Cross Creek): "The people in town live decently, and tho' their houses are not spacious, they are in general very commodious and well furnished." After sawmills were constructed and some settlers achieved a degree of prosperity, many habitation structures became larger plank-on-frame construction. Throughout the eighteenth century, log cabin-type structures, used not only as habitation structures but also as utilitarian buildings by naval stores producers and planters, were likely to have been the most conspicuous architectural features in the Sandhills (Kelly 1998; Meyer 1961).

## CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Apparently, no prominent churches were established in the Sandhills until the early 1760s. Private homes and a handful of scattered meeting houses located on larger plantations served as places of worship when itinerant ministers and missionaries from England, Scotland, or other northern colonies passed through the region. Although the Anglican Church (Church of England) was the official church of the Carolina colony, Quakers, Moravians, Presbyterians, Lutherans,

Baptists and Unitarians were prominent in various settlements within the colony (Lefler and Powell 1973; Mitchell 1998).

The majority of the Scots-Irish and Highland Scots who settled the Upper Cape Fear River valley was Presbyterian (Lefler and Powell 1973; Meyer 1961). The Reverend Hugh McAden was purportedly the first Presbyterian minister to visit the Highland Scot settlements of the Upper Cape Fear. In 1757, the Reverend James Campbell came to the Sandhills as the region's first permanent Presbyterian minister. About that time, a meeting house was constructed on Roger McNeil's plantation on the Cape Fear River. Later, a second Presbyterian church was built in 1765 at Barbecue Creek, a tributary of the Upper Little River. In the region now encompassed by Fort Bragg, the first recorded Presbyterian church, Long Street Church, was built on Yadkin Road in 1766 (Meyer 1961). Campbell apparently traveled a circuit through the Sandhills to the various meeting houses and gave two sermons each Sunday. He presented one in Scottish Gaelic for the Highlanders and one in English for the Scots-Irish, Lowland Scots and English inhabitants (Watson 1996). Campbell served these early regional churches until 1770–1771 when the Reverend John McLeod joined him. Their regional ministry continued through the eve of the American Revolution when McLeod joined the British Loyalist militia and Campbell, a Patriot, was forced by local Loyalists to leave the Sandhills (Meyer 1961).

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (A.D. 1776–1783)

During the Revolutionary War, local inhabitants fought in a number of small-scale skirmishes that occurred in outlying areas surrounding Fayetteville. Families who descended from pre-1760s Scottish immigrants were typically Whigs (i.e., Patriots/Rebels), while most Highland settlers who came to North Carolina after the mid-1760s were generally Tories (i.e., British Loyalists) (Kelly 1998). In the summer of 1775, North Carolina's last Royal Governor, Josiah Martin offered to raise a regiment of loyal Scots and Brigadier General Donald McDonald and Colonel Donald McLeod, veteran officers of the British Army, were sent from Boston by General Thomas Gage to organize and command the volunteers. They hoped to use North Carolina's Loyalist forces to cut-off rebel forces in the South from those in the North. By February of 1776, General McDonald reported a regiment of 1,600 Loyalists (Lumpkin 1981), primarily Highlanders from both the southern Piedmont and Sandhills, armed with 650 muskets; soldiers without firearms were armed with broadswords (Meyer 1961; Wellman 1974).

McDonald planned to move his regiment to the port of Wilmington where the troops could be adequately armed and trained. In route to Wilmington, McDonald encountered a mixed Patriot force of local militiamen and Continental regulars who were arrayed in defensive positions to halt McDonald's movement. The Patriot forces and McDonald's Tories met in battle at Moore's Creek Bridge on

the Cross Creek-to-Wilmington road on February 26, 1776. McDonald was ill with fever and command of the Loyalist force fell on Colonel McLeod. The Highlanders attempted to cross the bridge and assault a camouflaged and entrenched Patriot force that was supported by light artillery. Caught in the open, the Highlanders were defeated and routed by a smaller force of rebels under the command of Colonels Richard Caswell and Alexander Lillington. The Patriots only lost two men, while McLeod lost at least 50 men. During the headlong retreat from Moore's Creek, some 880 Loyalists along with 1,850 assorted small arms, 13 wagons, a sum of gold and the camp gear were captured by Caswell and Lillington's forces (Lefler and Powell 1973; Lumpkin 1981; Meyer 1961; Wellman 1974).

The battle at Moore's Creek effectively ended any hopes of establishing North Carolina as a dominion for the loyalist Tories. Without hopes for successful resistance, Governor Martin abandoned Wilmington and fled the colony (Lefler and Powell 1973; Lumpkin 1981; Meyer 1961). Shortly after the battle at Moore's Creek, Patriot leaders took advantage of the situation and canvassed the Sandhills backcountry for Patriot volunteers. Colonels Philip Alston and Thomas Matthews (NC State Militia) raised several companies, including a number of Highlanders, for the cause. Alston's force consolidated Patriot control of the Sandhills and his men continually raided homes and farms of the loyal Tory families. Although Sandhills residents were encouraged to take an oath of loyalty in support of the Patriot cause, Alston's high-handed tactics hardened the Tory resistance in the region (Wellman 1974).

In the summer of 1780, four regiments of Continentals and a small detachment of colonial militia, under the command of General Horatio Gates, encamped on Drowning Creek (Wellman 1974) in the vicinity of present day Camp Mackall. Gates had recently been given overall command over the Southern Department by General Washington and was ordered to seek out and destroy Lord Charles Cornwallis' army of British Regulars in South Carolina (Connor 1973[1919]; Lumpkin 1981). Gates' forces quickly marched out of the Sandhills to South Carolina where they linked up with other Patriot units from the two Carolinas. At Camden, South Carolina, British Regulars and Carolina Loyalists commanded by Lord Cornwallis intercepted the Patriot army. Gates' effective fighting force had been reduced in number, by sickness and desertion, to some 3,000 troops. Cornwallis' well-trained and well-supplied force of some 2,200 men met and destroyed the Patriot army on August 16, 1780 (Lumpkin 1981). In the disaster at Camden, some 800 of Gates' men were killed while 1,000 soldiers were captured (Connor 1973[1919]:465).

Cornwallis inexplicably delayed his invasion of North Carolina long enough for scattered Patriot forces to regroup and prepare for his arrival. The British forces moved into North Carolina in September and occupied Charlotte. Cornwallis soon found his position untenable when elements of his command were defeated

at Kings Mountain in early October of 1781. Gates was replaced by General Nathaniel Green who immediately developed a plan to trap and destroy Cornwallis. In the first major engagement on North Carolina soil since the Battle of Moore's Creek, Cornwallis' forces narrowly defeated Greene's Patriot army at Guilford Courthouse in March of 1781. Although Cornwallis forced Greene to retire from the field, British losses were proportionately greater than those of the Patriot forces (Connor 1973[1919]; Lumpkin 1981).

Soon after the battle at Guilford Courthouse, a minor, but locally notorious, engagement followed in the vicinity of Piney Bottom Creek. Here local Tories ambushed and killed nine Whigs who were part of a group of rebel militiamen encamped at the creek. The ambush became known as the Piney Bottom Creek Massacre. In regional historic overviews, one source places this battle at the intersection of Morgantown Road and Piney Bottom Creek (Nye n.d.), while Loftfield (1979) places it near Holland Drop Zone. Both proposed skirmish areas are located within the boundaries of Fort Bragg, but no evidence of the event has been recovered. In the aftermath of the skirmish, local Whigs raided and destroyed houses belonging to known Tories; seven Tories were killed during the subsequent raids (Nye n.d.; Oates 1950; Wellman 1974). Whig reprisals in the Sandhills may have somewhat cooled the Highlander's Loyalist fervor, but bloody reprisals were undertaken by both sides.

In route back to Wilmington to collect supplies, Cornwallis' regiments crossed the Lower Little River at Monroe's Bridge which was originally located between the mouth of McPherson Creek and the Camp Bragg water processing plant (Nye n.d.). Cornwallis reportedly visited with Colonel Duncan Ray, a Loyalist, who lived in a home built by Malcolm Smith on the Yadkin Road (Nye n.d.). This site (31CD62) was later known as the "Cornwallis House" and became part of Camp Bragg in 1918. At the time of the military acquisition, the house was long-abandoned and local residents reported that the house was, in fact, haunted. It was later burned by the military, but the cellar depression and chimney or foundation remains are still apparent above the ground surface (Loftfield 1979; Nye n.d.).

When he marched his army into Cross Creek Cornwallis found the populace seemingly apathetic to the cause of the Crown. Although the locals provided provisions to the British Army, only a handful of new recruits joined his army (Lumpkin 1981). With Patriot forces on the move and few provisions to sustain his forces at Cross Creek, Cornwallis marched on to Wilmington in early April of 1781 (Lumpkin 1981). Although no major battles occurred in the wake of these principal events, sporadic Whig and Tory skirmishes or raids continued on in the Sandhills for the remainder of the war (Oates 1950; Wellman 1974).



## THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (CA. A.D. 1783–1860)

The Antebellum period was a time of economic prosperity and further community development in the Sandhills. The greater regional population growth in the Antebellum period was generally centered in Cross Creek, the colonial economic hub of the Sandhills (Lee 1965; Merrens 1964; Tullos 1989), and a number of smaller towns and hamlets in the Sandhills. In 1783, the name Cross Creek was changed to Fayetteville to honor the Revolutionary War hero, General Marquis de LaFayette (Oates 1950).

### POPULATION AND ETHNICITY

By 1790, the population of Cumberland County had risen to include 6,407 whites, 2,181 slaves, and 83 free blacks. In 1850, the population of Cumberland County had more than doubled, with 12,447 whites, 7,217 slaves, and 946 free blacks. The specific regional population for the lands now encompassed by Fort Bragg during the Antebellum period is unknown. Despite the greater regional population growth, the population density in the rural areas of the Sandhills was likely to have been rather low. Clement et al. (1997:51), suggested a maximal 1860 population for the area that now comprises Fort Bragg of about 2,291. This estimate was based on population patterns observed in ward statistics taken from the 1870 census.

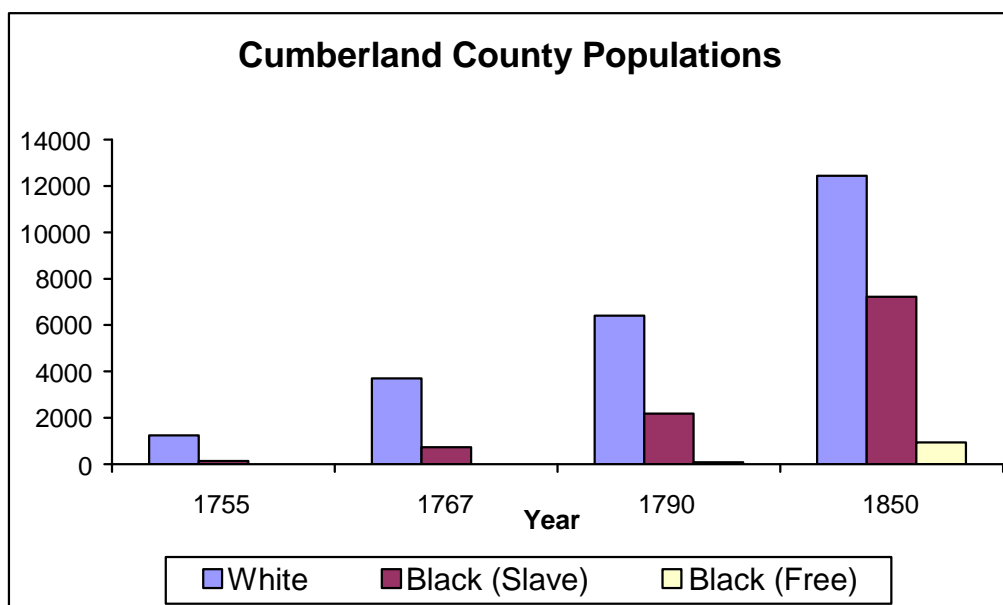


Figure 6. Cumberland County Populations.

With population increases and further economic development in the Sandhills during the Antebellum period, new communities were founded and the vast expanse of Cumberland County was further split to form new counties. In 1855, a

portion of northern Cumberland County, north of the Lower Little River, was detached and renamed Harnett County in honor of the Revolutionary War hero and statesman Cornelius Harnett. Since the mid-1980s, several large land tracts in southern Harnett County, totaling some 20,000 acres, have been purchased by the U.S. Army to form Fort Bragg's Overhills and Northern Training Areas.

Although African slave populations in the area never reached the levels found in the more fertile regions of the South, the enslaved population of the Sandhills dramatically increased during the Antebellum period with the majority of slaves employed in the turpentine orchards (Olmsted (1904[1856])). It is apparent from Olmsted's account that enslaved blacks in the Sandhills enjoyed a certain degree of autonomy and social integration, as compared to enslaved communities in other regions along the Atlantic seaboard (e.g., South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia) where most slaves worked in large field gangs and there was little interaction between slaves and their masters.

## TRANSPORTATION

With further development and economic/population growth in the Sandhills, came the addition of a modest industrial base and greater output of agricultural and forestry products through the eve of the Civil War. When the railroads bypassed Fayetteville in the 1830s, a few of the area's major roads were upgraded with a planked surface. The longest plank road was the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road that extended 129 miles from Fayetteville to Salem, North Carolina (Sharpe 1961; Wellman 1974). The twelve-foot wide plank roads were elevated and bordered by deep drainage ditches. These roads, combined with well-developed riverine shipping facilities, further ensured Fayetteville's place as the regional transportation and commercial hub (Johnson 1977; Olmsted 1904[1856]; Tullos 1989). With the exception of the region's major plank roads, however, the Sandhills road system was apparently marginal under the best of circumstances. As such, waterborne transportation continued to play a key role in the settlement and economic development of the Sandhills through the end of the Antebellum period (Johnson 1977; Watson 1998). Since most of the land immediately adjacent to the deeper and wider navigable streams was largely occupied during the Colonial era (Meyer 1961), Antebellum period settlement was concentrated in the upland areas well away from the major regional rivers such as the Cape Fear, Upper Little and Lower Little Rivers, and intensive efforts were undertaken to improve the navigability of the interior waterways (Johnson 1977; Watson 1998).

Fayetteville, situated at the practical head of steamboat navigation on the Cape Fear River, boasted an extensive complex of wharves, warehouses and other shipping related facilities by mid-century (Johnson 1977; Oates 1950). The first steamboat to make the Fayetteville-to-Wilmington run, the *Henrietta*, was built at Fayetteville in 1818. Throughout the Antebellum period, a number of steamboat companies were founded in Fayetteville where at least twenty steam-driven

transport vessels were constructed (Johnson 1977). By 1854, five steamboat lines operated on the Cape Fear River and at least fifteen steamers regularly made the Wilmington-to-Fayetteville run (Watson 1998). These vessels primarily carried naval stores, ginned/milled cotton products, grain, and coal to Wilmington for export. On the return voyage from Wilmington, the steamers delivered salt, sugar, coffee, farm produce, molasses, and various manufactured goods to Fayetteville merchants (Johnson 1977; Olmsted 1904[1856]). With the development of a regional railroad system in the 1850s, riverine transportation as the primary means of agricultural and forestry products shipping began a long, slow period of decline.

## AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

While large-scale agricultural production for export was still limited in the Sandhills, most rural families continued to tend small plots of corn and/or kitchen gardens. Large-scale, slave-holding naval stores producers grew few food crops and often imported corn and salt pork products to feed both their families and their slaves (Olmsted 1904[1856]). The variety of vegetables grown by the average farmer was limited, perhaps due to the poor soil conditions. Domestic livestock, primarily chickens and pigs, as well as cattle and sheep, were raised for subsistence purposes (Evans 1967; Olmsted 1904[1856]). As in the colonial era (Meyer 1961; Schaw 1939), the Antebellum farmers' ownership of plows and expensive agricultural equipment in Sandhills was apparently limited to the few wealthy planters.

Given the ready availability of the region's most prominent raw material, the longleaf pine, turpentine production became the region's leading industry. Before the nineteenth century, naval stores production in North Carolina generally focused on gum (crude/raw sap) extraction and tar, pitch or rosin production (Butler 1998). With the increased demand for turpentine as a fuel component for "spirits of turpentine" or "burning fluid" for table lamps after the 1830s, and the development of turpentine-based paints and varnishes in the early 1800s, increased prices for distilled pine products stimulated local producers to invest in distilleries (Butler 1998; Olmsted 1904[1856]).

Pine tar was produced in a larger volume than any other liquid longleaf pine product. Pine tar is produced by burning pine logs and collecting the resulting fluids. In the Sandhills during the colonial and Antebellum periods, tar was primarily produced in earthen kilns or pits dug into clayey sand or sandy clay subsoils on hilltops, ensuring that the tar product was grossly contaminated with sand, pebbles and other debris (Butler 1998; Olmsted 1904[1856]; Tidewater Atlantic Research 1988). In other tar-producing countries, such as Sweden, different extraction methods were developed to produce tar in a purer form. Accordingly, the bulk of North Carolina tar production was sold at a significantly lower price to both local and northern distillers. By the mid-nineteenth century, iron tar

ovens were developed to reduce the contamination problem. Although Sandhills tar producers were apparently aware of the poor quality of their products, few iron ovens were introduced to the region before the Civil War (Olmsted 1904[1856]).

With the exception of gum extraction and turpentine production, the naval stores and timber industry focused on extractive processes that were not particularly sustainable. Tar and pitch production were more profitable but rather labor intensive and required the actual consumption of the forest (Butler 1998; Evans 1967). Turpentine production, on the other hand, relied upon the crude gum (resin) that was tapped from the trees. With the cutting and boxing techniques used to extract pine gum during the Colonial and Antebellum periods, trees could be tapped for ten years (maximum) before they were “spent.” At such time, the exhausted trees were cut to produce tar or pitch products. Advanced tapping methods, whereby gum producing trees could be exploited almost indefinitely, were not developed until the late nineteenth century and not employed in the Sandhills until well after the Civil War. Despite poor forestry management the longleaf pine forests in southeastern North Carolina were not significantly diminished to any degree that threatened the Sandhills naval stores industry until the 1880s (Butler 1998; Evans 1967).

Although cotton planting was never particularly extensive in the region, cotton ginning, spinning, and weaving became a substantial industry in the Sandhills. In Moore County alone, there were 600 looms in operation as early as 1810. At that time, looms were principally operated as part of a cottage industry system (Wellman 1974:46). The first Cumberland County cotton mill was built in 1824 and there were seven listed in the county by 1852 (Sharpe 1961). By the end of the Antebellum period, large factory mills, such as the Lower Little River Mill (Murchison Mill), Hope Mills (ca. 1831), and Beaver Creek Mills, had been built (Sharpe 1961). The construction of the mills stimulated the development of small communities centered on the manufacturing operations. The cotton processed by these various operations, however, largely originated from the Piedmont. Other small-scale Antebellum industries in the Sandhills included a gun making operation; gunpowder plants; brickyards; potteries; and dozens of liquor distilleries and wineries (Wellman 1974).

Semiannual, regional fairs were apparently an important aspect of the regional economy. Referred to locally as “Scotch fairs,” members of scattered rural communities gathered in the spring and fall season each year to either purchase imported goods or to sell their products (Kelly 1998). Semiannual fairs served to improve travel conditions and provided a medium where community relations and social bonds could be initiated or reinforced.

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND HABITATION SITES

Although a number of extant Antebellum structures in the Sandhills have been recorded or evaluated by historians and architects (e.g., Bishir and Southern 1996; Kelly 1998), archeological investigations of non-extant structures are comparatively limited. Log homes, outbuildings, churches, and schools from the period were used well into the early twentieth century (Hairr 1998; Kelly 1998). Substantial, plank-on-frame construction houses were most commonly built by middle and upper class planters and naval stores producers in rural areas and by merchants or professional class residents in the urban communities of the Sandhills. Sandstone and brick were used to construct foundation piers, hearths and chimneys, but stone- or brick-walled structures were rarely built outside the environs of regional towns such as Lillington and Fayetteville until well into the twentieth century (e.g., Bishir and Southern 1996; Hairr 1998; Kelly 1998; Meyer 1961). Plank-on-frame structures were apparently quite common to the region by the 1830s as indicated by numerous photographs of private homes, meeting houses, mills, and other structures (e.g., Hairr 1998; Kelly 1998; Oates 1950; Scott and Hunt 1998).

To date, several antebellum and postbellum house and farmstead sites have been archeologically investigated on Fort Bragg. Archeological data on structural styles reflect descriptions found in historical photographs and documents (Scott and Hunt 1998; Steen 2005, 2006; Idol 2002, 2005).

## CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

As the colonial period churches continued to expand, the early log cabin style meeting houses were replaced with more imposing edifices during the Antebellum era (Kelly 1998). While organized congregations and permanent houses of worship were well established in many rural communities, the geographic dispersion was often too great to meet the needs of the more remote Sandhills families. Accordingly, itinerant preachers and traveling ministers continued to serve in the area well into the mid-nineteenth century (Patterson and Carswell 1925). It is interesting to note that the Presbyterian churches in the Sandhills were the last bastions of Gaelic language and printed literature in North Carolina with churches offering services in both English and Gaelic through the 1870s (Kelly 1998).

In the region circumscribed by Fort Bragg, at least ten historic churches existed in the nineteenth century (Loftfield 1979: Figure 2), but little is known about these churches (e.g., denomination, founding dates) save the Long Street and Sandy Grove Presbyterian churches, respectively built in 1845-1846 and 1854-55. Both churches held regular services until the properties were purchased and taken over by the U.S. Army in 1922. The two buildings and adjacent cemeteries are now protected and maintained by the U.S. Army and periodic reunions continue

to be held at both churches by descendants of the nineteenth century congregations (Figure 7). Although other church structures existed on Fort Bragg through the early 1920s, the U.S. Army sold or razed the buildings sometime after 1922.



Figure 7. Long Street Church [top] and Sandy Grove Church [bottom] (Courtesy of Fort Bragg CRMP).

## THE CIVIL WAR (A.D. 1861–1865)

North Carolina did not formally secede from the Union until May 20, 1861, but on April 26, 1861 the State Military and Naval Board appointed Brigadier General Theophilus Holmes “Commander of the Coast Defenses of the State” (Ashe 1971[1925]; Hill 1926; King Collection 1902b, 1902c). At the time of Holmes’ appointment, North Carolina had no standing, well-trained, well-organized, state militia. To remedy the troop problem, the State Legislature passed an act on May 1 that authorized Governor Ellis to raise ten regiments of State Troops who enlisted for three years or duration of war service. Pre-secession laws further allowed the state to raise an unlimited number of independent volunteer regiments for twelve months of service.

As one of the first Confederate military actions in North Carolina, the Fayetteville Arsenal was taken by North Carolina troops on April 22, 1861 without a shot fired. The arsenal stocks included 37,000 small arms, a battery of field guns and small arms ammunition, machine houses and facilities to produce Springfield pattern rifle-muskets and various other types of small arms and ammunition. In June of 1861, the State relinquished control of the arsenal to the Confederate government, which soon manufactured the “Fayetteville rifle” (Barrett 1963; Oates 1950).

The only notable military action in the Sandhills was the Battle of Monroe’s Crossroads. This skirmish is well documented and the battlefield location is precisely known. On March 10, 1865, three Confederate cavalry divisions attacked a large Union cavalry encampment that was part of General William T. Sherman’s Army. Although the Confederates were eventually routed, both sides sustained significant losses. There are five known cemeteries containing Union dead from this battle; the majority of the Confederate dead were later exhumed and reburied in the cemetery at Long Street Church (Belew 1997; Scott and Hunt 1998).

Wilmington fell to Union forces after the fall of Fort Fisher in February of 1865. As Sherman advanced on Fayetteville from the south in the early spring, the Confederate government ordered the Home Guard to round up food supplies and conscripts for a last ditch stand against the vastly superior Union force. In order to deny the enemy spoils of war in 1865, the Confederate government ordered large stockpiles of cotton and naval stores burned. The slash and burn policy was further applied to railroad and manufacturing facilities which were partially destroyed by Confederate troops who retreated before Sherman’s relentless march through the Carolinas. Unfinished demolition activities were readily completed by Sherman’s troops when they passed through the Sandhills (Evans 1967).

On the move through southern North Carolina, with overextended supply lines, Sherman’s advance units plundered the countryside for food provisions and de-



stroyed many farmsteads and plantations along their route. The region lost its only major heavy industrial complex when Sherman's forces razed the Fayetteville Arsenal in 1865 (Oates 1950). The textile (cotton) industry, a major economic force in Cumberland County before the Civil War, was largely destroyed and it took decades for the textile business to recover its previous status as one of the region's leading industries (Sharpe 1961). Due to lack of funding and manpower to maintain the transportation network, the regional economy was further compromised when the Plank Road to Salem suffered from the lack of maintenance and overuse during the war (Oates 1950). The naval stores industry, in particular, suffered when the Confederate government seized most of the pre-war turpentine stills to be used as industrial raw material (Evans 1967). The copper, brass and iron parts from the turpentine stills were recycled and used in the arsenals and factories for the production of artillery ammunition, small arms and other military accoutrements (Vandiver 1952).

## **RECONSTRUCTION AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CA. A.D. 1865–1917)**

Many whites were reluctant to accept the societal changes that resulted from the conditions of surrender in the Civil War. Incidences of resistance to the new order occurred when the local government in Fayetteville attempted to impose Antebellum Slave Codes after the Union troops departed the area. In the first months after the war, freedmen typically poached or squatted on the lands owned by white farmers and planters. In subsequent years, most freedmen farmed as tenants or tacitly became sharecroppers while others sought work as artisans and laborers in regional towns. Accordingly, white landowners continued to retain a certain degree of control over the lives of the freedmen throughout the later nineteenth century (Evans 1967; Wellman 1974). In much of the rural South, the failed Reconstruction Plan initiated a trend toward smaller farms where sharecroppers and tenant farmers were heavily involved in local agricultural and naval stores production. Such farm and tenancy sites are the most prevalent type of historical site on Fort Bragg.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the implementation of more advanced land management practices led to higher cash crop yields and higher financial returns than ever before. Cotton and fruit production increased, and tobacco was introduced as a definitive cash crop by 1900. Regional cotton ginning mills and spinning plants profited extensively and became familiar industrial sites in Sandhills towns. Companies responsible for processing these cash crops for both domestic and export markets were the cornerstones of the limited industrialization in the area. Post-war rebuilding efforts, economic revitalization, and population growth in the Sandhills led to the founding of new communities and development of new population centers in previously rural areas. In 1911, Hoke



County, centered on the town of Raeford, was carved out of the western portion of Cumberland and a northeastern portion of Robeson counties.

## POPULATION AND ETHNICITY

Despite the late nineteenth century population exodus to the industrial cities over many regions of the South, the population of Cumberland County doubled between 1870 and 1910 from 17,000 to over 35,000; of that number, approximately 56 percent were Euro-American and 44 percent were African-American. Despite the countywide growth, the city of Fayetteville's population rose less than 5 percent between 1860 and 1900. One could extrapolate from this data that rural opportunities in Cumberland County were abundant. The resurgence of the naval stores industry, further development of large cotton mill operations to process Sandhills and Piedmont cotton, and the implementation of the tenant/sharecrop farming system likely stimulated much of the population growth in the Sandhills.

## TRANSPORTATION

Although a limited system of railroad lines was constructed in the Sandhills before the Civil War, much of the railroad infrastructure was destroyed at the end of the war. In the decades after the war, the railroads slowly returned to the region. In an effort to seek out and develop new markets, railroad companies reportedly sent agricultural and industrial specialists into the Sandhills to evaluate the social, economic, and environmental conditions. Entrepreneurs soon followed to construct health spas, sanitariums, and resorts in the Sandhills (Haynes 1916). A comprehensive railroad network rapidly developed in the period between 1870–1900 and formerly remote communities were soon directly interlinked with regional urban centers such as Fayetteville, Raleigh, and Wilmington. As the railroad system flourished and the naval stores industry declined in the last decades of the nineteenth century (Evans 1967), the frequency of steamboat runs on the Cape Fear waned dramatically (Johnson 1977). By the end of World War I, railroad transport eclipsed steam navigation on the Cape Fear and only a handful of steamers continued to cater to Sandhills passengers who needed to make the Fayetteville-to-Wilmington run (Johnson 1977).

## AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

Although several cash crops (i.e., tobacco, cotton, peaches) were more intensively developed in the Sandhills after the Civil War, longleaf pine products remained king for a few decades. After the Civil War, turpentine and rosin, in particular, remained in high demand as major components of many industrially produced products (e.g., pharmaceuticals, paper, varnishes, paints, solvents, soaps, lamp fuel) (Butler 1998; Evans 1967). The return of the naval stores industry was, in no small way, the result of policies implemented by Union General Joseph R. Hawley, commander of the Military District of Wilmington, which included Cumber-

land County. He issued “turpentine and tar” production privileges to both displaced white workers and black freedmen in the form of “leases” for the amount of land that a small-scale naval stores producer could effectively work with a paid crew of freedmen or white laborers (Evans 1967). Soon after the war, saw mills went into full production to cut lumber stocks needed to replace structures lost to military destruction and neglect during the war years. The rapid rebuilding and expansion of railroad lines in the post-war era led to the further destruction of the pine forests. Rot-resistant heart-pine was preferred for railroad ties but as heart-pine forests were largely depleted in North Carolina by the early 1880s, rot-prone hardwoods were then used for railroad tie production. To enhance the decomposition resistance of hardwoods, creosote (distilled coal tar/wood tar product) plants were built on the Lower Cape Fear to treat lumber for outdoor use (Evans 1967). Turpentine operations were soon revived and sixty-one turpentine stills were counted in Cumberland County in 1870 (Parker 1990). By the 1880s, Fayetteville merchants annually received for shipment some 18,000 casks of distilled turpentine and 60,000 barrels of rosin (Parker 1990).

In the Sandhills, naval stores producers were better able to make the adjustment to free labor than were the planters of the Lower Coastal Plain and Piedmont (Evans 1967). Although some improvements were made to increase the efficiency of naval stores production in the late nineteenth century, the industry generally relied on a rather primitive form of technology that required limited capital investment in machinery. Before Emancipation, slave owners had to keep their labor force in operation throughout the year in order to recoup their long-term investment. Alternately, when market prices for naval stores dropped in the post-war period, naval stores producers simply laid off workers and rehired them when prices rebounded (Evans 1967). The rapid consumption of the pine forests for pitch, tar, and lumber products after the Civil War eventually led to the demise of the naval stores and lumber industry in the Sandhills by the end of the nineteenth century. As a result, many white and black laborers who called the Sandhills home were forced to travel by train to the longleaf pine forests of Georgia, South Carolina, and the Gulf states to seek work.

With the judicious application of scientific land management practices developed after the Civil War, Sandhills soils were stimulated to produce higher crop yields than were generally possible in the Antebellum period. The intensive application of fertilizer and irrigation to the near sterile soils allowed landowners to shift from a focus on pine forest products, to a greater focus on agricultural resources produced for profit (Haynes 1916). With increased market accessibility brought about by the widespread development of the railroad in the later nineteenth century, cattle and dairy operations began to flourish in the rural communities of the Sandhills (Haynes 1916).

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND HABITATION SITES

The majority of the historic sites identified thus far on Fort Bragg properties are from the post-Civil War era. Site data indicate that Reconstruction era building practices largely mirrored those of the late Antebellum period. Plank-on-frame construction was the most prevalent method of house construction, but log or split timber houses and agricultural buildings were still built in the rural areas of the Sandhills after the turn of the twentieth century (Idol 2002, 2005 e.g., Steen 2005, 2006).

## DEVELOPMENT OF FORT BRAGG (A.D. 1918-PRESENT)

In April 1917 the United States entered World War I, which had been devastating Europe since August 1914. The Army established Camp Bragg, the predecessor of Fort Bragg, during the second round of World War I post openings, when specialized training posts were set up (Cannan 1995: v1, 52).<sup>\*</sup> In late 1917, an advance scout for the United States Army began searching for land for a new field artillery range and camp, and one of the sites visited was the Fayetteville area. In June 1918, an investigative team was sent out from Washington with the following site parameters: a location in the northern area of the southeastern United States where the climate permitted year-round training, level topography, adequate water supply, access to railroad lines, and land that was not productive farmland. When they arrived in the Sandhills section of North Carolina's coastal plain, in Hoke County, they found what they were looking for and began to lease land for the camp. The new camp was named Camp Bragg in honor of General Braxton Bragg, of Warrenton, North Carolina, a captain in the Mexican War and subsequently a general in the Confederate Army.

The original master plan of Camp Bragg was prepared in 1918 by Lieutenant Colonel D.H. Sawner of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, C.F. Pilat, camp planner, and J.E. Sirrine, supervising engineer (Camp Bragg: 13). Pilat and Sirrine were apparently local Camp Bragg personnel, while Sawner was at the Quartermaster Corps Office in Washington. The 1918 plan of Camp Bragg by Sawner, Pilat, and Sirrine was a dramatic Beaux-Arts plan, which Fort Bragg still retains today: Reilly Road serves as the north-south axis avenue and parallel blocks progress east from its boundary. Randolph Street, the long entrance avenue serving as a secondary east-west axis avenue, extends west from Bragg Boulevard. It terminates at a point where streets extend diagonally out and around the so-called "civic center," containing the parade ground. A temporary officers' club,

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<sup>\*</sup> The following specific information about Fort Bragg is synthesized from these main sources: Roy Parker Jr., *Cumberland County, A Brief History* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1990), 114-117, 133-138; "Camp Bragg and Fayetteville NC, " 1919, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; "History of Fort Bragg 1918-1967," typescript, XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters, Fort Bragg, NC, 1967 [hereinafter "History," 1967]; Office of Public Relations, Fort Bragg, typescript history, 1941, 9 pages, in collection of Main Post Library, Fort Bragg.

the theatre, officers' quarters, and the golf course then bordered the civic center. North of Randolph Street extends a grid of streets intersecting at right angles to form blocks of varying sizes (Camp Bragg: 13). The typical cantonment plan can be one of two types: a u-shaped promenade or a linear configuration set along an exterior axis (Figure 8).



**Figure 8. Aerial of Camp Bragg 1924 (NARA College Park RG342-FH, box 1060, photo B17355).**

Camp Bragg was officially established on September 4, 1918. Leases were obtained on approximately 50,000 acres of land in Cumberland and Hoke Counties. On September 18, 1918, an army of ditch-diggers and carpenters began to build roads, water and waste systems, and hundreds of wooden buildings at a total cost of \$7 million (Camp Bragg: 15-17). In spring 1919, the camp was ready to accommodate 16,000 soldiers. The war ended on November 11, 1918; therefore, the new quarters were not occupied during wartime. The Army intended the post to become a permanent artillery post, and stationed 1200 troops there in 1919 and 1920. In 1921, the government began buying the land, ultimately paying almost \$1 million for 50,711 acres.

### **FORT BRAGG BETWEEN THE WARS: 1922-1939**

All of the forty-some World War I cantonments in the United States were neglected during the initial post-war years, and installations fell into disrepair. In August 1921, even though they were in the midst of acquiring title to the Camp

Bragg land, the War Department decided to close Camp Bragg, along with many other temporary World War I cantonments. Camp Commander Albert J. Bowley convinced that it was too valuable a training post to abandon, lobbied influential politicians and brought the Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, for an inspection visit. In September 1921, the abandonment orders were revoked, but Camp Bragg was still only a permanent camp, not a permanent post, and was still subject to closure. The construction in 1921-1922 of the first rail line that connected Fayetteville improved accessibility to the post. Because Camp Bragg was the only reservation in the United States large enough for long-range artillery weapons testing, the Field Artillery Board, an agency devoted to research and testing new artillery weapons, was transferred to Camp Bragg from Fort Sill, Oklahoma in February 1922.

In April 1922, the War Department established the installation as a permanent post, and on September 30, 1922, Camp Bragg became Fort Bragg. By 1922, the post had a total acreage of 120,211 acres. The mid-1920s were years of valuable training for artillery regiments, with the Field Artillery Board making Fort Bragg a laboratory of experimentation in types of vehicles, weapons, and equipment.

Fort Bragg was one of five World War I temporary cantonments to be authorized for conversion into permanent school and home posts for the five branches of the Army. These posts were Fort Benning, Georgia (Infantry); Fort Belvoir, Virginia (Engineers); Fort Monmouth, New Jersey (Signal Corps); Fort Eustis, Virginia (Railway Artillery); and Fort Bragg (Field Artillery, east of the Mississippi) (Ray: 9). A number of other posts were also improved during these years, including Fort Knox, Kentucky; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Fort Lewis, Washington; Fort McClellan, Alabama; and Fort Sam Houston, Texas (Grandine: 4).

In 1925, the Secretary of War noted in his Annual Report that the problem of providing adequate shelter was the gravest challenge of the War Department, and the officers dreaded fire in the temporary wooden barracks and in the hospitals. In 1926, to address these problems, Congress enacted Public Law 45 that authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of forty-three military reservations and create a "Military Post Construction Fund" to finance housing and hospital needs. In 1927, the first \$7 million became available, and Fort Bragg was one of the first recipients.

In 1926, the 1918 plan for Camp Bragg was reworked into a new master plan for the permanent post. The planners, consisting of the Quartermaster Corps, post commander Brigadier General Albert J. Bowley, and consultant planner George B. Ford, artfully retained the original civic center containing the parade ground and axial street plan, and planned permanent buildings on the sites of the temporary frame World War I buildings.

The five World War I posts, which were substantially designed or redesigned by the Quartermaster Corps in the 1920s and 1930s, have a unique architectural unity, for they evolved over a short period of time, unlike most posts that grew over nearly a century (Ray: 231). At this time the Quartermaster Corps, which oversaw planning, design and construction of permanent facilities, switched from a single-building emphasis to the planning of overall installations. Military posts were self-contained communities and were the products of a large-scale planning effort to illustrate contemporary planning theories. The Quartermaster Corps gave each existing post a complete study in order to develop an overall post design that would plan for the addition of all required permanent structures and to enable future expansion. Major General B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster Corps head, assembled a distinguished staff of architects, including First Lieutenant Howard B. Nurse. Cheatham consulted with civilian engineers, landscape architects and city planners, most notably George B. Ford, one of the first professional city planners, who reviewed all proposed post plans for functionality, aesthetic appearance, cost effectiveness and appropriateness for climate and culture (Goodwin: 77 and 172). The new urban planning concepts of the "garden city" and "city beautiful" movements were applied to the redesign of existing World War I cantonments. These movements were a product of the Beaux-Arts approach to design that was transferred from France to the United States in the late nineteenth-century, which emphasized monumentality, symmetry, classical ornamentation, and hierarchy supporting civic institutions.

Nurse, chief of the design branch of the Quartermaster Corps, was called to create "one great social organization," which would provide healthful conditions, positive social interaction, and proper soldier training. Nurse advocated careful consideration of the local topography, distinction between main thoroughfares and local streets. The grouping of buildings, especially public buildings, around expanses of open spaces presents a dramatic effect, coupled with the abundant use of recreation areas and private areas of quarters through street plan and landscaping (Nurse: 14-16).

George B. Ford, city planning advisor to the War Department, wanted the new post to have "all the charm that the best modern subdivisions have and yet at the same time the new field should function with great efficiency (Ford: 20)." He advocated post plans that presented pleasing "mosaics" or patterns from the air, with a combination of formal areas and informal areas, Officers' quarters arranged in charming subdivisions adjoining recreational facilities, garages grouped along rear alleys, crescent-shaped parade grounds with the chapel at one end and administration buildings at the other, and the grouping of service buildings along the periphery. By the late 1920s, parade grounds now served as landscape elements within the overall master plan. Often boulevards and vistas linked multiple parade grounds, serving different functions.

Older posts presented numerous problems of integrating existing buildings with new buildings. For all five temporary cantonments that became permanent specialized posts in the 1920s, the main streets were already in place when the Quartermaster Corps began to develop official layouts in 1926, and the new posts were planned around them (Ray: 118). In a 1926 hearing before the United States Congress Committee on Military Affairs, Quartermaster General Cheatham stated that the first step was to develop a plan, with “complete layouts to the last buildings” for each post (Cheatham: 23-25).

This is exemplified in the proposed post plan, dated November 1926, following collaboration between Brigadier General Bowley and the Quartermaster Corps. The administrative focus was shifted to the intersection of Armistead and Macomb streets, while the barracks were arranged linearly along Macomb and Armistead streets. Ford modified the plan by remaking the elegant chevron design into Officers’ quarters around semi-elliptical or horseshoe-shaped plazas. The Quartermaster Compound, with guardhouse, bakery, and warehouses, is shown in its present location at the eastern edge of the main post along the railroad tracks. The 1929 plan, updated in 1931, shows modifications to the plan made in 1928 and early 1929 to incorporate revisions that were being made as construction continued. This plan showed the additional Officers’ housing set with a plaza south of the parade ground and the location of the new hospital on Macomb Street. Another change in plan is the addition of Bastogne Gables NCO housing around a similar elliptical plaza at the northeast corner of the main post (site of the old World War I hospital area). Between 1928 and 1930, all occupied temporary buildings from the World War I building period were painted and most of the unoccupied ones were torn down. The first phase of permanent construction, which took place from 1927 to 1931, consisted of a number of three-story barracks, one- and two-story Officers’ housing in Normandy Heights, and one-story NCO housing in Bastogne Gables. The end of 1931 saw over \$3 million spent on permanent construction at Fort Bragg. In 1934, the Post Headquarters (1-1333) was built opposite the Post Hospital (1-1326) on Macomb Street, and the Post Chapel (1-1510) was built facing the parade (Figure 9). A map, dated February 1, 1935, indicates completed new construction, proposed new construction, and temporary construction on Fort Bragg. Thus, the 1926 main post plan underwent constant refinement during the construction phase.



Figure 9. Post Headquarters (Building 1-1333) on left with Post Hospital (1-1326) in 1939 (NARA College Park RG342-FH, box 1060, B17347).

During the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration financed continued post construction. In 1938, Congress approved a million-dollar appropriation for Fort Bragg. From 1934 to 1940, barracks, Officers' housing, and NCO housing continued to be built along with major public buildings such as the Theatre (1-1202), Federal Artillery Board (1-1554), Post Ordnance Shops (2-1549), Commissary (2-1256), Quartermaster Office (2-1148), Guard House (2-1143) and Signal (telephone) Offices (2-1114). Necessary industrial and infrastructure construction, including ammunition magazines, motor and material sheds, and a modern water supply system with cast iron mains and storm and sanitary sewers took place as well.

#### **FORT BRAGG DURING WORLD WAR II: 1940-1945**

The third building program, the Defense Preparation Program for World War II, took place from September 1940 to August 1941, an eleven-month period. With the increasing aggression of the fascist governments in Europe, Fort Bragg's activities accelerated. Involvement in a world war appeared inevitable, and Fort Bragg, because it was the largest field artillery range in the country, assumed a leading role in preparations for war (Army Navy: 6). The expansion of the post for World War II involved a construction force of some 31,000 men, daily payroll over \$100,000, and lumber supplied by some 700 lumber mills. By August 1941,



the expansion was largely complete, with 2,739 buildings constructed at a cost of \$44 million, making Fort Bragg North Carolina's third largest city (Office of Public Relations). The Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Bragg in 1940-1941 was Lawrence Lee Simpson, who had been involved in construction of some of the permanent buildings on the post in the 1930s (Historical Display).

An account written at the time reveals the feverish activity generated by the National Defense Program:

Seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day, these thousands of men, most of whom lived within a radius of ninety miles, worked steadily at the big program. Day and night huge trucks laden with building materials crept along the highways, which were already clogged by thousands of vehicles of every description. The two railroads that serviced the Post, the Cape Fear and the Atlantic Coast Line, delivered an average of 65 carloads of supplies daily. The timely procurement and delivery of building material contributed largely to the phenomenal speed with which the work was completed.

For nine months, the work of expanding Fort Bragg's housing facilities had continued unabated. Everywhere workmen were pushing roads through pine forests and, at one period during the project, buildings were erected at the rate of one building every 32 minutes. Sights of soldiers in training, carpenters working, guns and construction equipment, crowds, and general upheaval all presented a crazy patchwork of pictures. But there was method in this madness because, by August 1941 2,739 new buildings were in use and several field units had progressed rapidly with the mobilization training (History).

As of January 1, 1941, 20,000 personnel were stationed there. By July 1941, the personnel reached 67,000 men, making Fort Bragg the largest single encampment of soldiers in the United States. Fort Bragg's "fine rolling terrain, light sandy soil and moderate climate" made it the perfect location for tactical maneuvers and other training exercises during World War II. Over 300,000 men had been processed at Fort Bragg's induction center by the end of the war in 1945 (Army Navy: 6).

## POST WWII FORT BRAGG: 1946-1951\*

On January 19, 1946, the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division returned from Europe and took up station at Fort Bragg. The 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne established drop zones in the woodlands west of the cantonment area as it continued its training in the years following WWII.

A severe housing shortage plagued the United States and the U.S. Army after WWII. The Army placed trailer parks near Pope Field and converted a number of barracks to family housing. In recognition to this nationwide shortage, the U.S. Congress passed the Wherry Act of 1949 allocating funding for new family housing across the newly formed Department of Defense. The Wherry Act authorized construction of large housing areas at Anzio Acres and Corregidor Courts.

Fort Bragg placed many of its buildings in a stand-by status since the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne was the only major unit stationed at Fort Bragg from 1946 until the outbreak of the Korean Conflict in 1950. The War Department placed the Headquarters V U.S. Army Corps at Fort Bragg in 1946.

The Army did not send the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne to Korea since both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations deemed it necessary to keep the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne as a strategic reserve in the event of a Soviet ground attack anywhere in the world.

The Army reactivated the XVIII Airborne Corps on 21 May 1951, while in July 1951 they transferred Headquarters V Corps to Europe. Fort Bragg became widely known as the "Home of the Airborne" (History: 123).

## FORT BRAGG: 1952-1960

The XVIII Airborne Corps created Simmons Army Airfield in 1952 to handle airborne training since the newly created Pope Air Force Base already had a high volume of air traffic. The XVIII Airborne Corps constructed a 4,000-foot runway, control tower, and needed hangars at the new airfield.

One of the most important events at Fort Bragg during the Cold War was Congress' establishment of the specialized units that could conduct unconventional warfare operations behind enemy lines through the Public Law 597 (Lodge Bill). The Army implemented Special Regulation 600-160-10 on 25 April 1952, and two months later, the 10<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Group formed at Fort Bragg. In 1953, the 77<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Group formed at Fort Bragg.

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\* The Fort Bragg and Cold War sections were synthesized from *Cultural Resources Survey of Cold War Properties Fort Bragg, North Carolina*.

### **FORT BRAGG: 1961-1975**

The role of the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne remained largely the same during these years. The 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne remained “on call” to respond to any threat anywhere in the world. In 1965, the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne was sent to the Dominican Republic to defend against a communist insurgency. In addition, in 1968, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade was rushed to South Vietnam after the Tet offensive. The focus of the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne continued to be one of training and combat readiness. This period also witnessed the emergence of the Special Forces as an intrinsic part of Fort Bragg and the construction of the Special Warfare Center.

### **FORT BRAGG: 1975 TO THE PRESENT**

From 1976 to 1989, the mission of the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne continued to be a combat ready unit that could be rapidly deployed as needed across the world. And the Special Forces Warfare Center continued to be the main campus for Special Forces with training grounds also developed at Camp Mackall.

## **DESIGN CONTEXT**

### **MILITARY POST ARCHITECTURE**

The architecture of the Old Post Historic District, which is predominantly Spanish Eclectic and Georgian Revival in style, is similar to that of other permanent posts in the southern United States developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Standardized building designs for all building types necessary for army posts had been part of the Army operating system since the late eighteenth century, but became the practice in the 1890s. Sometimes architect-designed buildings built at particular Army posts were incorporated into standardized plans, other times talented Constructing Quartermasters who work at a particular post contributed designs. By using these plans, the Army centralized building design. The Washington office sent building plans to the Constructing Quartermaster, who, instead of overseeing actual building construction using troop labor as in the nineteenth century, adopted the role of contracting officer as described in Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Bulletin No. 15, overseeing the work of local contractors. The contract was offered in a bid and awarded through the U.S. Government Combined Form No. O.K. 50, an itemized contract of work, materials, and costs. The bid and contract processes were standardized by the War Department's Specifications for Construction, which detailed the materials and construction methods of every building to be constructed.

The Quartermaster Corps introduced the concept of regional architectural styles into the standardized plans during the mid-1920s. Military construction had al-

ways tended to be simplified versions of nationally popular architectural styles, but now, in a radical departure from previous formal Army architecture, designs were tailored for local climate conditions and to reflect local architectural history. An early attempt, the erection of Dutch Colonial Revival style Officers' housing at Fort Benning, Georgia around 1924, was criticized as unsuitable for the hot Georgia summers (Grandine: I-207). The Army selected two primary styles, which they called the "Colonial" of the Atlantic seaboard and the "Spanish Mission" of the American Southwest, and standardized them for use throughout the country (Ray: 9). The Colonial style, featuring buildings with brick exteriors and slate roofs, was built from New England south to Virginia, and is now known as Georgian Revival. Along the Mexican border, at posts in Texas and California, the Spanish Mission style prevailed (Housing: 11-13).

During the inter-war years, industrial buildings continued to follow functional, industrial designs, a pattern established about World War I, in contrast to the revivalist tradition for industrial structures common in the nineteenth century. By the late 1930s, military architects designed and built buildings that deviated from the standard revivalist mode, such as streamlined, Art Deco-influenced buildings. An example of this at Fort Bragg is the Heavy Gun Shop (2-1549) located in the Quartermaster Support Area, a steel and brick building with International detailing, built in 1934.

From 1946 to 1960, The Army spent almost \$63 million on various construction efforts at Fort Bragg. The construction was largely to the west and southwest of the original cantonment. The projects included 55 hammerhead barracks, bachelor officers' quarters, administration buildings, warehouses, chapels, post exchanges, dispensaries, fire station, post office, and ammunition storage igloos (Figure 10). The Capehart Housing Act authorized the construction of 1,867 family housing units. Funding provided by the U.S. Department of Education authorized the construction of five elementary schools and one junior high school. The Army Medical Command completed the nine-story, 500-bed Womack Army Hospital in 1958 replacing the original cantonment hospital (Figure 11).

Fort Bragg expanded again during the 1961 to 1975 period. The XVIII Airborne Corps added to the facilities at Simmons Army Airfield, another barracks area was added to the area south of the 1950s hammerhead area, a NCO mess, bowling alleys, gymnasium with pool and a youth center. The Capehart Program added more family housing to Fort Bragg.



Figure 10. 2<sup>nd</sup> Platoon, Company B, 1<sup>st</sup> Airborne Battle Group, 503<sup>rd</sup> Infantry in front of a Fort Bragg hammerhead barracks in 1962 (NARA College Park RG111-SC 596852).



Figure 11. Womack Army Hospital in 1959 (NARA College Park RG111-SC 566029).

The Special Forces Warfare Center expanded into permanent facilities in 1965 with a headquarters and academic building, a chapel, two bachelor officers' quarters, a mess, and a central heating plant (Figure 12).



Figure 12. John F. Kennedy Special Forces Warfare Center (courtesy Fort Bragg CRMP).

## DEVELOPMENT OF CAMP MACKALL\*

Army troops first came to the U.S. Department of the Interior's game management land in the Hoffman area in 1941 during the Carolina Maneuvers. That area is about 40 miles west of Fort Bragg on the west side of Drowning Creek. During the 1920s, the Baltimore Barber Steamship Company established a hunting preserve there. In 1922, they created Mossgeil Lake and constructed a log cabin on the east shore (Figure 13). It became the commander's house during World War II. In 1924, a second cabin was built on the west shore, which served as a briefing room during the war and is now the Range Control Office. In 1930, DuPont Corporation purchased the property and added a lodge which became the Camp Mackall's Officers' Club. That building burned in 1968, but the chimney remains.

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\* Taken and adapted from <http://www.bragg.army.mil/18abn/CampMackall.htm>



Figure 13. Camp Mackall log cabin (courtesy Fort Bragg CRMP).

On 8 November 1942, construction began on the Hoffman Airborne Camp on 56,002.91 acres obtained from the Department of Interior and purchased from local landowners. There were over 1,750 buildings erected mostly of the Theater of Operations (T/O) type. The one-story T/O buildings were the least construction with rough plank siding covered with tarpaper. A heavier grade tarpaper served as roofing material. Construction included 7 service clubs, 2 guesthouses, 3 libraries, 16 post exchanges, 12 chapels, 1 hospital, 65 miles of roads, and a triangle of 5,000' runways. Those buildings included headquarters for the U.S. Army Airborne Command, the garrison command and the division headquarters. There were also numerous service buildings.

The camp's cantonment area was constructed with north and south areas separated by about a mile with the Station Hospital in between closer to the north area. The south barracks area was for troops in training and contained all the services necessary to sustain them. Those troops began arriving in January 1943. They were to receive basic training there in addition to perfecting their parachuting and glider skills.

On 8 February 1943, General Order Number 6 renamed the facility Camp Mackall in honor of Private John Thomas (Tommy) Mackall. He was born 17 May 1920 in Ohio and grew up in Wellsville, Ohio. He served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 503<sup>rd</sup> Parachute Infantry Regiment. During the Allied invasion of North Africa in the



airborne segment called Operation Torch, he was mortally wounded in an attack by French Vichy aircraft on his aircraft as it landed near Oran. Seven paratroopers died at the scene and several were wounded, including Mackall. He was evacuated by air to a British hospital at Gibraltar where he died on 12 November 1942.

Tommy Mackall's mother and two brothers were among family members attending the camp dedication on 1 May 1943. A bronze plaque recalling the event that injured Mackall was unveiled at a ceremony that day and installed at the division headquarters building. It was later removed when the camp was dismantled. In the 1970s, it was misplaced and never found. A granite monument now stands at the camp entrance.

The U.S. Army Airborne Command was moved to Camp Mackall in early 1943 from Fort Bragg. While the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions remained garrisoned at Fort Bragg, they were trained under the Command at Camp Mackall before leaving for assignments elsewhere that year. Some of the regiments attached to the divisions trained at Camp Mackall. The first airborne division headquartered at Camp Mackall was the 11th Airborne Division reporting on 25 February 1943. The 17th Airborne Division was activated there on 25 April 1943. The 13th Airborne Division was activated on 13 August 1943, and moved from Fort Bragg to Camp Mackall in January 1944.

In coordination with the 1st Troop Carrier Command stationed at Maxton-Laurinburg Army Air Base in Scotland County, paratroopers and glider troops stationed at Camp Mackall jumped into fields at Camp Mackall and loaded, flew in and unloaded gliders. Such troops were also air-landed during maneuvers in transport planes. With the rigorous training came risks. In one incident, on 16 February 1944, eight paratroopers drowned in Kenny Cameron Lake at Camp Mackall when their pilots miscalculated the drop zone. A monument has been placed at the lake in their memory. A quick-release harness being considered at that time was not yet issued. Whether or not it would have made a difference in that case was inconclusive.

During WWII, a prisoner of war (POW) camp for German prisoners was located outside and between the south cantonment and Drowning Creek. The POWs lived in Winter Rise (framed tent) structures, as did their military guards. They worked at the camp and local farms for which they were paid. Although the camp had a capacity of 500, there were usually only 250 to 350 POWs.

With the end of World War II, Camp Mackall was used mostly for outdoor recreation for military personnel. The game management areas of the Department of the Interior that had been under the supervision of the state of North Carolina before the war were given to the state with the stipulation that the Army would retain maneuver and firing rights on the land. The present Camp Mackall con-



tains land the War Department obtained from the Interior Department and purchased from local landowners.

In 1952, the newly established U.S. Army Special Forces began training at the camp. During the 1970s, anti-terrorism teams trained there. Since then, the camp has developed what is known at the Colonel James "Nick" Rowe facility. Rowe, a Special Forces officer, was a POW for five years in Vietnam. He was murdered by terrorist in the Philippines in April 1989. Camp Mackall also houses the 19-day course in Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) established around 1967.

The Rhine, Luzon, and Oran Drop Zones at Camp Mackall are active facilities today. The Camp Mackall Airfield and unimproved landing strip in the middle of the Luzon Drop Zone are regularly used by the armed services.



### 3 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY

The planning level survey is a record of documented cultural resources on Fort Bragg.

Cultural resources located on Fort Bragg fall into seven principal categories:

- Prehistoric archeological sites,
- Historic period Native American archeological sites,
- Historic European-American and African-American archeological sites,
- Nonmilitary industrial archeological sites,
- Nonmilitary architecture,
- Pre-WWII military buildings and features, and
- WWII-era and post-WWII military buildings and features.

Cultural resources may be districts (e.g., groups of related buildings, sites, structures), sites (archeological sites), buildings (quarters and non-quarters, such as administrative buildings), structures (e.g., bridges and other such engineered structures in which people do not live or work), objects, (e.g., historic tanks and cannons), and traditional cultural properties (e.g., Native American plant gathering areas), that have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by Fort Bragg with concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Officer, or by written determination of the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service.

In general, there are two sections of the National Historic Preservation Act that need to be followed to achieve a comprehensive planning level survey of Federal government lands. These are sections 110 and 106.

#### SECTION 110

Section 110 of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies establish preservation programs for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties. The Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program is a direct result of that requirement. In addition, the preservation program must ensure:

1. that historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, are identified, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register;
2. that such properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency as are listed in or may be eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a

- way that considers the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with section 106 and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having national significance;
3. that the preservation of properties not under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, but subject to be potentially affected by agency actions are given full consideration in planning;
  4. that the agency's preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities, and with the private sector; and
  5. that the agency's procedures for compliance with section 106 are consistent with the regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Fort Bragg has identified most of its historic properties through inventory studies or surveys as required under Section 110. The earliest systematic cultural resources survey occurred with a large-scale archeological survey project contracted in 1976 (Lofffield 1979). Since the mid 1990s when the Fort Bragg CRMP was established, a primary objective of the program has been to attain a cultural resources inventory that is as accurate and comprehensive as possible. As archeological survey data and sites with research potential have accumulated, numerous archeological site evaluation projects have been accomplished. A significant amount of archeological survey has been accomplished since this time. Further, with an architectural survey (Little 1995) and subsequent studies, a significant number of historic buildings, structures, and landscape elements have been identified as well.

The systematic approach involving annual contracts to conduct large-scale archeological surveys and evaluations of multiple archeological sites has produced a significant amount of data on the location and diversity of archeological resources. In addition, the effectiveness of varying methods for documenting and investigating sites has evolved and improved over the course of successive projects (see Appendix 1).

## SECTION 106

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies having any direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed undertaking assess that undertaking for adverse effects to historic properties. If a Section 110 survey has not been performed in the area of potential effect (APE), the Federal agency will identify and evaluate the APE for potential historic properties. Once this evaluation is com-

plete, the Federal agency will consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Preservation Officer.

Section 106 undertaking review has evolved over the last ten years, becoming a prominent aspect of the Fort Bragg CRMP and a process that is well integrated into project development within the Directorate of Public Works (for a detailed look at this integration, refer to Chapter 5—Integration). Small-scale area surveys or building evaluations are occasionally required for Section 106 compliance if the project is in an area that has not been surveyed under Section 110.

## SECTION 106 UNDERTAKINGS

Generally, these are undertakings at Fort Bragg that could adversely affect a historic property and the Section 106 process must be followed:

- Dig Permits
- Ground disturbing activities (excluding routine training activities)
- Tree cutting and/or thinning
- Building maintenance or repair
- Additions to historic buildings
- New construction within a historic district and/or view shed
- Demolition of a historic building
- Demolition of a building within a historic district
- Tree of landscape planting or removal within the Old Post Historic District
- Changes to the paving materials and/or paving patterns i.e. circulation network in the Old Post Historic District
- Interior alterations to an individually eligible building

## SECTION 106 ALTERNATIVES

Some historic properties at Fort Bragg have already had their Section 106 compliance requirements met by alternatives. These historic properties generally were constructed on a nationwide scale and the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army has entered into a series of agreements with either the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

### *World War II Programmatic Agreement*

The first large-scale agreement was a programmatic agreement signed in 1986 to allow for the demolition of the temporary buildings constructed for WWII out of the 700 and 800 series War Department plans (see text of programmatic agreement in Appendix 2). This programmatic agreement takes care of the NHPA Section 106 only for demolition. Other adverse actions against these buildings must be consulted with the SHPO; however, the 1995 Historic Architectural Resources

Eligibility Report did not find any of these WWII temporary structures to be eligible for the National Register.

#### *Capehart-Wherry Family Housing Program Comment*

In 2002, the Army and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation agreed on a program comment for all Army family housing constructed from 1949 to 1962 (see Capehart-Wherry Program Comment in Appendix 2). The program comment “demonstrates Army compliance with its responsibilities under section 106 of the NHPA with regard to the following management actions for Capehart and Wherry Era Army family housing, associated structures and landscape features: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale of lease out of Federal control. Structures associated with this family housing include detached garages, carports and storage buildings, and the landscape features (including but not limited to the overall design and layout of the Capehart and Wherry Era communities, including road patterns, plantings and landscaping, open spaces, playgrounds, parking areas, signage, site furnishings, views into and out of the community, lighting, sidewalks, setbacks and all other associated cultural landscape features). A small percentage of buildings and structures constructed during this period were not constructed with funds provided through the Capehart and Wherry funding programs, but are similar in all other respects, and are therefore included in this Program Comment.”

Fort Bragg does not need to do anything else in regard to the NHPA for its family housing constructed from 1949 to 1962.

#### *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Program Comment*

In 2006, DoD and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation agreed on a program comment for all DoD unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH), otherwise known as barracks, constructed from 1946 to 1974 (see UPH Program Comment in Appendix 2). The program comment “provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction, and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The term UPH means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places that were designed and built as UPH in the years 1946-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 72.”

To comply with this program comment, Fort Bragg will need to send a letter to the NC SHPO notifying the SHPO which barracks and other associated buildings are covered by the program comment. From then on, Fort Bragg responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA will be met.

#### *Ammunition Storage Program Comment*

In 2006, the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation agreed on a program comment for all DoD ammunition storage facilities constructed from 1939 to 1974 (see Ammunition Storage Comment in Appendix 2). The program comment "provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction, and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The term Ammunition Storage Facilities means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places that were designed and built as ammunition storage facilities in the years 1939-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 42."

To comply with this program comment, Fort Bragg will need to send a letter to the NC SHPO notifying the SHPO which ammunition storage facilities are covered by the program comment. From then on, Fort Bragg responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA will be met.

#### **MITIGATED PROPERTIES**

There have been several historic properties that have been mitigated through the Section 106 process. These properties have either had a Phase III survey completed or have had a Historic American Buildings Survey completed. Further Section 106 action is not necessary for the following properties:

31HT435

31HT690

555s NCO club

Ordnance Maintenance facility

Simmons AAF

## CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

### ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Inventories of approximately 92,744 acres (42,955 acres since 1994) of Fort Bragg has identified a total of 4,850 archeological sites representing every period of human occupation from the Paleoindian period to the present (ca. 1950). More than:

- 2,465 prehistoric sites
- 166 historic sites
- 190 historic/prehistoric sites
- 1,099 prehistoric isolates (less than 6 artifacts)
- 69 historic isolates
- 845 preliminary archaeological sites

have been recorded, while more than 299 archeological evaluations have been completed since 1997. One data recovery to mitigate the adverse effects of road construction to an archeological site has been conducted.

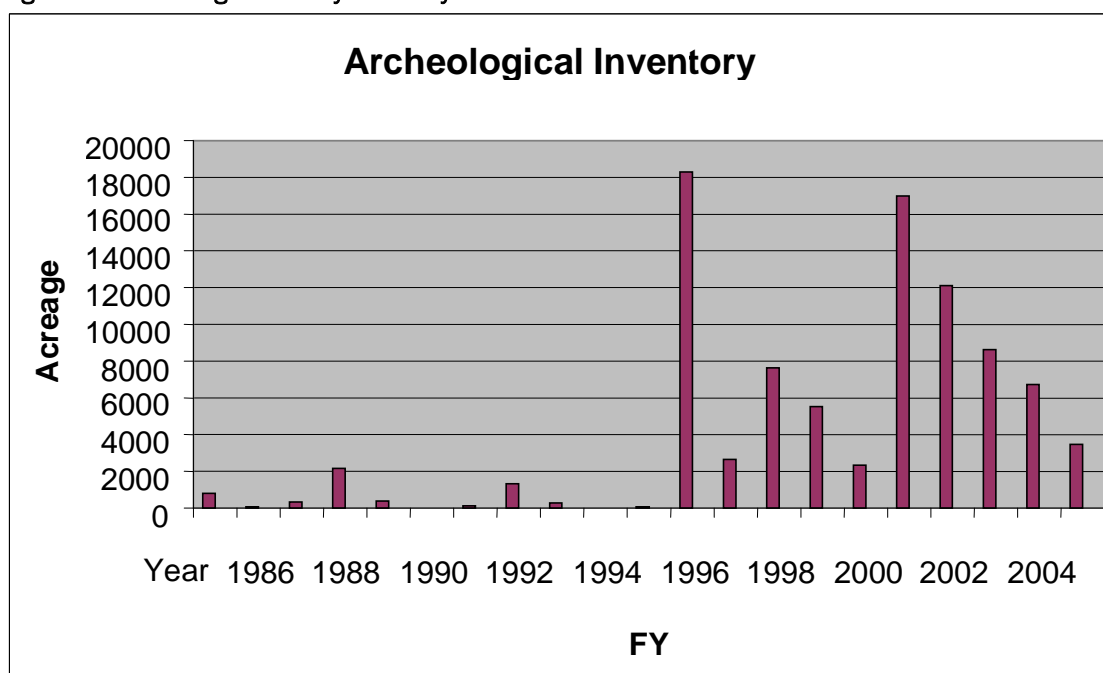
### HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Initial surveys of all historic resources on Fort Bragg have identified 378 historic resources (buildings, structures, and landscapes) in 3 NRHP eligible districts plus individual resources. The identified historic resources include:

- 297 contributing resources in the Old Post historic district (209 of which are historic Army Family Housing units)
- 55 contributing resources in the Overhills historic district
- 2 contributing resources in the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School historic district
- 15 contributing resources in the Simmons Army Airfield historic district (mitigated June 2005)
- 8 NRHP-eligible, stand alone resources on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall
- 1 NRHP listed structure on Fort Bragg (Long Street Church, constructed circa 1850).



Figure 14. Archeological Survey Inventory.



## CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

The CRMP maintains a project list that is intended to capture projects and activities that occur each year (Appendix 3). Many of the projects on this list have generated information on or identified historic properties. Project numbers are generally created by the year of project initiation. Other projects on this list reflect various studies, mitigations, public outreach, curation, or research projects.

A bibliography of technical reports that have been generated through cultural resources surveys, evaluations or other projects is provided in Appendix 4.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

The following are maps of cultural resources that are eligible or on the National Register. Appendix 5 contains list of archeological resources, historic buildings, and historic districts.



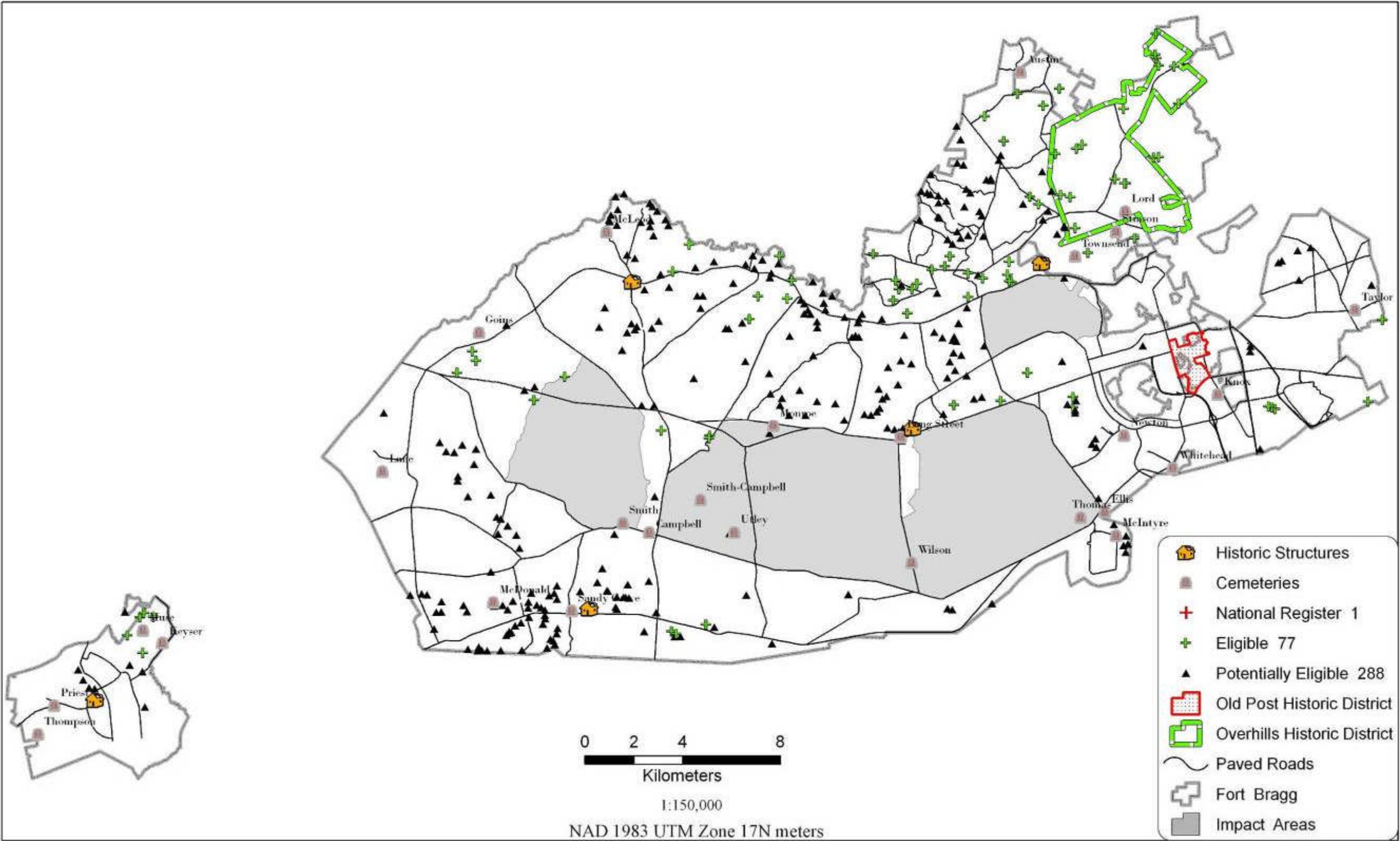


Figure 15. Map of Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall with archeological sites and historic districts delineated.





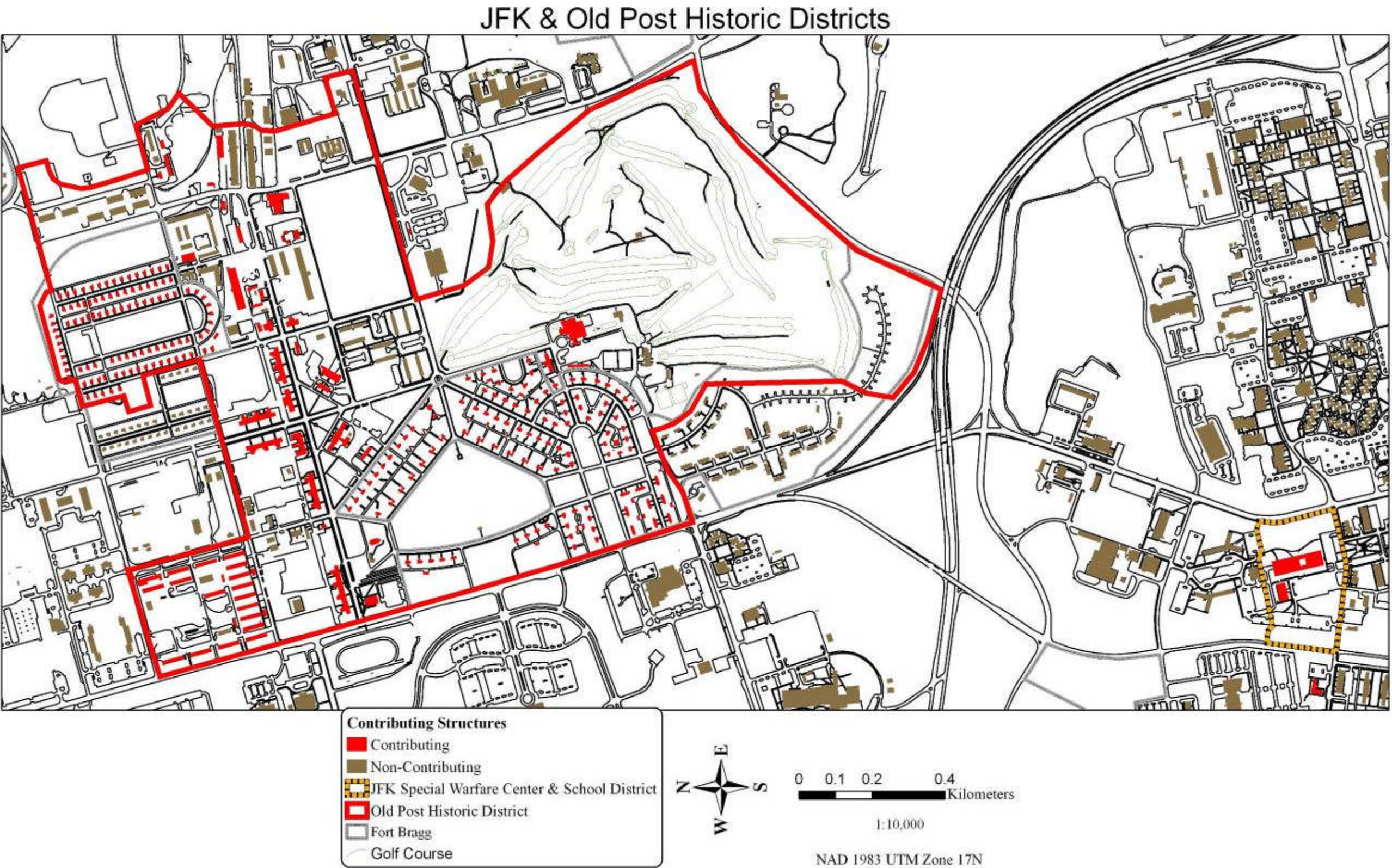


Figure 16. Map of the Old Post Historic District and the JFK/Special Warfare School Historic District.





## 4 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CRMP)

The CRMP is staffed by a combination of contractors and Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) interns. Staff members and interns are assigned unique responsibilities and may have specialized skills. Interns may be assigned a primary research project. Individual staff member responsibilities are outlined below. A Program Manager, historically and currently filled by a contractor, manages the CRMP. A designated staff member serves as an assistant manager (currently, the Curator/Archeologist). The Chief of the Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works, has oversight for the CRMP.

As archeology has historically been an important component of the CRMP, several staff members have a background in the discipline. Several staff positions, including the Program Manager, Curator, and GIS System Manager have archeological training and can conduct field investigations, labwork and coordination, monitoring, and/or technical review for consultant-based work. Other staff positions involve background or specialization in architectural history or some other aspect of historic preservation, history, or anthropology. Interns are dedicated to specialized projects, e.g., document conservation, oral history studies, and archeological investigations.

#### PROGRAM MANAGER

The Program Manager is responsible for the overall operations, activities, and mission of the CRMP. Primary, regular objectives include forecasting installation project requirements for CRM compliance and stewardship objectives for 5- to 10- year periods; developing budget plans for project requirements and coordinating with appropriate offices throughout each fiscal year; ensuring that annual budget appropriations are obligated in a timely manner and assisting in project development as well as monitoring the progress of projects. The Program Manager must supervise staff, providing guidance on task assignments and execution of projects. The Program Manager should encourage professional development and provide annual evaluations and regular project oversight. The Program Manager may be required to act as a principal investigator on selected projects. The Program Manager acts as installation American Indian liaison for formal and informal consultation. The Program Manager occasionally briefs commanders and participates in strategic planning and coordination meetings as required. The Program Manager drafts compliance and consultation correspondence, in-

cluding letters and agreements, and facilitates appropriate technical and legal reviews and execution. The Program Manager reviews technical reports. The Program Manager develops contractual requirements for CRM work, including statements of work, and coordinates with contracting offices to execute work. The Program Manager participates in public outreach, including the development of major events and activities as well as partnerships promoting preservation and awareness.

## **ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

The primary responsibility of the architectural historian is to ensure Fort Bragg is compliant with all Federal Laws pertaining to historic buildings, specifically the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. This position acts as the point person and clearinghouse for review of all construction projects on Fort Bragg; specifically, each Federal undertaking is reviewed for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (Figure 17). The architectural historian coordinates consultations with the SHPO regarding historic buildings. In addition, the architectural historian consults with the building user, Post Architect, and Architectural Review Board to ensure that designs are sensitive to the historic buildings and/or character of the historic district. In addition to Section 106, Section 110 of the NHPA is also the responsibility of the architectural historian including maintaining an inventory of historic buildings, identifying and evaluating buildings that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, writing evaluation reports, and consulting with the SHPO regarding those evaluations. Another aspect of Section 110 is Building Monitoring; the architectural historian is responsible for maintaining and implementing a building monitoring program to ensure that the Post's historic buildings are being maintained appropriately. The architectural historian is also responsible for ensuring that the terms of all Programmatic Agreements and Memorandums of Agreement are followed when historic buildings, structures, or landscapes are involved. Public Outreach is also part of every staff member's responsibilities; the architectural historian leads walking tours of the Old Post Historic District, Long Street Church, and Sandy Grove Church, assists the public with research and information, and presents to interested groups off Fort Bragg.



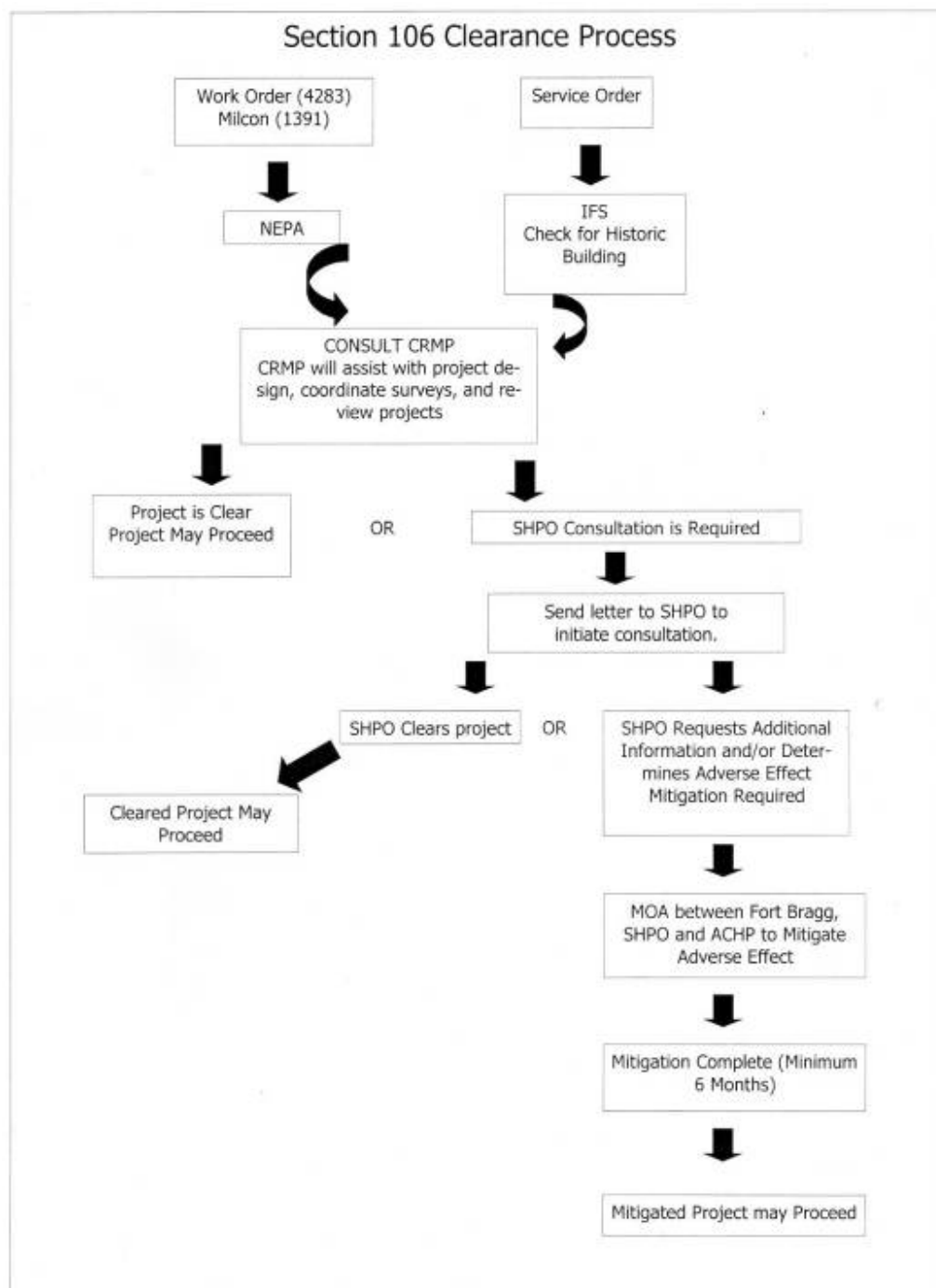


Figure 17. Fort Bragg Section 106 Clearance Process.

## **CURATOR/ARCHEOLOGIST**

The Curator is the point of contact for all artifact and records stored in the CRMP curation facility; for all out-going or in-coming loan agreements; provides access to collections for researchers; and is the liaison for site and collections data to/from the Office of State Archaeology. The Curator may also participate in archaeological investigations on an as-needed basis.

The Curator specializes in historical archeology, providing review of technical reports and studies related to or involving historic sites. The Curator assists with planning of and participates in American Indian consultations. The Curator manages lab and office functions to include procurement of supplies and equipment, service orders. The Curator also serves as the main point of contact for historic cemeteries, conducting regular, annual monitoring visits as well as handling requests for tours, interments, installation of new or replacement markers, repair of markers, fences, etc.

The Curator is also the point of contact for all CRMP public outreach events, tours, and publicity. The curation manager plans and assists with exhibit designs, contents, preparation, and installation.

## **ARCHEOLOGIST/CONSERVATOR**

The Archeologist/Conservator conducts investigations as needed, including surveys and individual site evaluations. Surveys are typically project specific, e.g., construction projects or military training exercises, and involve areas less than 50 acres in size. The requirements for these surveys are identified through Section 106 project review (Refer to Chapter 7, SOP 1). This staff member is qualified to conduct pre-contact and historic site investigations as well as lab analysis of artifacts and is responsible for technical report preparation. With the secondary responsibility of conservation, this person manages a small conservation lab within the CRMP. Selected artifacts that require stabilization are processed in this lab for permanent curation. In addition to these responsibilities, the archeologist/conservator participates in public outreach. The current individual in this position has a specialty in Civil War history and archeology, serving as the main point of contact for all tours and Staff Rides conducted at the Monroe's Crossroads Civil War Battlefield on post.

## **GIS MANAGER/ARCHEOLOGIST**

The GIS manager administers the CRMP GIS. This involves analysis and research; creating survey tracts for Section 110 archeological inventory; mapping survey tracts and coordinating with field directors regarding tract boundaries; and updating tract areas as needed (e.g., when inventories are completed and agreement has been reached on the status of all identified resources). The GIS

manager loads all identified sites into the GIS, to include site number, eligibility status, and whether the site has received phase II level evaluation testing. For all sites nominated as eligible for listing on the NRHP, the GIS manager loads the boundary data, which is acquired by a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey, into the GIS. The GIS manager records whether signs have been posted to protect sites from inadvertent disturbance.

The GIS manager assists the Program Manager in selecting large-scale survey areas and potentially eligible sites for further evaluation testing. The GIS managers also administers the CRMP Collections Database; updates any existing archeological site data in the database due to revisits, evaluations, or mitigations; posts newly identified archeology sites and their associated data collected on the North Carolina State Site Form into the database; and posts all new project deliverables (site forms, artifact catalogues, reports, and report bibliographies) to their respective table views in the database.

The GIS manager assists the Architectural Historian in Section 106 project review by assessing impacts on archeological sites or the requirement for archeological survey in a project area; he/she also conducts monthly training classes for Fort Bragg's Compliance Assessment Team.

The GIS manager also reviews Fort Bragg construction and development requests for compliance with NRHP; responds to data call queries from Division and Branch management conferences and meeting requests; is the point of contact for Dig Requests for unit training; and conducts monthly training classes for Fort Bragg's Compliance Assessment Team.

## **SITE MONITORING/ARCHEOLOGIST**

The site monitoring specialist is responsible for ensuring that all sites considered potentially eligible or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are adequately monitored and protected. Regular land use activity, e.g., military training, timber harvest and other forestry management, road maintenance and construction, erosion control projects, etc. presents potential threats to archeological sites. This staff person maintains information on potentially eligible and eligible sites, delineates and posts boundaries on sites when necessary, and monitors all eligible sites on an annual basis. Coordination with land users, including the Forestry Branch of the Environmental Division, is necessary when conflicts or threats to protected archeological sites are realized. In addition to these responsibilities, the Site Monitoring/Archeologist performs various archeological duties, including research, technical report review, monitoring of contractor performance, small-scale archeological investigations, and public outreach.

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION SPECIALISTS**

Historic Preservation Specialists are important staff members within the CRMP, typically working on specific projects or task assignments. These staff positions are filled through the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE). One specialist focuses on compliance work associated with historic components of the built environment. This person assists the Architectural Historian with Section 106 project review, Section 110 inventory and evaluations, as well as data management, report production, research, and building monitoring. Other specialists are assigned specific projects related to compliance objectives. Requirements may vary over the years. Current assignments include documentation and research projects associated with mitigation of historic properties on the installation. Historically these specialists have included specialized skills, e.g., artifact analysis.

## **ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT TO THE NC SHPO**

This report is submitted to the SHPO in the fall and includes a complete summary of all activities and projects for the previous fiscal year.

## **TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Training and professional development are a required part of a cultural resources management program. Training is necessary to refresh a cultural resources professional's knowledge of basic cultural resources information, while professional development is necessary to keep the program staff on the cusp of current cultural resources theory.

Types of cultural resources training and professional development are:

- ARPA
- Section 106
- National Register eligibility workshops
- Department of Defense training
- Preparation of Memorandum of Agreements
- Historic Preservation practices
- NAGPRA
- Traditional Cultural Places
- Native American consultation
- Cemetery conservation

The Interservice Environmental Education Review Board (ISEERB) offers courses that have been approved by the Department of Defense; these include courses offered directly by ISEERB or other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Also, the

National Preservation Institute holds a series of courses throughout the year related to cultural resources.

## **OLD POST HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES**

The Old Post Historic District Design Guidelines are intended to serve the needs of those who live or work within the Old Post Historic District. The plan assists residents, building managers, architects, contractors, and service technicians as a guide for the treatment of the buildings, structures, and landscape features within the Old Post Historic District. Information regarding the legal requirements for the treatment of historic properties as well as the history of the Cultural Resources Management Program is included in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 discusses the legal requirements and the reasons for the CRMP on Fort Bragg. The next two chapters discuss the role of the DPW and the involvement of other agencies in the process. The design guidelines begin in Chapter 5 with a description of the Old Post Historic District and its architecture. Chapter 6 contains detailed guidelines for the treatment of the community plan, landscape, buildings, and architectural features found in the Old Post Historic District.

Ultimately, the Old Post Historic District Design Guidelines will be integrated into the Fort Bragg Installation Design Guide.

## **ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

As stated in the DoD Instruction 4715.3, D.3.e "an economic analysis shall be conducted on all NRHP eligible historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement (Section 2825 of 10 USC, (reference (f)). The economic analysis should include an evaluation of life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and other pertinent factors."

### **LAYAWAY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TOOL**

Due to the number of historic buildings that the military must manage, the Army has developed a software tool to provide historic building lifecycle cost estimates for three management alternatives: renovation and reuse, layaway/mothball, and demolition. The program is designed to estimate costs over a 20-year time period. The economic analyses included in the program are:

- the cost of each alternative over the life-cycle of the building,
- the possible alternatives and additional costs incurred, and
- the point at which one alternative becomes a more viable option than others

The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool, Version 2.04 developed by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL), is a Windows 95/98NT-based software tool available to DoD-users in CD-ROM Format.<sup>1</sup>

## FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Within the nine primary areas of compliance and stewardship responsibilities of Fort Bragg's CRMP, major initiatives and recurring activities are planned for the next five years.

- Inventory
- Section 106
- American Indian Consultation
- Mitigations
- Curation
- Information Management
- Research
- Historic Property Monitoring
- Outreach

## INVENTORY

### *SURVEY FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES (INVENTORY TO SUPPORT T&E SPECIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT)*

1. **CURRENT STATUS:** Through compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Fort Bragg has surveyed a majority of its training lands for cultural resources. However, a significant portion remains unsurveyed and there is a high probability that archeological sites exist in these areas. Timber harvests, hardwood removal, controlled burns, treatment of arboreal insect infestations, and other activities associated with habitat management for threatened and endangered species involve significant potential for ground disturbance and fire potentially destructive to historic properties. These activities, which constitute federal undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA, occur annually as required by habitat management prescriptions and forest management practices, presenting a persistent threat to undocumented historic properties in areas that remain unsurveyed for cultural resources. To comply with the ARPA and the NHPA, cultural resources must be identified and protected prior to execution of these activities.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Conduct cultural resources surveys of training land prior to Environmental Division actions. Previous survey work has shown 6-7,000 acre

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<sup>1</sup> Copies may be obtained by contacting the USAEC Technical Information Center ([USAECTIC@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:USAECTIC@aec.apgea.army.mil)). The software can be downloaded directly by DoD users and contractors via [DENIX](#) (user ID and password required).

survey projects to be the maximum size manageable by a consultant. Fort Bragg has developed a successful partnership with the National Park Service (NPS), Southeastern Center, whereby the NPS has administered contracts to provide large-scale archeological survey, specifically designed for Fort Bragg. Survey contracts may also be administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District or CERL. Annual surveys planned with requirements identified by the Environmental Division will facilitate installation compliance with ARPA, and NHPA, allow Environmental Division activities to continue as planned, and minimize training restrictions. Recurring (until inventory completed).

3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Fort Bragg risks non-compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Habitat management objectives cannot be attained, impacting major compliance requirements for endangered species. Military training is impacted by restrictions on unsurveyed training areas.

***SURVEY FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES (PHASE I SURVEY TO SUPPORT MILITARY TRAINING)***

1. CURRENT STATUS: Regular military training constitutes an undertaking under Section 106 of the NHPA. Training exercises, which often involve ground disturbance, e.g., excavation of fighting positions, bunkers, vehicle emplacements, engineer training, heavy vehicle traffic, etc., present a significant potential for adverse effects to cultural resources. Historically training and training area improvements constitute the single largest cumulative impact on archeological sites. In unsurveyed areas, ground disturbance activities are prohibited for training exercises. Accomplishing survey results in delineation and protection of significant archeological sites and reduces training restrictions.
2. WORK REQUIRED: Conduct cultural resources surveys of training land to allow maximum land use capability for military training. Previous survey work has shown 6-7,000 acre survey projects to be the maximum size manageable by a consultant. Fort Bragg has developed a successful partnership with the National Park Service (NPS), Southeastern Center, whereby the NPS has administered contracts to provide large-scale archeological survey, specifically designed for Fort Bragg. Survey contracts may also be administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District or CERL. Fort Bragg will systematically survey training areas and identify all cultural resources. The NPS is the preferred contract administrator. COE may be used as well. Recurring (until inventory completed).
3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Military training on Fort Bragg will be restricted in areas where Section 106 compliance has not been met. Without Section 106 compliance, training will not continue or will be in violation of federal law. Risk of ARPA and Section 106 violation if training occurs in unsurveyed area and archeological site(s) is impacted.

### ***EVALUATE ELIGIBILITY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS)***

1. **CURRENT STATUS:** As Fort Bragg compiles an inventory of archeological sites on the installation, a substantial number are determined to have enough integrity and research potential to warrant further investigation beyond the initial identification to evaluate their candidacy for listing on the NRHP. These investigations, typically considered a “testing” phase or referred to as “Phase II”, involve greater, more systematic sampling of sites than accomplished at the survey level. Historically, less than 8% of sites identified in survey are considered significant enough to require testing. Nonetheless, a substantial number, i.e., hundreds of sites, exist dispersed across the installation, in some cases presenting obstacles or restrictions for military training. These sites have high research potential but present long-term management problems in a dynamic landscape.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Systematically conduct testing of individual archeological sites determined potentially significant at the survey level to gain sufficient information required to make an informed determination of eligibility for the NRHP. Evaluations should follow general methodology outlined in Appendix 1 and should build on the data and methods employed previously, using strategic, practical sampling. Recurring.
3. **IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED:** The number of protected sites will increase as the inventory is completed, resulting in a large number of localized landforms with training restrictions. Since a substantial number of sites lose protection status, i.e., are determined ineligible for the NRHP, following testing, maintaining sites in an “untested” or unevaluated status creates unnecessary training restrictions on military readiness. Maintaining a large number of protected sites also increases the likelihood of an ARPA violation.

### ***HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY (BUILT ENVIRONMENT)***

1. **CURRENT STATUS:** The first systematic survey of historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and objects was accomplished in 1995 and updated in 2000. Subsequent surveys and evaluations were conducted for individual properties or districts as required by Army undertakings and land acquisitions. In addition, a Cold War survey was completed in 2005. A third systematic inventory update was accomplished in 2006, resulting in comprehensive coverage of all properties of the built environment constructed prior to 1961.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** A survey update will be required in 2011. This survey will address all properties built between 1961 and 1966, i.e., at least 45 years old. Non-recurring.



3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Identification of historic properties prior to the arbitrary 50 year age threshold allows for advance planning. Evaluation of buildings in advanced planning stages of projects can result in significant delays. Failure to evaluate properties is a violation of the NHPA.

#### ***SURVEY FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES (STATE GAMELANDS)***

1. CURRENT STATUS: Military units stationed at Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall conduct military training in the Sandhills Gamelands, approx. 60,000 acres of land owned by the state of North Carolina, managed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. While Fort Bragg has, in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), surveyed a majority of its training lands for cultural resources, no systematic cultural resources survey for the Gamelands exists. Conducting military training without identification and assessment of impacts to cultural resources is a violation of the NHPA.
2. WORK REQUIRED: Conduct cultural resources surveys of Sandhills Gamelands to ensure Fort Bragg's compliance with the NHPA and allow maximum land use capability for military training. Survey should employ methods similar to large-scale, systematic surveys on Fort Bragg. Recurring (until inventory completed).
3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Military training is planned for lands owned by the state of North Carolina without a cultural resources inventory, a clear violation.

#### **SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE**

##### ***PROJECT REVIEW, COORDINATION, CONSULTATION***

1. CURRENT STATUS: Fort Bragg is one of the largest, most intensively used military installations in the world and contains one of the largest, most diversified collections of historic properties in the Army. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires the Army consider effects of all undertakings on historic properties. The CRMP has developed a sophisticated and effective project review process that has become well integrated into installation operations and activities.
2. WORK REQUIRED: A staff person with expertise in architectural history is required to conduct routine project review, participate in planning, coordination, and design of projects that have the potential to affect historic properties. This person shall be primarily responsible for executing Standard Operating Procedure 1 in this plan, and may also be responsible for monitoring, inventory and evaluations as well as mitigations work related to historic properties.
3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Fort Bragg will fail to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800. Severe de-

lays may impact aggressive military construction campaign, including BRAC, transformation, and barracks renewal. Military training will be adversely effected through unnecessary restrictions. Lack of stewardship and compliance will adversely affect established relations with local and regional communities, the SHPO, the ACHP, and Indian Nations that consult with the installation.

## **FORMAL CONSULTATION WITH AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS**

### ***GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION***

1. **CURRENT STATUS:** Fort Bragg has initiated consultation with ten Indian nations to build government-to-government relationships and work towards execution of formal agreements that establish consultation relations and outline responsibilities. Fort Bragg held an informal meeting in January 05 and its first formal meeting in January 06. Fort Bragg plans to continue building relationships and working towards agreements with all interested nations. Specific issues of concern include archeology on the installation and the treatment and disposition of human remains.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Funds will be used for a consultant to assist with coordinating and planning meetings and providing invitational travel orders. The short-term objective is building relationships and developing agreements. The long-term recurring objective is to maintain positive relationships through annual meetings. Recurring.
3. **IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED:** Violation of NHPA, NAGPRA, and AIRFA. Jeopardize developing relationships with Indian nations.

## **HISTORIC PROPERTY MITIGATIONS**

### ***ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE MITIGATION STUDY***

1. **CURRENT SITUATION:** The creation of an archeological inventory results in numerous sites being protected, which limits land use across the training areas. Dozens of sites on Fort Bragg are eligible for the NRHP and hundreds currently await evaluation as potentially eligible. Protected sites are threatened by military training and training is restricted where eligible sites exist.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Study training area land use patterns to include frequency of exercises, nature of exercises, relation to ranges and maneuver area, etc. Determine training areas with highest potential risk for protected archeological sites. Study the variability reflected in the archeological record of Fort Bragg. Analyze redundancy in the archeological record and correlation of cultural activity with environment. Develop multiple site mitigation to avoid threats to sites and alleviate restrictions in high use areas. The mitigation plan will treat all protected sites, allowing for data recovery on a representative sample, preservation of a represen-

tative sample and delisting of the remainder as redundant. Treatment of all protected sites will relieve the Army of a significant financial burden that would result from the individual evaluation of every potential eligible site and the long-term management of all protected sites. Study will include phased mitigation plan to be used in consultation with SHPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Non-recurring.

3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: The number of protected sites will continue to grow with no systematic approach to resolving the potential conflict between protecting sites and ensuring military readiness through intensive training. Damage to protected sites will result in ARPA violation and failure to comply with Section 106. Inability to mitigate sites will result in indefinite training restrictions.

#### ***MITIGATE IMPACTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES***

1. CURRENT STATUS: The large number of historic properties on Fort Bragg and the rapid development and intensive training regime of the installation create significant potential for adverse effects to historic properties. Several major historic properties have required mitigation of adverse effects, per 36 CFR 800, between 1998 and 2006, and more mitigations are likely. Specific undertakings that may affect properties during the duration of this plan include changes associated with BRAC and other major development: Construction of FORSCOM HQ may affect the Old Post Historic District; Relocation of Installation Ammunition Supply Point and Construction of Battle Command Training Center may affect two NRHP-eligible archeological sites; Privatization of potable water service may affect historic water treatment plant. Development of MOAs and mitigation measures must be initiated in early planning stages of projects to avoid serious delays.
2. WORK REQUIRED: In coordination with Master Planner and project managers, determine potential for adverse effects to historic properties resulting from new construction and other major projects. Initiate consultation with the SHPO and ACHP to resolve adverse effects. Develop and fund mitigation plans for individual projects.
3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Major construction, privatization, and relocation projects could be delayed by months or years.

#### **CURATION**

##### ***MAINTAIN COLLECTIONS AND CURATION FACILITY***

1. CURRENT STATUS: Fort Bragg maintains a Curation Facility in which all artifacts and records associated with and resulting from Cultural Resources Management activities are curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79. In addition, the Curation Facility holds archived documents related to the historic and archeological

record of Fort Bragg as well as the historic buildings and places on the installation.

2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Regular maintenance of all collections, to include regular inspections of a climate controlled facility, updating all records, integration of new records and artifacts into collections on regular basis. Maintenance and regular updating of an electronic database of all cataloged artifacts and documents held in the Curation Facility. Recurring.
3. **IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED:** The integrity of the collections will be jeopardized and Fort Bragg will out of compliance with federal regulations. Deterioration of collections could result in unnecessarily future cost to properly curate records in perpetuity.

## **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

### ***MAINTAIN DATABASES***

1. **CURRENT STATUS:** The CRMP maintains and updates several databases: master collections database for all artifacts and associated records; a GIS database that includes the distribution of all cultural resources (sites, cemeteries, districts) and survey coverage; a project review database where information on all Section 106 reviews is tracked.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Regular maintenance, updating and enhancement of these databases is required to ensure that collections management (curation) and Section 106 project review and all related coordination, data entry, and research is feasible using current accurate information.
3. **IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED:** Project review and NEPA impact analysis, curation of inventory and mitigations deliverables will be adversely affected. Significant delays in project development and execution and failure to comply with the NHPA and 36 CFR 79 would result.

## **RESEARCH**

### ***HISTORIC CONTEXTS***

1. **CURRENT STATUS:** Research has been an important foundation for progress within the CRMP. Inventory work is informed through research as the identification and evaluations of archeological sites and historic buildings require historical and scientific research. In addition, mitigations are research-oriented. Public outreach may even research to highlight specific resources, historic periods or events.
2. **WORK REQUIRED:** Research should be integrated into all inventory, mitigation work and outreach events/partnerships where applicable. Specific research to understand historic contexts, periods, types of resources or to enable planning

may be required. Research problems relevant to construction of historic contexts that will enable evaluation of historic properties are outlined in the Cultural Environment section of this plan.

3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: Project review and NEPA impact analysis, curation of inventory, and mitigations deliverables will be adversely affected. Significant delays in project development and execution and failure to comply with the NHPA and 36 CFR 79 would result.

## **HISTORIC PROPERTY MONITORING**

1. CURRENT STATUS: Several hundred historic properties that are eligible for the NRHP exist at Fort Bragg and more will likely be identified in the future. Regular monitoring to ensure adequate maintenance and protection of these properties has become an important component of the CRMP.
2. WORK REQUIRED: Annual condition assessments for each historic property on the installation. Collection of information on monitoring visits and condition assessments for archeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes, and cemeteries. Necessary treatment, coordination, and or follow up work to find remedies for damage or threats to properties.
3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: If historic properties are not adequately maintained, preserved and protected, the installation will risk violation of the NHPA through demolition of buildings by neglect or the ARPA through destruction or damage to archeological resources.

## **OUTREACH**

1. CURRENT STATUS: The CRMP regularly participates in training and education activities as well as partnerships to promote historic preservation, heritage tourism, and awareness of local, regional, and national history. Outreach activities are integrated in daily operations of the program as staff respond to requests for information, tours, presentations.
2. WORK REQUIRED: Outreach activities are integrated in daily operations of the program as staff respond to requests for information, tours, presentations on a regular basis. In addition, the CRMP must maintain partnerships with local groups, effected in accordance with the Preserve America initiative
3. IF NOT ACCOMPLISHED: The installation risks non-compliance with preservation laws and regulations as military personnel and installation staff are uneducated as to compliance requirements.



## 5 INTEGRATION

### ICRMP MISSION

In order to effectively implement the ICRMP, cultural resources compliance activities must be fully integrated into Fort Bragg mission activities. According to AR 200-4, the ICRMP is a component of the Master Plan. Fort Bragg's mission is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win. Fort Bragg houses the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne Division. The U.S. Army Special Operations Command and the U.S. Army Parachute Team (the Golden Knights) also call Fort Bragg home. As a result of BRAC, Fort Bragg will also be the home of Headquarters for FORSCOM and USARC.

To prevent any delays to training activities, natural and cultural resource managers must provide the trainers with information that shows suitable and sensitive sites for specified training activities. With regard to cultural resources, training activities pose the greatest threat to archeological sites. Since the installation commander has an obligation to comply with cultural resource legislation, he or she must ensure that cultural resources are taken into account with respect to training activities. The ICRMP was developed to assist the installation commander with cultural resource compliance activities by incorporating cultural resource data into installation plans (e.g., Master, Range Development, Installation Design) and by anticipating potential conflicts.

### FORT BRAGG INTEGRATION

Installation management actions are generally conducted and coordinated between and within seven Directorates, all of which are overseen by the Garrison Commander: Plans, Training, & Mobilization (DPTM); Logistics (DOL); Public Works (DPW); Emergency Services (DES); Morale, Welfare & Recreation (DMWR); Information Management (DOIM); and Human Resources (DHR). The Garrison Office handles Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO); Contracting; Internal Review; Religious Support; the Plans, Analysis & Integration Office; Public Affairs Office; Resource Management Office; and Administrative Office. The directorates may interact or partner with one another at various staff levels and for individual projects. This chapter outlines ways in which the CRMP interacts and partners with offices and directorates. Generally, emphasis is placed on compliance activities that fall under Section 106 requirements. Additional coordination within and beyond DPW occurs as specific projects, planning level processes and other compliance issues require.

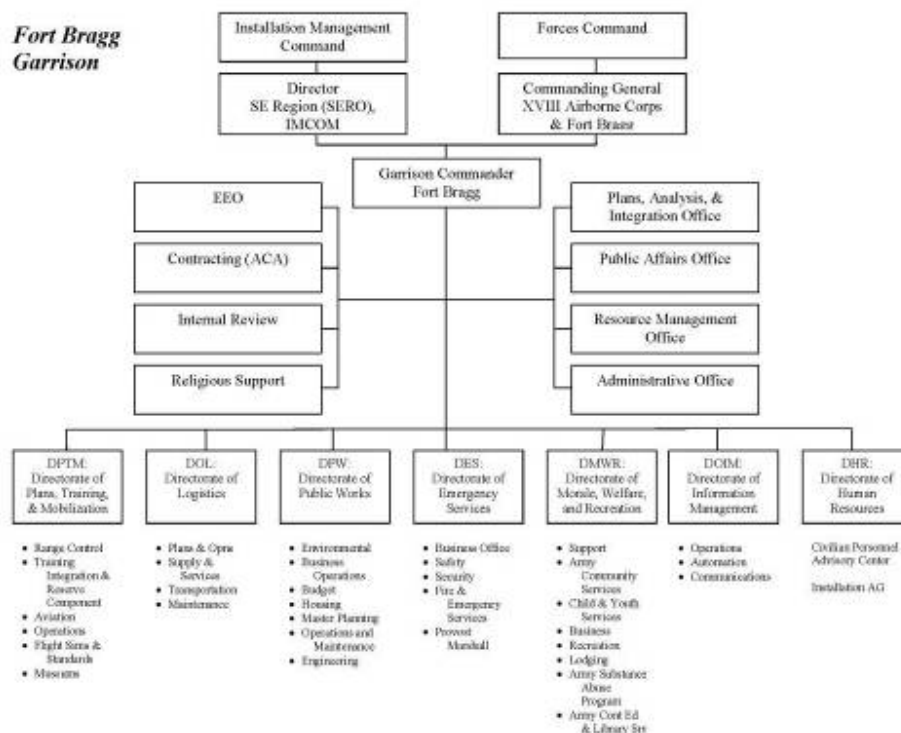


Figure 18. Fort Bragg Garrison Organization Chart (Fort Bragg Garrison webpage).

The most common impetus for integrating Cultural Resources Management into installation functions involves the consideration of activities or undertakings that can potentially affect cultural resources. Broadly, these activities and undertakings often include master planning, operations and maintenance, military training and natural resources management. AR 200-4 requires that the ICRMP identify “interface requirements between the cultural resources management program and other program areas (including but not limited to natural resources management, ITAM, master planning, facilities and housing, and mission related training and testing activities). The DA Pam 200-4 states that ICRMPs, as a component plan to the installation Master Plan, should be prepared in conjunction with:

- Master planning (installation development and land uses);
- Natural resources management (Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans);
- Training management (Integrated Training Area Management and range management programs);
- Real property planning, including facilities, housing, and;
- Installation operations and maintenance activities.



One of the major objectives of the CRMP that involves the highest level of integration is facilitating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The CRMP is the compliance mechanism for the Garrison. All undertakings or actions that are subject to Section 106 review must be coordinated through DPW. To the maximum extent possible, such coordination should follow standardized procedures for the environmental review and clearance of projects (SOP #1). In most cases, these procedures involve the review and coordination of work orders within the DPW and the preparation of NEPA documents. In exceptional cases, Section 106 compliance coordination can be handled directly between the CRMP and a project manager or customer.

The sections below provide approaches for integrating cultural resources activities with all relevant offices. An installation's ICRMP can be fully integrated with the mission only if it is coordinated with other installation offices and plans that can impact cultural resources. The ICRMP includes information about how managers can address cultural resource issues, how information is shared, and what are the cultural resource management priorities as a result of mission activities.

## DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS

The mission of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) is to "Resource America's Forces for success by providing, managing, maintaining, and sustaining facilities, infrastructure, and land through integrated planning". The DPW is responsible for maintaining the installation infrastructure as well as managing a wide variety of resources. In addition to master planning, upgrading and maintaining roads, water and utilities, planning and overseeing construction and renovation projects, the DPW is responsible for management of all environmental concerns on the installation. The Cultural Resources Management Program is a major component of the environmental programs at Fort Bragg.

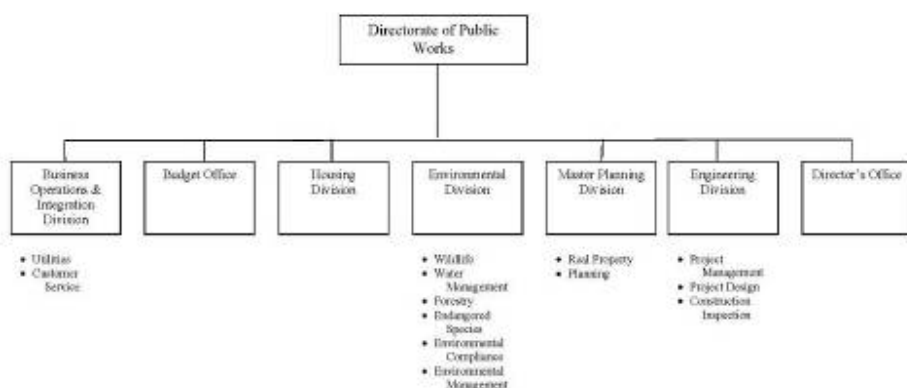


Figure 19. The Cultural Resources Management Program falls under the Environmental Management Division of the Directorate of Public Works (Fort Bragg DPW webpage).

## ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

The Environmental Division (ED) is part of DPW. The ED chief oversees the Cultural Resources Management Program, which is actively managed by a program manager. The ED provides environmental consulting and expertise to the Fort Bragg Garrison and support to all troop units. This includes installation sustainability, long-term environmental planning and NEPA documentation, environmental compliance and pollution prevention, environmental cleanup and restoration, and integrated environmental training. The Division consists of four branches: Cultural Resources Management Program, Environmental Management Branch, Environmental Compliance Branch, and Water Management Branch.

### *Environmental Management Branch*

The Environmental Management Branch (EMB) provides vision, guidance, and support to continuously safeguard and improve Fort Bragg's environment and quality of life. The sustainability initiative integrates sustainability into the Fort Bragg Strategic Plan. The NEPA Team develops NEPA documents and provides guidance on the NEPA process. This team has developed a Project Review Checklist and a NEPA Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

### *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Team*

The NEPA Coordinators are responsible for considering all of the environmental regulations and determining which actions would drive an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The NEPA coordinators determine if an action may have an environmental impact. The NEPA evaluation process, which has evolved into a highly visible procedure for ensuring proper environmental review of all projects, evaluates proposed actions on Fort Bragg and determines which level of environmental documentation is required for the action. Due to a large number of proposed actions requiring NEPA documentation at the installation, the NEPA Team (comprising of NEPA coordinators, NEPA analyst, and an environmental engineer) has developed an SOP that provides information on actions and responsibilities related to analysis and documentation of information needed to prepare NEPA documents at various levels. Refer to Fort Bragg Military Reservation National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Project Management SOP, Volume One, (December 2005). This SOP outlines responsibilities for each member of the NEPA team.

Refer to the Facilities Management Division below for information on work order requests. Once the work order is received, the NEPA coordinator determines which appropriate Subject Matter Expert (SME) or Environmental Project Manager (EPM) is required to provide work order clearance comments. The NEPA coordinator selects the appropriate discipline in the Work Coordination System

(WCS) and forwards them an email for their action. After reviewing the work order information, the SME enters appropriate comments in the WCS Project Clearance Form. Upon receipt of the clearance request, the SME or EPM review the proposed project for compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, stewardship, and environmental impacts.

The Cultural Resources Manager is integrated in the NEPA process as an SME. NEPA documents and project assessments are treated in accordance with Section 106 project review (Refer to SOP #1).

### ***Environmental Compliance Branch***

This branch is responsible for permitting and compliance assurance. It is the primary liaison between the installation and the Environmental Protection Agency, the NC Division of Air Quality, the NC Asbestos Hazard Management Agency, the NC Division of Water Quality, the NC Pest Control Division, and the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources. It reviews new and existing projects to assure compliance with environmental media, to include Hazardous Waste Management, Solid Waste Management, Recycling, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Hazardous Material Response and Clean up.

### ***Water Management Branch***

This branch is responsible for ensuring all surface water discharged from the installation will meet or exceed the North Carolina State high quality water standard by 2025. This is accomplished through Erosion & Sedimentation Control, Storm Water Management, Surface Water Quality (Clean Water Act, creek, and stream monitoring), Soil Management/Reuse, Oil/Water Separators, and Sludge Management.

### ***Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP)***

The CRMP constitutes a branch of the Environmental Division. The CRMP is responsible for all historic preservation requirements on the installation. Major components of the program, outlined in this plan, include project review and associated planning, coordination and consultation, consultation with American Indian nations, archeological and architectural property surveys, evaluations, and mitigations, curation, property monitoring and protection, curation, site file and data management, and public outreach.

Through the development and implementation of the ICRMP, the program ensures compliance and stewardship responsibilities are met by the installation.

### *Endangered Species Branch*

This branch is responsible for identification and management of endangered, rare, and threatened species in accordance with federal laws. Five endangered plant and animal species exist on Fort Bragg, including the Red-cockaded woodpecker, St. Francis Satyr butterfly, American chaff seed, Michaux's sumac, and Rough-leaved loosestrife. This branch is responsible for habitat management to protect endangered species as well as careful monitoring of the populations. Rare species and species of concern are studied as well. Oversight of planning level surveys, contracts, and reports is done by this branch. This branch also maintains spatial and relational databases on threatened and endangered plant and animal species on the installation.

The CRMP must coordinate with the Endangered Species Branch (ESB) to ensure that archeological field investigations do not affect sensitive plant sites. The CRMP and ESB may collaborate on research and education projects that focus on or highlight the natural environment as well as culture history.

### *Forestry Branch*

This branch is responsible for forest management, with the objective of maintaining a healthy ecosystem. Foresters cruise and mark timber, prepare timber availabilities, convert off-site pine to longleaf pine, oversee contracts, identify reforestation areas, develop and oversee reforestation contracts. The branch is also responsible for fire management, preparing annual prescribed burn plan, writing burn prescriptions, oversee/conduct burning activities, and contain/suppress wildfires.

The CRMP must coordinate with the Forestry Branch to ensure that archeological investigations do not adversely affect pine plantations or timber harvest or burn schedules. Coordination is also necessary to ensure that forestry activities do not affect protected archeological sites or other historic properties (buildings, battlefields, etc.).

### *Wildlife Branch*

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for game management and monitors trends in populations. This branch is also responsible for forest-wide habitat management, fisheries management, for stocking fish and feeding fish in catfish ponds, and controlling weeds in managed fish lakes and ponds. The Wildlife Branch patrols training lands; enforces range regulations, state and federal environmental and wildlife statutes; and directly assists with parachute extraction. It regulates and controls hunting and fishing activities, teaches and ensures hunting safety, and sells hunting and fishing permits. This branch also maintains databases on annual management activities.

The Wildlife Branch (WB) is responsible for law enforcement in training areas, including cases related to the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). The CRMP must coordinate with the WB to ensure that adequate training and communication exists between the two branches to ensure historic properties are protected and ARPA violations treated appropriately.

Natural resources management has a limited potential to affect historic architectural properties, generally restricted to those on range areas. It also has the potential to significantly affect archeological sites and cemeteries. Forest management and thinning practices can cause moderate ground disturbance and can damage archeological sites and cemeteries. For forestry, all projects are reviewed by the CRMP staff to determine possible adverse effect on cultural resources. Typically, the plans go out near the end of the FY and at least 90 days before the action. Forestry can also view the cultural resources GIS layers on the DPW server. These GIS layers are shared. There is continuous communication between Forestry and Cultural Resources, the CRM tries to be proactive in planning surveys and tries to get the surveys done in areas for that year's plan. SOP #6 provides information on coordination with natural resources. For detailed information on the management of natural resources at Fort Bragg, refer to the INRMP.

## ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Engineering Division serves to plan, program, and provide life-cycle project management for SRM-funded (Sustainment, Restoration, and Maintenance) maintenance, repair, and new facility construction projects. The CRMP works directly with project managers and planners within the Engineering Division to ensure cultural resources are addressed at the earliest stages in planning and project design and throughout the course of a project.

This division is also responsible for maintaining the Installation Design Guide (IDG) which can be found on the Fort Bragg's website at:

<http://pwbc.bragg.army.mil/pwbc/idg/index.htm>

The primary purpose of the IDG is to establish an appropriate theme that promotes sustainable, efficient, orderly, and aesthetic development without jeopardizing the historic fabric of Fort Bragg. To establish the theme, design, and sustainability, certain goals have been established. The goals aim to improve Fort Bragg's visual and environmental assets and minimize visual and environmental liabilities, while enhancing the ability of the installation to continue to perform into the future. The IDG is one of the tools used in the preparation of the development plans.

The IDG consists of three parts. Chapter 1 is on Fort Bragg Design and Development Principles; Chapter 2 is on Implementation of Fort Bragg's Principles, de-

fining the design and development implementation process utilizing LEED categories; and Chapter 3 contains Guide Specifications that supplement and enhance the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Guide Specifications and must be followed in construction at Fort Bragg. The effectiveness of this IDG will depend on a clear understanding of the intent and consistent application of the design and development standards by installation personnel. The IDG encourages the user to look at each proposed project in the context of sustainability, site considerations, visual theme, and specific design criteria for each design element.

#### *Project Management Branch*

This branch provides life-cycle project management to SRM-funded maintenance, repair, and minor construction. It obtains and manages the SRM design and construction execution toolbox to assure coverage of all possible customer project variables. This branch also provides consultation on a wide range of engineering, architectural, and contract acquisition matters. The CRMP works with individual project managers to ensure historic properties are not adversely affected.

#### *Project Design Branch*

This branch provides engineering and architectural design services for a wide range of SRM-funded maintenance, repair, and minor construction projects. It also provides consultation on wide range of engineering, architectural, and computer-aided design/drafting matters.

#### *Construction Inspection Branch*

The Construction Inspection Branch provides construction contract inspection and quality assurance services to a full range of SRM-funded projects. It also serves as a Contracting Officer's Representative on each contract. Current initiatives include the construction of sustainable facilities.

### **MASTER PLANING DIVISION**

The Master Planning Division serves to plan, program, and provide life-cycle project management for MILCON (military construction) construction projects. This division develops numerous projects through planning and design and monitors the performance of contracted projects. The Master Planning Division works with several consulting firms and with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Savannah and Wilmington Districts. Projects that exceed \$750K must be coordinated with USACE. Monthly meetings are held at Fort Bragg to implement coordination. As the Master Planning Division's mission is essential to many large-scale construction and renovation projects as well as advance planning for accommodating changes to the military mission, integration of environmental compliance requirements is key to ensuring all stewardship, compli-

ance and mission requirements are met in a timely manner. The CRMP works directly with project managers and planners within the Master Planning Division to ensure cultural resources are addressed at the earliest stages in planning and project design and throughout the course of a project.

### ***Real Property***

This branch maintains the Fort Bragg real property records. Real Property manages real property utilization and maintains inventory and building records. Real Property manages Fort Bragg's real estate interests including leases, land purchases, disposals, easements, and use permits. The CRMP works with the Real Property office on matters relating to easements for historic cemeteries, permits for the ARPA, historic property transfers, and updating the Integrated Facilities System (IFS).

### ***Planning Branch***

This branch develops and maintains the Fort Bragg Master Plan. The Master Plan is the overarching siting guide for all facilities and activities on the installation. This branch also prepares and defends 1391's for MILCON projects and manages the interests of the installation and its soldiers during design and construction. The CRMP works with the Master Planner to integrate long-term preservation concerns into installation construction and development plans. The CRMP and Master Planner have the joint responsibility of planning for future development in and around the Old Post Historic District.

The Real Property Planning Board (RPPB) holds regular meetings and invites the CRMP for a preliminary assessment review. At this time, cultural resources needs are identified. For example, measures to follow for an inadvertent discovery are provided as part of the specifications for construction projects.

## **OPERATIONS DIVISION**

The Operations Division provides an array of support to the DPW to include work order customer service interface; engineering systems, GIS and information management support; annual work plan coordination; small project development and execution; force protection expertise; utilities management; energy management; utilities privatization management; infrastructure major project identification and programming; traffic engineering support; automation and improvement services.

### ***Customer Service Branch***

Customer Service serves as the primary interface between installation customers, e.g., soldiers and DPW. All service and work orders are submitted to this branch for processing, including project scope refinement, preliminary clearance identi-

fication, small project (<\$100K) development and execution, and project construction management services. Ensuring the actions of this branch are integrated into coordination procedures for environmental project review, e.g., Section 106 and NEPA, is essential since numerous repair and renovation or construction requests can affect cultural resources and other environmental resources.

### ***Utilities Branch***

The Utilities Branch provides installation energy management and energy sustainability planning. It interfaces with installation utility providers and manages the reimbursable utilities program and utility privatization development and contract management. Planning for utilities improvements and privatization of utilities requires involvement of the CRMP. The CRMP must work closely with the Utilities Branch on these issues to realize common goals, e.g., relocation of power lines in the Old Post area, and to ensure changes in utility systems and providers do not adversely affect cultural resources.

### ***Systems Branch***

The Systems Branch supplies computer systems, manages computer infrastructure, houses and manages all as-builts, DPW GIS data, and develops intranet mapping applications. The Systems Branch also maintains the Integrated Facilities System database for Real Property. The systems branch provides technical support to the CRMP.

## **FACILITIES MAINTENANCE DIVISION**

The Facilities Maintenance Division (FMD) provides for the maintenance, repair, and upkeep of all facilities and infrastructure on Fort Bragg and its surrounding real property. This division keeps the installation up and running on a regular basis. The FMD work order section receives a work request (4283) from the Customer Service Branch, Operations Division. The information is entered into the Integrated Facilities System (IFS) tracking system. This information is retrieved by WCS on a daily basis. Prior to the NEPA coordinators receiving a work order via email, the work order section filters the work orders to only those projects that require an environmental review. This is done using the Environmental Considerations Checklist developed by the NEPA coordinators. When a work order requires a NEPA review, a clearance request is sent directly to the NEPA coordinators, who then forward it on to the SMEs. The SMEs have five days to clear the project so it may be sent to the Assignment Meeting.



## **DIRECTORATE OF PLANS, TRAINING, AND MOBILIZATION (DPTM)**

The Directorate of Plans, Training and Mobilization (DPTM) provides the capabilities necessary for estimating, planning, coordinating, and supervising matters pertaining to military operations, unit and individual training, training support, installation plans and operations/exercises, airfield operations, force modernization, deployment, mobilization and Reserve Component support activities. Divisions in this directorate are Range Control, Aviation, Flight Sims & Standards, Training Integration & Reserve Component, and Operations.

### **RANGE CONTROL DIVISION**

This Division is responsible for the management of ranges and training that include control of all firing/non-firing activities, airborne/air operations, and training land/airspace use on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall in support of XVIII Airborne Corps missions. Training ranges and areas are typically scheduled one year in advance, which makes developing, and improving ranges a challenging process. The Range Project Review Board identifies, validates, and prioritizes training facility requirements and establishes the installation 5-year Range Development Plan (RDP). Findings and recommendations are provided to Master Planners to be put into the installation Master Plan.

Refer to the Installation Range Regulation 350-6 for detailed information on types of training activities conducted at training ranges at Fort Bragg. A section on archeological and historical sites (3-5) provides information on protection of these resources. It states that “in order to protect sites from being disturbed or destroyed, all ground-disturbing activities must be assessed and cleared by Fort Bragg’s Cultural Resource Manager, 396-6680, before training/project begins.” The Range Control Biologist maintains unit requests (made by units scheduled to train) and a database for activities, which have been reviewed for potential impacts on natural and cultural resources on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. These records go back to 1973.

SOP #5 provides information on coordination with Range Control. It states that all training activities that involve mechanical excavation or that potentially affect archeological sites, historic districts, or historic structures must be reviewed to ensure protection of cultural resources. Range Control has access to the CRMP GIS database and will conduct an initial review of each training request. Based on this review, Range Control will either contact the CRM by telephone to verify status of training land in question or submit a hard copy request to the CRM for further review. The CRMP staff will review the request and respond directly to Range Control within five working days, unless situational circumstances dictate otherwise. The CRM will maintain a file with documentation of each military

training request reviewed. Correspondence, forms, maps, field notes, photographs, etc. will be maintained and curated at the Fort Bragg Curation Facility. Those reviews that require an archeological survey will be assigned individual project numbers, organized by the calendar year (refer to SOP #13 on Curation Guidelines).

## **FORT BRAGG MUSEUMS**

The Fort Bragg museums are part of DPTM. The museums promote historical exhibits and artifacts for soldier education. Fort Bragg is home to three museums. The John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Museum is part of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School. The 82d Airborne Division War Memorial Museum and the Airborne & Special Operations Museum operate under the DPTM, Fort Bragg Garrison.

The mission of the JFK Special Warfare Center and School Museum is to collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret significant historical property related to the history of special operations in the U.S. Army, including the Special Forces and Civil Affairs branches, the Ranger Regiment, the functional areas of Psychological Operations and Aviation, and its predecessor organizations from the American colonial period to the present. As an educational institution, the museum will support training and education for military and civilian personnel. The JFK Museum's collection is composed of primarily twentieth century objects and equipment, especially from the Vietnam War period. Additionally, the museum maintains an extensive collection of ethnographic material from Southeast Asia indigenous peoples.

The 82nd Airborne Division Museum was established in 1945. It provides services for procurement, collection, authentication, preservation, storage, and display of historical memorabilia of the 82d Airborne Division to commemorate the history of the Division. The Special Operations Museum was dedicated to the glory and memory of all Airborne and Special Operations soldiers from 1940 to the present. Refer to the website for additional information on the Museums: <http://www.bragg.army.mil/18abn/museums.htm>

## **DIRECTORATE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

### **PROVOST MARSHAL**

The Provost Marshal Office (PMO) mission is to make Fort Bragg a more secure place to live, work and relax. Responsibilities of this office include law enforcement, Police Records Bureau, post access, Publications & Forms, Ride Along Program, Short Safety Subjects, traffic laws, vehicle registration, weapon registration, and the 16th MP (Military Police) Brigade. The CRMP office and the Garrison Provost Marshal interact with each other on an as-needed basis regard-

ing damage to archeological sites and trespassing within posted historic buildings. The CRMP needs to go through their chain of command to make official reports to the Provost Marshal.

## **GARRISON**

### **RELIGIOUS SUPPORT**

The Fort Bragg Garrison Chaplain's office provides religious services and community support to the installation. The Chaplain's office coordinates the Long Street reunion group that occurs in June of each year. The CRMP assists in this endeavor by providing access to the church and ensuring pest control service is executed prior to the event. The Fort Bragg Chaplain's office has historically coordinated with the CRMP in research and management issues related to historic chapels on post, including the Main Post Chapel, World War II chapels, and the JFK Memorial Chapel. U.S. Navy Chaplains supporting the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune provide service for the Marines during their training exercises at Fort Bragg in the spring and fall of each year. The Navy Chaplains often use Sandy Grove Church for religious services and coordinate directly with the CRMP for access. The CRMP opens and cleans the church buildings in advance of such events.

## **COMMAND GROUP**

### **XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS**

#### *Judge Advocate General*

The Staff Judge Advocate provides legal support to Commanders, Staffs, and Subordinate Commands, and Soldiers of Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, and their Family Members. An environmental lawyer is placed within DPW to provide legal review for environmental compliance requirements. This attorney focuses on preparation and review of all NEPA documents and advises the DPW and his staff. For the CRMP the environmental attorney provides initial informal review on Section 106 matters. For all formal consultation with American Indian nations as well as ARPA, Memoranda of Agreements, and Programmatic Agreements, the Fort Bragg Staff Judge Advocate must provide formal comment and concurrence before those agreements are signed and implemented.

#### *Historian*

The XVIII Airborne Corps historian provides the XVIII Airborne Corps commander, staff, and Major Subordinate Command commanders and staffs with historical support by preserving critical documents, photographs, and artifacts,

preparing historical studies of past operations, publishing the Annual Historical Review for Corps and Garrison, and supporting the use of history throughout the Command.

The CRMP and XVIII Airborne Corps historian cooperate on an as-needed basis in regard to managing the artifacts and history of Fort Bragg and the XVIII Airborne Corps; however, there is no formal protocol for this cooperation.

## **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) serves the Armed Forces and the Nation by providing vital engineering services and capabilities, as a public service, across the full spectrum of operations from peace to war in support of national interests. The Savannah District office provides construction support to facilities for the soldiers, their families, and the civilian workforce.

The USACE Savannah District manages all MILCON (projects over \$750,000) projects on Fort Bragg and provides engineering support to the Installation on DPW O&M projects. There are two USACE Area offices on Fort Bragg; the North Carolina Air Force Office and Special Operations (NC AF & SO) and the North Carolina Area Office which is located within the DPW compound. In addition to an area office, the Installation Support Manager in DPW is the liaison between DPW and USACE. These offices work closely with the Engineering Division and the Master Planning Division to manage and oversee projects on Fort Bragg; in addition, they offer services focusing on quality assurance, contract administration, project management, real estate support, and environmental support. Part of this management is ensuring that all projects are within environmental compliance including clearance from the Cultural Resources Management Program. The USACE Savannah District also handles real estate issues that affect Cultural Resources including ARPA permits, historic property transfers, or easements including cemetery access.

## **PICERNE MILITARY HOUSING LLC**

In 2003, the DoD entered into a long-term agreement known as the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI). This is an Army-wide initiative to privatize all family housing.

Picerne Military Housing LLC took over responsibility of Fort Bragg housing in May 2002. In March 2003, Fort Bragg entered into a programmatic agreement (PA) with Picerne Military Housing LLC, the NC SHPO, and the ACHP for a long-term ground lease of Fort Bragg's military housing (see Appendix 2). The PA states that Picerne and Fort Bragg will implement several stipulations for two historic military neighborhoods (Normandy Heights and Bastogne Gables). These stipulations include documenting the interior and exterior of each of the

houses and garages and implementing the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings. The current lease is dated to expire in 2053.

Picerne Military Housing LLC is comprised of affiliated real estate development, construction, and property management companies that are part of Picerne Real Estate Group.



## 6 OUTSIDE AGENCY AND NATION COORDINATION

In order to effectively implement the ICRMP, Fort Bragg must also respond to issues and concerns of outside entities. These include Native American Indian Tribes, the general public, North Carolina SHPO, as well as Federal, State, and local agencies. The ICRMP provides guidance for effectively coordinating and consulting with these groups regarding cultural resources management activities.

### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent Federal agency created by the NHPA. ACHP is the major policy advisor to the Government in the field of historic preservation. The ACHP is composed of 20 members who are private citizens and experts in the field appointed by the President of the United States, along with Federal agency heads and representatives of State, local, and tribal governments.

The ACHP provides a forum for influencing Federal policy, programs, and decisions as they affect historic resources in communities and on public lands nationwide, and administers Section 106 of NHPA. A small professional staff is located in Washington, DC.

Working with Section 106, Federal agency officials must consider the impact of their programs and projects on places of historic value. They incorporate ways to protect and enhance historic resources through their land-use planning, funding, and licensing actions. Federal agencies also consult with project proponents, members of the general public, State and local officials, and the ACHP to address adverse impacts on historic properties.

Generally, Section 106 approval has been delegated by the ACHP to the States and Tribes. The Section 106 review process guarantees that State and local governments, Indian tribes, private citizens, and organizations will have meaningful involvement in Federal project planning when proposed actions affect historic resources they care about.

Fort Bragg consults with the ACHP as required by 36 CFR 800. Historically, the CRMP has facilitated consultation with the ACHP on several findings of adverse effect to historic properties and attempts to resolve those adverse effects (See Mitigations, Chapter 3). The ACHP was a signatory to Fort Bragg's Programmatic Agreement for the Residential Communities Initiative, 2003.

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

According to the National Historic Act of 1966 as amended, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (NC SHPO), Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina, must review and/or advise on undertakings and actions that affect cultural resources at Fort Bragg.

The CRMP has developed an excellent working relationship with the NC SHPO through years of consultation. All consultation and compliance-related correspondence is directed to the environmental review coordinator. The Office of State Archaeology, within the NC SHPO organization, is consulted on archaeological issues, e.g., review of technical reports, site forms, compliance agreements, etc. Generally consultation with the NC SHPO results from compliance processes set forth in Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA and Section 106 implementing regulation 36 CFR 800. All determinations of a historic property's eligibility for listing on the NRHP must be submitted to the NC SHPO for comment. Determinations of effect to historic properties must also be submitted, per 36 CFR 800. The CRMP also consults with the NC SHPO for guidance on preservation issues as well as to communicate regarding modern research, changes to regulations and procedures employed at the NC SHPO or the Office of State Archives.

## INDIAN NATIONS

The U.S. Congress passed the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act in 1936. The Act provided for Indian Nations to reestablish their sovereign identities by Federal recognition of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Each of the tribes listed in this section has expressed an interest in consulting with Fort Bragg. The majority of these tribes were contacted in 2003 at the suggestion of the Catawba Indian Nation (see SOPs 7 and 8 for information on how and why Fort Bragg consults with these tribes).

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town

Catawba Indian Nation

Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Tuscarora Nation

United Keetowah Band



Shawnee Tribe

Chickasaw Nation

Cherokee Nation

## **OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES**

University research, public involvement, public questions about cultural resource management issues, etc. can all be considered other interested parties. Relationship with and response to will be handled by the CRMP Staff.

### **ARMY-COMMUNITY HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (ACHPP)**

This is an initiative to help strengthen community ties (economic, historic, and social) between Army installations and neighboring historic commercial districts through a program of work that provides technical assistance and training in preservation-based economic development strategies to communities that have, as their mission, historic commercial district revitalization. One of the objectives of the ACHPP is to investigate the potential for a heritage tourism strategy that would benefit economic conditions in adjacent historic commercial districts and add value and opportunities for reuse of historic buildings on Army installations.

### **FAYETTEVILLE AREA CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU**

The Fayetteville Area Convention and Visitors Bureau is responsible for promotional items/resources, photographs, Fayetteville familiarization tours, proposals/site selection visits, and media relations/contacts.

The CRMP collaborated with the Fayetteville Area Convention and Visitors Bureau to promote heritage tourism and education in Cumberland County. This type of collaboration is highly recommended under the Preserve America Executive Order. Partnership will result in tour of Fort Bragg historic properties, information sharing through the web and brochures, and special events/activities.

### **HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND LIVING HISTORY REENACTMENT GROUPS**

At the request of outside civilian groups, such as historical societies and Civil War Roundtable groups, the CRMP staff conducts presentations and leads tours of cultural resource sites (church buildings, cemeteries, Old Post Historic District, battlefields, archeological sites) found on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. In some instances, these civilian organizations support CRMP public outreach activities by providing volunteers and living history interpreters ("reenactors") for various

preservation projects or public outreach events on the Installation. In particular, CRMP staff members have developed long-term relationships with four regional groups: Reilly's Battery (26th Regiment NC Troops), Soldiers' Benevolent Society, Tarheels Civilians, and the Moore County Civil War Roundtable.

## 7 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

### SOP #1: NHPA SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE

#### DRIVER

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires a determination of effect for Federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) under its rulemaking authority (NHPA Section 211) provides the regulations for the process of Section 106 compliance. The regulations, "Protection of Cultural Resources" (36 CFR 800), outline a five-step process, often called the "Section 106 Process," that is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and a proposed activity and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. NHPA and the ACHP require the Army to consider the effects of proposed Army undertakings on cultural resources through Section 106 of the NHPA, which directs that when Federal funds are expended on an undertaking, prior to agency approval of the undertaking, the effect of that undertaking on cultural resources must be taken into account, and the ACHP be given a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

For the purposes of this ICRMP, any project or other activity on Fort Bragg qualifies as an undertaking if the project or activity has the potential to alter or change the characteristics of a property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 2 of Appendix B of DA Pam 200-4, Cultural Resources Management defines an undertaking as (but not limited to):

- Construction
- Land alterations
- Building demolition
- Building renovations
- Building or landscape maintenance and management
- Building abandonment or termination of maintenance
- Changing the use of a facility in a way that could alter its character
- Training that involves the use of land, airspace over land areas or buildings.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. The Installation Facilities System (IFS) database software for Fort Bragg will be updated by the staff architectural historian to ensure that all resources listed in Chapter 3 (Plan-

ning Level Survey) are annotated with an “NRE-C” identifier, indicating that the resource is historic.

2. Stakeholders of historic resources not using the IFS database can access a list as presented in Chapter 3 and updated GIS layers representing the cultural resources protected found via the GIS server/website.

## DPW CLEARANCE PROCESS

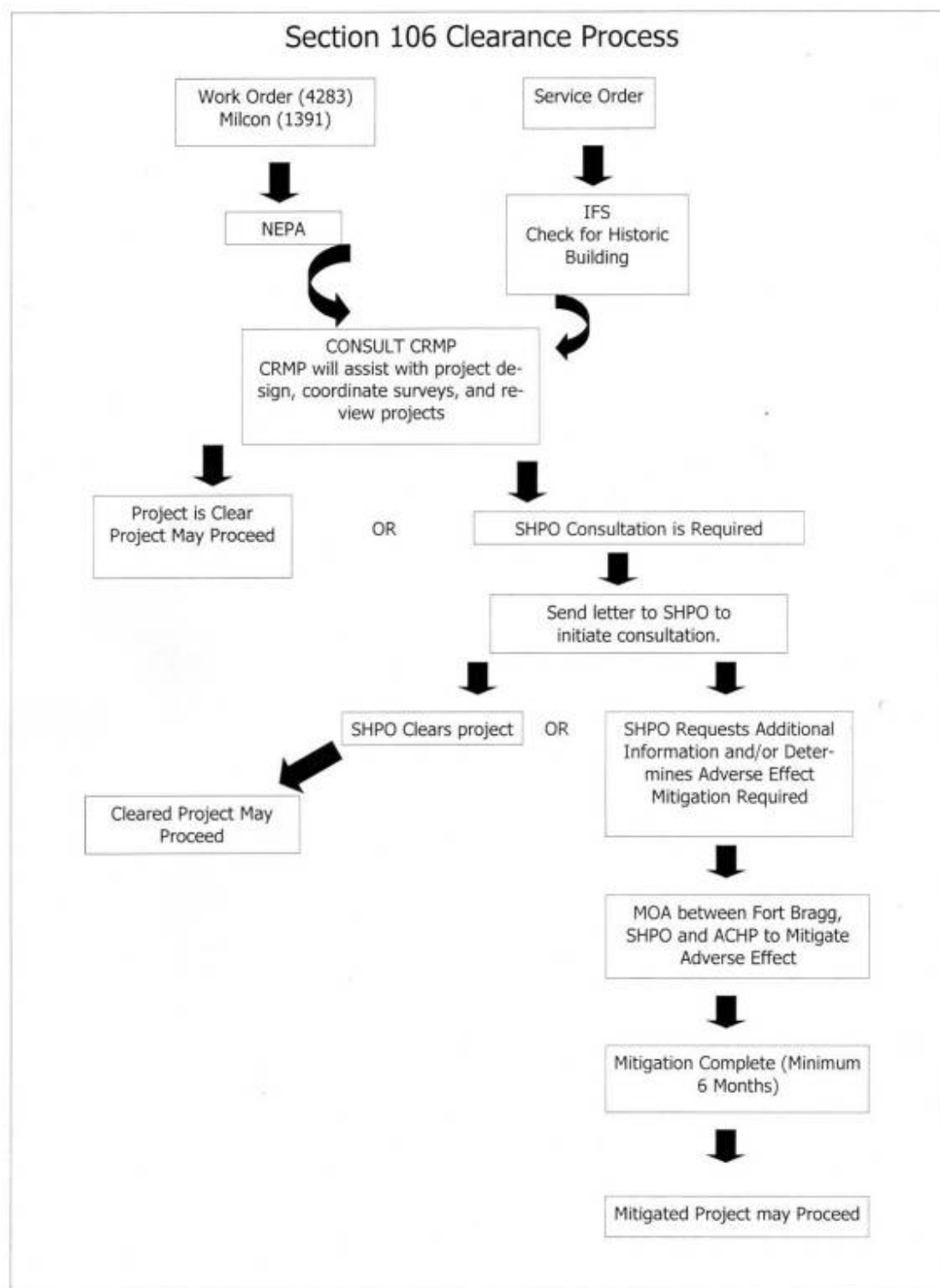
To facilitate compliance with Section 106 all projects originating in or submitted to DPW for execution will be forwarded to CRMP for review:

Project proponents or persons responsible for processing work orders, service orders, and contracted work will notify the staff of the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP). Notification will typically be made through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Notification will include the following information:

1. Project undertaking proponents will notify the staff of the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Notification will include the following information:
  - a. An Area of Potential Effect (APE), which will be a map to include the actual project site as well as adjacent or noncontiguous areas where project activities may affect the character of a cultural resource
  - b. Description of the proposed work to be performed
  - c. Specification sheets for any materials to be used (if available)
  - d. Scopes of work, plans, and design narratives, if applicable and/or available.
2. Once notified of intent, the CRMP staff will review the provided documentation. The CRMP staff has five (5) working days for work orders and ten (10) days for MILCON or OMA projects to provide this review. During this period, CRMP staff may request additional information or documentation of the undertaking.
  - a. A staff archeologist will review the undertaking if it potentially involves archeology.
  - b. A staff architectural historian will review the undertaking if it involves historic buildings, landscapes, or districts.
3. Upon review of the undertaking, if there are no cultural resources in the project APE and the APE has been previously surveyed, the cultural resources manager will issue a Determination of No Effect and enter a “Clear” status into the DPW project tracking data-

base (e.g., Works Coordination System [WCS]) and notify NEPA and the project manager that Section 106 compliance is complete.

- a. Upon review of the undertaking, if a cultural resources survey has been previously completed for the APE and/or the area has little or no potential for deeply buried archeological sites, i.e. is previously disturbed or developed (see SOP #4), as determined by the Fort Bragg archeological site predictive model, and no known historic buildings, landscapes or districts are in the APE, the cultural resource staff will enter a "Clear" status into the DPW project tracking database and notify NEPA and the project proponent that Section 106 compliance is complete.
  - b. Upon review of the undertaking, if there is no cultural resources survey in the APE, the cultural resources manager will have the CRMP staff conduct a cultural resources survey following the procedures outlined in SOP #5, Field Survey Procedures or arrange to have the APE surveyed by a cultural resources consultant through contract. CRMP staff will have 45 days from the notification of the undertaking to conduct the survey and analyze the results.
4. Upon review of the undertaking, if there are cultural resources present in the project APE, the cultural resources manager will evaluate the cultural resources IAW the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.4(c) and take the following actions:
    - a. The CRMP staff and the project manager may agree upon a plan for avoiding adverse effects to the cultural resources. Such plans may be developed IAW Section 106. The cultural resource manager will notify the project manager that an archeologist must monitor all mechanical or other excavations in the project APE and will periodically inspect the cultural resources in the project APE to determine the success of the avoidance strategy.
    - b. If the CRMP staff and the project proponent determine that relocation of the project to an alternate site is the only method to avoid the cultural resource(s), Section 106 review procedures of the new site will be initiated IAW Section 1 of this SOP.
    - c. If adverse effect to the cultural resources cannot be avoided, the cultural resource manager will initiate consultation with the NC SHPO and other parties IAW 36 CFR 800.5(e). The undertaking will not occur until consultation is complete.
  5. The CRMP staff will routinely monitor the effectiveness of the coordination procedures by visiting project sites that are nearby cultural resources or that are located in areas likely to contain deeply buried archeological sites as identified by the Fort Bragg archeological site predictive model.

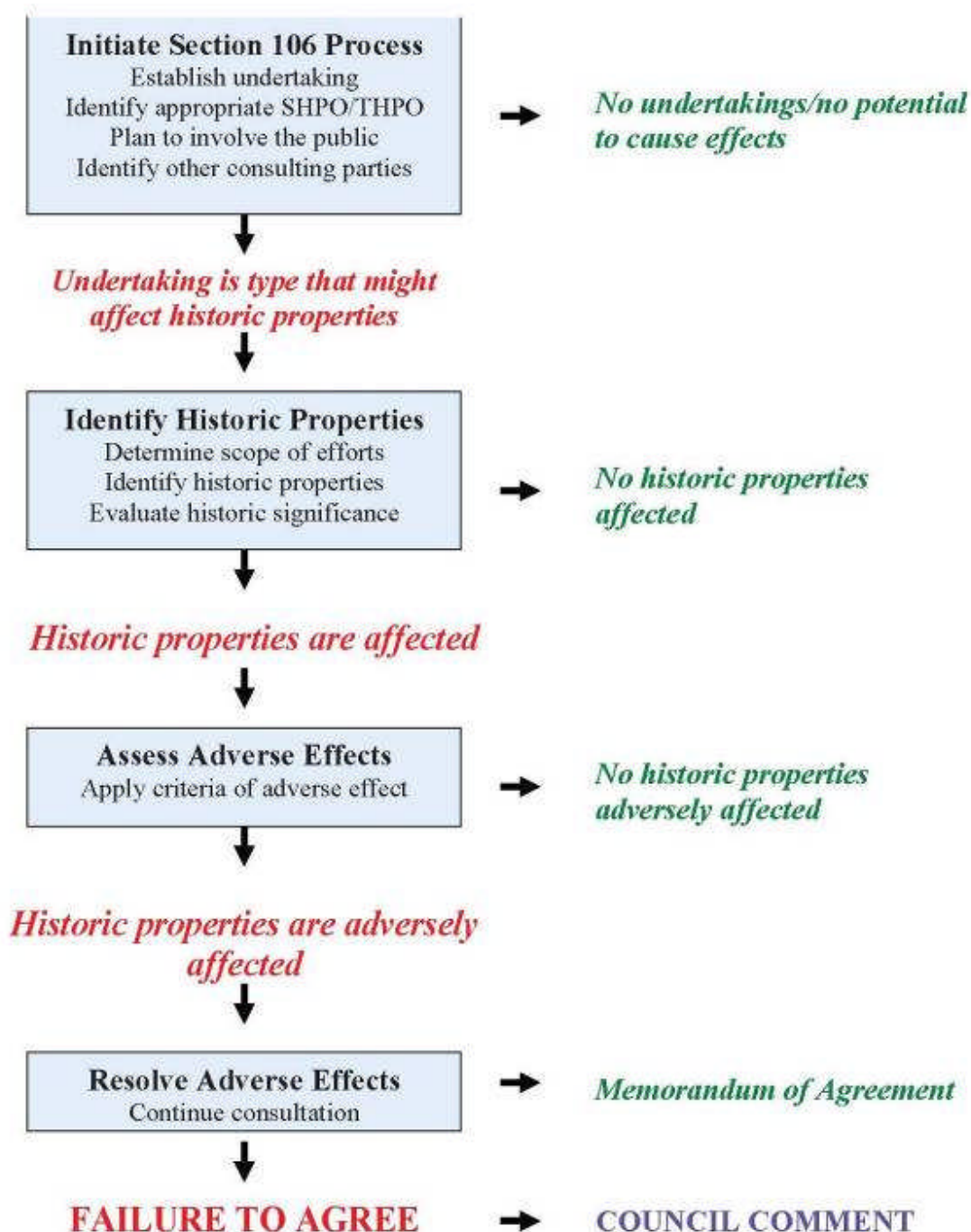


## CONSULTATION PROCESS

The CRMP staff will utilize the following procedures for all undertakings when an adverse effect cannot be avoided:

1. The CRMP staff will complete a memorandum outlining the undertaking and will transmit it to the NC SHPO for comment and consultation. Additional information and documentation of the undertaking (maps, photographs of the APE, plans) will be included in the memorandum to assist the NC SHPO. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the consultation request from Fort Bragg, the NC SHPO will respond in writing as follows:
  - a. That Fort Bragg may proceed with the proposed undertaking without further consultation. In this instance, the CRMP will notify the project proponent that the undertaking may continue; or
  - b. That Fort Bragg must initiate and complete consultation with the NC SHPO before the undertaking may proceed.
  - c. If the NC SHPO fails to respond within thirty (30) calendar days, the CRMP will assume NC SHPO concurrence and notify the project proponent that they may proceed with the undertaking without further consultation.
2. If the response to Fort Bragg from the NC SHPO requests consultation, both parties will consult to mitigate any adverse effects associated with the proposed undertaking. These measures will be detailed in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to be signed by Fort Bragg, NC SHPO, and any other interested parties as applicable. If the NC SHPO indicates that a MOA is necessary, the CRMP staff will notify the project proponent that the undertaking is to be halted until an MOA can be completed and implemented.
3. If an MOA cannot be resolved, Fort Bragg will, at a minimum, undertake recordation of the property IAW the Secretary of the Interior's standards for recordation or other mutually agreed-upon standards between Fort Bragg and the NC SHPO. The CRMP staff will notify the project proponent of the recordation requirement, and the undertaking may proceed pending completion receipt of the agreed upon recordation at the CRMP office.
4. If the adverse effects cannot be mitigated via an MOA, the consultation process will end, and the ACHP will be notified and their comment sought. There is no time limit for ACHP comment.

## Section 106 Regulations Flow Chart





## CRMP INTERNAL PROJECT REVIEW PROCESS

The CRMP will utilize the following procedures for all undertakings:

1. When the CRMP staff reviews an undertaking, the CRMP staff will assign the undertaking a project number and enter the following information into the CRMP Projects Database (for more information on the Projects Database see SOP #4 on Data Management).
  - a. DPW Project Number
  - b. Date notified of undertaking / Date the review was completed
  - c. Description of undertaking
  - d. Type of Document (NEPA or work order)
  - e. Status of Undertaking (clear, pending)
  - f. In-house communications
  - g. No adverse effect or adverse effect
  - h. SHPO Consultation
2. In addition to entering the undertaking into the database, CRMP staff will create a hard file containing the following:
  - a. Information and documentation for the undertaking
  - b. Correspondence
  - c. Print out from the Projects Database
  - d. Documents pertaining to consultation, if applicable

## REPORTING DAMAGE TO CULTURAL RESOURCES PROCESS

Fort Bragg will exercise every precaution to avoid and reduce the risk of damage to cultural resources, but in cases where a cultural resource sustains damage, the following procedure will be used (in most instances):

1. Damage to Archeological Sites (Refer to SOP #3 on ARPA)
2. Damage to Above Ground Properties
  - a. When an above ground property that is 50 or more years old sustains willful or unintentional damage or partial or total demolition, and that property is found to be either included in the NRHP, determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, or has

not been previously evaluated to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP; the CRMP staff will visit the property to record and assess the damage to the property. The CRMP staff will prepare a preliminary evaluation if the property's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP has yet to be determined.

- b. If the CRMP staff has determined that the damage to the property is slight and/or has found that the damage does not affect features of the property which contribute to the property's historical significance, the staff member will make a Determination of No Effect to the Cultural Resources Manager stating that the damage had no effect or no adverse effect upon the property. Fort Bragg will include documentation of these actions in an Annual Report to the NC SHPO.
- c. If the CRMP staff has determined that the damage or demolition to the property is severe, the staff member will make a recommendation to the Cultural Resources Manager stating that the damage had an adverse effect upon the property. The Cultural Resources Manager will prepare a special report to the NC SHPO, in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 800. The report will provide documentation of the incident including the circumstances that caused the damage to the property, and the nature and extent of the damage sustained by the property. The CRMP staff will submit the report to the NC SHPO within thirty (30) days of receiving the report of damage. Fort Bragg will include documentation of these actions in an Annual Report in compliance to the NC SHPO.
- d. "Emergency" is defined here as an immediate and imminent threat to life, health, or property. All reasonable and prudent efforts shall be made to avoid or reduce any adverse effects to historic properties, which may be caused by the implementation of emergency actions. The action shall be documented in writing, per the procedures noted above. Fort Bragg will include documentation of these actions an Annual Report to NC SHPO.

## REPORTING AND CONSULTATION WITH THE SHPO

The CRMP will, through the DPW, initiate consultation with the SHPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800 for all projects for which a determination of adverse effect has been made. The CRMP will summarize consultations in a summary report prepared at the end of each federal fiscal year.

## SOP #2: NHPA SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE

### DRIVER

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to determine which of its properties are eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) under its rulemaking authority (NHPA Section 211) provides the regulations for the process of Section 106 compliance. The regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) outline a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

### BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, LANDSCAPES, AND OBJECTS

#### *Background*

The earliest identification of a historic building at Fort Bragg resulted in the nomination of Long Street Presbyterian Church to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. The earliest systematic survey of historic buildings in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA was completed in 1995. A survey update was completed in 2000 and several other surveys have been accomplished (See Chapter 3). The CRMP maintains an inventory of all historic properties on the installation.

#### *Identification*

The CRMP will regularly update the historic property inventory by identifying and evaluating all buildings, structures, landscapes, or objects that are fifty (50) or more years old. In addition, any properties that are identified through compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (see SOP #1) will be added to the inventory.

#### *Architectural and Historical Survey Update*

1. In addition to the identification of historic properties in any given APE that falls under Section 106 compliance (See SOP #1), the CRMP staff will regularly update the inventory of historic properties by evaluating all historic buildings, structures, landscapes, or objects that are fifty (50) years old or older and that have not been previously evaluated. The CRMP staff or contractor will conduct an update to the Fort Bragg Historic Architectural Resources Eligibility Report every 5 years to identify and evaluate historic resources that have turned fifty (50) years old since the last update (Last update 2006 next one scheduled for completion 2011). The CRMP Staff or contractor will follow the guidelines outlined in *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach*, An AEC Technical Guideline Prepared By USACERL, Suzanne Keith Loechl, Samuel A. Batzli, Susan I. Ensore and National Register Bulletin 24: Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registra-

tion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional information can be obtained from the North Carolina Survey Manual published by the NC SHPO.

2. The CRMP will generate a report on the building, structure, landscape, or object as to its eligibility to the NRHP. The CRMP will send the report to the NC SHPO for concurrence. The following information will be included in the report:
  - a. Description of the historic property
  - b. Historic context
  - c. Historic significance
  - d. National Register Eligibility
  - e. Map with property location
  - f. Photographs
3. If the property is determined eligible for the NRHP, the CRMP will notify Real Property, NEPA, and the Systems Branch in DPW for GIS and databases.
4. The report will identify the resources and evaluate them for eligibility for the NRHP.
5. The CRMP staff will send the report to the NC SHPO for concurrence and filing.
6. Once concurrence is given, the CRMP architectural historian will update the IFS database.

## ARCHEOLOGY

### *Background*

The earliest survey for archaeological sites at Fort Bragg was conducted in 1976. Since the late 1980s, systematic large-scale surveys of Fort Bragg have been accomplished on a regular basis. Nearly 80 percent of the installation is surveyed and an inventory of several thousand sites is maintained in the CRMP (see Chapter 3).

### *Identification*

In addition to conducting small-scale archeological investigations that result from project review (SOP #1), military training requests or range improvement (SOP #5), and Natural Resources management activities (SOP #6), the CRMP will regularly update the inventory of archeological resources. The objective is to complete a comprehensive survey of Fort Bragg's previously undisturbed lands, including appropriate NRHP evaluations of all sites that are considered potentially eligible or unassessed after initial recor-

dation in a survey (see Chapter 3: Archeological Inventory, Chapter 4: Five-Year Plan). The creation of an archeological inventory is based on two phases of work. The basic identification and recordation of a site occurs at the survey level or phase. The majority of sites are determined to be ineligible for the NRHP after a survey, though in some cases where only a limited amount of archeological work is conducted, a site may be identified as unassessed, requiring further investigation to make a NRHP eligibility determination. Sites that are considered to have a fair amount of integrity and research potential are identified as potentially eligible at the survey phase.

The second phase of archeological work involved in the creation of an inventory is the evaluation or Phase II, testing investigation. More intensive sampling of sites is utilized to gain a more representative sample of the deposits and allow for assessment of the research potential and integrity (see Appendix 1).

1. The CRMP will identify and survey 5000 acres per year contingent upon funding to work towards completion of a comprehensive inventory of archeological sites.
2. Sites determined potentially eligible for the NRHP will be added to the CRMP databases and GIS layers.
3. Signs will be placed around all sites determined potentially eligible.
4. The CRMP will evaluate sites that have been determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP on a regular basis, as funding allows. Annual projects where 20 or more archeological sites are evaluated will facilitate significant reduction of the number of protected sites in military training areas and allow progress towards completion of a comprehensive archeological inventory.
5. The significant number of potentially eligible and eligible archeological sites in Fort Bragg's inventory may make regular, individual evaluations of archeological sites cost-prohibitive. In lieu of individual site evaluations for an extended period of time, the CRMP may seek mitigation measures to address the archeological record at a landscape and broad temporal scale (see Chapter 4: Five-Year Plan).

### ***Reporting and Consultation with the SHPO***

Individual large-scale archeological surveys and Phase II site evaluation projects are typically performed through contract. Each contract or task order results in a technical report that is reviewed by the CRMP and forwarded to the SHPO and Office of State Archaeology (OSA) for review and concurrence. In addition, the CRMP will report on all cultural resources survey work conducted in-house and summarize contracted work at the conclusion of each fiscal year. A summary report will be prepared and submitted to the SHPO.



## **SOP #3: ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA): COMPLIANCE AND PROCEDURES**

### **DRIVERS**

#### *Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)*

This procedure implements the provisions of Public Law 9696 (93 Stat. 721; 16 USC 470aa470MM), Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and the final uniform regulations issued under the Act by the Department of Defense (32 CFR 229), Protection of Archeological Resources. ARPA makes the unauthorized excavation, removal (with exceptions), damage, alteration, or defacement of any archeological resources located on Federal lands a Federal offense. The sale, purchase, exchange, transport, or receipt of any archeological resources obtained in violation of this or related laws are Federal offenses under ARPA.

#### *Antiquities Act Of 1906*

Paleontological remains and deposits are considered to be objects of antiquity pursuant to the Act (16 USC 431433) and are specifically identified under AR 200-4 as being cultural resources under the purview of the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP). All paleontological remains and deposits on the Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall military reservations belong to the installation and ARPA protects them from appropriation, excavation, injury, or destruction. The installation cultural resources program manager will be notified of any discovery of remains or deposits suspected to be of paleontological origin and will institute appropriate measures for the protection and preservation of such objects in consultation with the Fort Bragg commander and HQDA.

### **ARPA COMPLIANCE**

Archeological resources on or from U.S. Army installations are property of the U.S. Government, except where the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires repatriation of human remains or objects of cultural patrimony to a lineal descendant or Federally recognized Indian tribe/nation. The Fort Bragg commander, will ensure that military personnel, military police, installation legal staff, the installation Public Affairs Office (PAO), and fish, game, forestry and/or recreation management personnel are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA (IAW AR 200-4). In instances where proof of violation may be insufficient to obtain a conviction under ARPA, or where deemed otherwise advisable, the Staff Judge Advocate may choose to assess a civil penalty under the provisions of 32 CFR 229.15. Such actions may be particularly applicable to violations of Section 106 of NHPA (36 CFR 800) and the procedures outlined in SOP #1 of this ICRMP.

For the purposes of Army compliance with ARPA, the Fort Bragg commander is considered the Federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). As the Federal land manager, the Fort Bragg commander may determine that certain archeological resources in specified areas under his jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not, or are no longer, of archeological interest and are not considered archeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (IAW 32 CFR 229.3(a)(5)). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through the MACOM to HQDA prior to final determination (AR 200-4(26(g))) IAW AR 200-4(26(b)). The use of metal detectors to locate archeological resources is strictly prohibited on Army installations except when used by Army personnel, Army contractors, or ARPA permit holders in association with officially sanctioned cultural resources management activities. Under all circumstances, the use of metal detectors on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall must be coordinated through the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program Manager. Requests to, and approvals by, the installation Cultural Resources Program Manager must be submitted in writing.

#### ***ARPA Permit Procedures***

Archeological investigations that may result in the excavation and/or removal of archeological resources from Fort Bragg may not proceed without the express written approval of the Fort Bragg commander. All archeological investigations conducted by individuals or agencies not under contract to, or otherwise cooperatively assisting the Department of Army, such as the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) or other governmental agencies, must obtain an ARPA permit issued by the USACE Savannah District, Real Estate Officer on the approval of the Fort Bragg commander.

The Fort Bragg commander provides the USACE Savannah District with approval to issue the permit by means of a Determination of Availability report prepared after necessary consultation with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Manager and compliance actions have been met. The Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program Manager will monitor the field investigations of individuals or agencies with ARPA permits to ensure:

1. That compliance with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10 and the terms and conditions of the permit are met,
2. That any interests Federally recognized Indian tribes may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA, and
3. That permitted activities are performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior.



### *ARPA Violation Documentation Procedures*

Investigation of looting, vandalism, or other destruction of an archeological resource requires a systematic examination of the crime scene by both a Federal law enforcement investigator and a professional archeologist. A law enforcement officer is responsible for investigating violations of Federal law and, therefore, directs the archeological crime scene investigation process. The archeologist provides forensic expertise on archeological resources for the crime scene investigation, and law enforcement personnel may request assistance in other activities, such as taking the crime scene photographs, preparing crime scene sketches, collecting crime scene evidence, preparing reports, and testifying in court. The archeologist always works under the direction of the investigating officer. The primary function of the archeologist during an ARPA investigation is the production of the Archeological Damage Assessment Report. At the outset of any ARPA violation investigation, the investigating officer and the archeologist must coordinate all investigation activities through Fort Bragg's Staff Judge Advocate's office.

An ARPA investigation begins when an archeological crime is first suspected, reported or discovered, whether in person or upon receiving a report from a third party. Information provided by a witness should include a signed narrative statement describing the exact location, specific activities, people and vehicles or equipment, if any, involved. While law enforcement personnel complete most of the investigative activities, specific investigation steps are:

1. Field Notes: Investigative note taking should contain, at a minimum, the "who, what, where, when, why, and how" of the incident, as well as the following specific information:
  - a. Name and title of investigator and consulting archeologist
  - b. Date and time assigned to the case
  - c. Who reported the crime and how it was reported
  - d. Reported location of the crime
  - e. Date and time of arrival at the crime scene
  - f. Names of other members of the investigative team
  - g. Weather and other environmental conditions
  - h. Witnesses or other persons present
  - i. Detailed description of the crime scene
  - j. Specific details concerning actions taken

2. **Crime Scene Search:** The archeologist should accompany the law enforcement investigator during the initial crime scene survey to assist in locating archeological site damage and the recordation and recovery of archeological and other physical evidence. If the crime scene involves human remains or objects of cultural patrimony of an obvious Native American origin, proceed with SOP # 8.
3. **Crime Scene Photography**
  - a. Three types of photographs must be taken at the archeological crime scene:
    - (1) General, overall photographs of the entire area
    - (2) Intermediate photographs that show relationships of physical evidence contained in the crime scene
    - (3) Close-up photographs of each specific piece of evidence
  - b. The general rules concerning crime scene photography are as follows:
    - (1) Photograph the overall crime scene first
    - (2) Take intermediate crime scene photos second
    - (3) Photograph each item of evidence before moving or collecting it
    - (4) Take initial photographs without adding anything
    - (5) Maintain an accurate photo log and descriptions of each photograph
    - (6) Mark each photograph for identification purposes
    - (7) Handle all photographs, slides, and negatives as evidence.
4. **Crime Scene Sketch:** The purpose of the crime scene sketch is to record the exact location of each evidential item as found. The crime scene sketch need not necessarily be drawn to scale, but all measurements must be accurately referenced to a fixed, immovable object. The sketch should also contain a title block that includes case number, date and time of sketch, name of sketcher, location, and name of person assisting with measurements.
5. **Evidence Collection:** generally, the law enforcement investigator will perform the handling and collection of physical evidence at a crime scene. The sequence of evidence collection should follow a logical, systematic order.
6. **Chain of Custody:** In an ARPA case the law enforcement investigator, archeologist, and prosecutor together should determine who should analyze which items of evidence. A professional archeologist will normally analyze the archeological evidence. The investiga-

tors will submit other types of physical evidence to the crime laboratory. The same three people should also decide where to have the archeological evidence processed.

7. Archeological Damage Assessment Report: This report is the primary responsibility of the consulting archeologist. General guidelines for this report include:
  - a. Write for the non-archeologist.
  - b. Use clear, easily understandable language—to the extent possible, avoid technical terminology.
  - c. Make reports as brief as possible, while conveying all relevant information.
  - d. Report sections generally include:
    - (1) Introduction
    - (2) Location of Archeological Resource
    - (3) Archeological Resource Description
    - (4) Age of Archeological Resource
    - (5) Scientific Interest
    - (6) ARPA Permit Information
    - (7) Archeological Resource Damage
    - (8) Value and Cost Determination—Archeological Value, Commercial Value, Emergency and Projected Restoration and Repair Costs
    - (9) Summary
    - (10) Qualifications Statement—narrative or the archeologist's vitae
8. Case Report: Detailed investigative field notes by both law enforcement and archeological specialists are the basis for preparing an ARPA case report. The archeologist provides the Archeological Damage Assessment Report. The law enforcement investigator(s) provides and compiles all other components of the Case Report. The Case Report normally includes the following:
  - a. Synopsis of the incident
  - b. Individual team member reports
  - c. Archeological damage assessment report

- d. Photograph log
- e. Evidence log
- f. Laboratory reports
- g. Crime scene sketches, diagrams, and maps
- h. Witness statements
- i. List of potential government witnesses
- j. Letter from land manager concerning lack of ARPA permit issuance or violation of permit terms

### ***Public Notice***

The Cultural Resources Manager will ensure that a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited under ARPA and the criminal and/or civil penalties assessed under the Act are published in the installation newspaper at least once each calendar year. This notice will include the prohibition of recreational use of metal detectors on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall IAW AR 200-4.

## **PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Procedures for protecting cultural properties on Fort Bragg are integrated with and dependent on the three-phased review system of resource identification, significance evaluation and mitigation with reference to NRHP criteria and guidelines set forth in 36 CFR 800.4. All cultural resources, such as sub-surface archeological deposits, above ground architectural remains, historic structures, cemeteries and landscapes, are considered protected cultural properties until it is demonstrated that they are ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. Recommendations that resources be considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP are offered following assessments made at either the Phase I (reconnaissance survey), Phase II level (intensive testing), or Phase III level (data recovery, or mitigation). The Fort Bragg CRMP, in consultation with the North Carolina State Office of Archaeology, then evaluates such recommendations. Concurrence with a recommendation of ineligibility results in a resource receiving no further protection. Specific procedures for protecting resources outlined in the sections that follow vary according to the level of testing they have received. The procedures for site protection also include a system for periodically monitoring disturbances. In this monitoring system, resources are initially assessed with regard to the level and nature of past and present disturbances, the probability that the resource will be disturbed in the future and the nature of the probable sources of disturbance. The results of all such assessments are re-

corded in digital and hard copy form in the Cultural Resources Management Program office.

### *Archeological Site Monitoring and Protection Procedures*

1. Sites are acquired or entered into the site-monitoring, or resource-protection system in one of two ways: as a result of being discovered in a reconnaissance-level survey, or as a result of inadvertent discovery by Fort Bragg CRMP staff. If a resource is recognized by the Fort Bragg CRMP staff and logged into the monitoring system, the site's eligibility status is considered "Not Assessed," until systematic data recovery procedures have been conducted. Reconnaissance surveys are designed to locate archeological and historic sites through a program of systematic shovel testing that provides enough information to determine the potential eligibility of a resource for nomination to the NRHP. If a site is recommended as potentially eligible following reconnaissance-level survey, the site is entered into the resource-protection system, a permanent datum is placed on site and the site boundary is posted and digitally recorded.
2. Once a site has been recommended as eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP, and if the Fort Bragg CRP and State of North Carolina OSA has concurred with this recommendation, yellow signs (5-x-7- in) reading "NO GROUND DISTURBANCE" are posted along site perimeters. Signs are placed about eight feet above ground surface on large trees standing along site boundaries. Signs are spaced about 25 meters apart, facing outward along the perimeter, such that at any posted location at least one other sign may be seen.<sup>2</sup> Signs should be posted at the conclusion of large-scale surveys. The locations of all protected sites should be recorded in a Geographic Information Systems database. In the event that military training, forestry or other land use activities may impact protected sites, the CRMP must ensure that sites in the project are adequately delineated and boundaries appropriately marked (See SOP #5 and #6).
3. The spatial extents of protected archeological sites discovered during reconnaissance surveys are determined based on the results of shovel testing or systematic surface collecting. Results of these sampling procedures, when clearly mapped, provide the basis upon which site perimeters are established in the field.
4. Perimeter data are gathered by the Fort Bragg CRMP staff with a Trimble GeoExplorer Series handheld GPS receiver that simultaneously creates polygon data in ArcMap GIS. The receiver is then up-linked to the systems network and the data incorporated into the GIS database containing the location of all sites, and perimeter data for all eligible and potentially eligible sites.

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<sup>2</sup> For above-ground historic structures, brown signs (17-x-24-in) reading "OFF LIMITS HISTORIC PROPERTY," are posted on, or near, the structure. At historic cemeteries, a single white sign (9-x-7-in) reading "CEMETERY" is posted, as most cemeteries are fenced.

5. Site conditions at the time of the initial field visit are recorded in a field journal and later in an MS-Access database. In addition to information identifying the site, date of visit, and name of staff person making the assessment, the number and nature of any military disturbances are recorded. Also recorded is the probability of future artificial impacts (e.g., military vehicle traffic, agriculture, or timbering), and future natural impacts (e.g., erosion). Each Potentially Eligible site is visited at least once to post signs around the perimeter, and each Eligible site is visited annually to assess disturbances that may have occurred in the last calendar year. A new field assessment form is completed for each site visit.
6. Resources are protected cultural properties until determined to be ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. The justification for this is that a resource is assumed to have research potential, thus meeting Criterion D set forth in 36 CFR 800.4, until systematic investigation demonstrates otherwise. The demonstration of the inability of a resource to contribute to regional research, thus disqualifying it for further protection, must follow an assessment and concurrence of recommendations based on results of investigations at one of three levels: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) intensive testing, and (3) data recovery. Thus, the eligibility status of a property may change as the results of investigations at any level provide the basis for revised recommendations. Just as a property is considered NRHP eligible prior to survey and testing, so too a property is by definition considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP and no longer protected following the conclusion of data-recovery or Phase-III level investigations and determination of eligibility.
7. When a site is found to have sustained damage, an archeologist who meets the applicable standards included in 36 CFR 61 - Appendix A will review the archeological site records, visit the site and assess the damage.
  - a. Where the damage is determined to be slight, where the damage has occurred to a deposit not in situ, or where the archeological site has been determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the archeologist may make a recommendation to the Cultural Resources Program Manager that the damage sustained has had no effect or no adverse effect on the site. Fort Bragg will then include documentation of these actions in an Annual Report to the NC SHPO.
  - b. Where the damage to the archeological site is determined to be severe, the archeologist will submit a written report to the Cultural Resources Program Manager documenting: 1) the damage to the site, 2) the impact of the damage with regard to NRHP eligibility, and 3) proposing ways to mitigate the damage. The Cultural Resources Program Manager will prepare a special report to the NC SHPO, with the archeologist's report appended, documenting the circumstances that caused the damage to the archeological site, the nature and extent of the damage to the site, and the justification for the determination of effect that the damage had on the site. Fort Bragg will submit the report to the NC SHPO within 30 days of receiving the report of damage.

8. The CRMP staff will notify Range Control of all sites (eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP) that require protection so that necessary measures may be instituted to preclude site damage during military training exercises. Units conduct low-impact training on such protected sites, but ground disturbing activities (mechanical or hand excavation) are strictly prohibited. Where protection of a specific site would degrade or prohibit completion of the Fort Bragg mission, CRMP staff consultation with the NC SHPO and the ACHP will be conducted IAW 36 CFR 800.5.
9. Periodic site condition monitoring of sites eligible for listing on the NRHP by the CRMP staff will take place each year. The CRMP assesses the condition of potentially eligible sites, posts signs on the perimeter and records the condition in a database linked in GIS to the site location. Thereafter, CRMP staff does not routinely return to potentially eligible sites on an annual basis until they are scheduled for intensive testing. The condition of all protected sites is included in the annual summary report to the NC SHPO typically submitted in the fall. The CRMP staff will document any damage, alteration, or deterioration to an archeological resource, and associated corrective measures.
10. To ensure that Fort Bragg cultural resources and law enforcement personnel are fully aware of ARPA regulations and investigation procedures, the CRMP staff and representatives from the Fort Bragg military police brigade and Fort Bragg wildlife enforcement program should receive initial ARPA training and/or refresher training ever 5-years. This training will ensure that a cadre of ARPA trained archeologists and law enforcement officers remain on-hand when CRMP staff or law enforcement personnel leave Fort Bragg for other duty stations. The CRMP staff last hosted an ARPA training session in August 2005. The CRM requested the training and coordinated with the necessary agencies (internal and external) to have Fort Bragg host the training. Personnel of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) under the auspices of the US Department of Homeland Security conducted the 2005 training.





## SOP #4: DATA MANAGEMENT

Data management is an important program component that supports compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA as well as NEPA and curation requirements, per 36 CFR 79.

### PROJECTS DATABASE

1. All projects or undertakings that are reviewed by CRMP staff in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA are assigned a project number and entered into the CRMP Projects Database. The following information is included in with each project entry:
  - a. DPW Project Number
  - b. Date notified of undertaking / Date the review was completed
  - c. Description of undertaking
  - d. Type of Document (NEPA or work order)
  - e. Status of Undertaking (clear, pending)
  - f. In-house communications
  - g. No adverse effect or adverse effect
  - h. SHPO Consultation
2. In addition to entering the undertaking into the database, CRMP staff will create a hard file containing the following:
  - a. Information and documentation for the undertaking
  - b. Correspondence
  - c. Print out from the Projects Database
  - d. Documents pertaining to consultation, if applicable

The CRMP queries the database quarterly and annually to report the following results; number of projects reviewed quarterly, number of adverse effects per quarter, and number of SHPO consultations per quarter.

*Buildings Database*

1. All buildings, landscapes, and structures that have been identified and evaluated under Section 110 of the NHPA have been entered into the Buildings Database. Each resource is represented by a form and the following information is included on each form:
  - a. Real Property Building Number
  - b. Address of Building
  - c. Description of Building
  - d. Year Built
  - e. Current Status (Standing/Demolished)
  - f. National Register Eligibility
  - g. District if Applicable
  - h. Date of Evaluation
  - i. Title of Evaluation Report
  - j. Mitigated Year & Report if Applicable
  - k. Associated Report
  - l. Photograph (NR eligible buildings only)
2. As buildings, structures, and landscapes are identified and evaluated in the future, their information will be entered into the database to serve as an up-to-date record of resources evaluated under Section 110.

*Building Monitoring Database*

1. Once historic buildings, structures, and landscapes are monitored by CRMP the information gathered from the monitor event is recorded in the *Building Monitoring Database*. After each monitor event, the following information is recorded for each resource:
  - a. Date of Monitor Event
  - b. Monitored by (staff initials)
  - c. Overall Condition of the Resource
  - d. Condition of each element of the resource

- e. Description of problems related to the element
- 2. Several quarterly reports are generated to provide CRMP with a detailed analysis of the condition of the historic resources. These reports include a number count of resources monitored during each fiscal quarter; a list of Red (Poor) and Amber (Fair) resources; and a report providing details of the elements for Red and Amber resources.

### *Curation Database*

1. Upon completion of archeological inventories, contractors deliver all electronic data on compact discs (CDs). These CDs contain:
  - a. A Report of the project in Adobe Acrobat compatible (.pdf) file format.
  - b. Microsoft Excel tables containing artifact inventories, UTM grid locations of site data stakes (steel rebar placed on-site), NHPA status of each site, and, when collected in the field, raw uncorrected DGPS data of site boundaries for potentially eligible sites.
  - c. Properly formatted and completed North Carolina State Site forms in Microsoft Word format, as distributed by the CRMP.
2. Upon receipt of these digital documents, each is incorporated into their respective locations in Curation database and geospatial database.
  - a. The Acrobat reports are stored on the DPW Systems Branch server in a partition allocated to the CRMP.
  - b. All Excel tables are programmatically inputted into the Curation database; the UTM table representing the site datum for each populates the geodatabase with new site locations. Any uncorrected DGPS boundary data is corrected and upload to the geodatabase. This geodatabase warehouses all spatial data for the CRMP.
  - c. All MS Word site forms are programmatically inputted into the Curation database. On these forms, situational, administrative, and environmental data are captured.
  - d. Upon completion of all site evaluation projects, contractors deliver the same digital documents; however, because of the finer resolution of excavation, the increased level of detail, and the greater number of artifacts recovered, the quantity of deliverables from evaluations are much greater.
  - e. In the rare instance that a site is mitigated, the deliverables are much the same, again quantities are greater.

### *GIS Geodatabase*

1. There exist two spatial databases, or geodatabases, that house all cultural resources spatial data for the CRMP; both databases reside on DPW central computer servers. This server is partitioned into many drives, with one allocated strictly to CRMP, and another allocated to all personnel employed by DPW.
  - a. One geodatabase resides on the CRMP drive of the central server. It stores all site locational information, all protected site boundary locational information, all archeological survey data conducted since 1979, all cemetery locational information including their surveyed boundaries, all information on each of the three historic districts, data on contributing structures found in each of the three historic districts, one view shed for the Old Post Historic District, all survey, site and boundary data obtained when conducting Section 110 on private or shared venture property for training purposes (The Nature Conservancy Land, Uwharrie National Forest land), and data tables common to the primary key of spatial classes and objects stored in the Curation Database that allow the construction of integrated relationships between the two databases. All of these data classes are stored as single geographic feature classes with associated.
2. Spatial deliverables from contractors, regardless of the nature of the contract, are uploaded to the CRMP geodatabase. All newly identified sites are added, all sites declared potentially eligible are added with their site boundaries and the survey area, initially posted as “pending” is updated to reflect a completed project.
3. The server drive accessed by DPW staff contains a geodatabase with limited cultural resources data to enable reliable and efficient initial project review. This database contains the archeological survey boundaries, the *boundaries* of protected sites, the boundaries of all three historic districts, the location of all cemeteries, and a layer symbolizing the contributing and non-contributing buildings on all of Fort Bragg.
4. On the first of every month all feature classes in the DPW version of the CRMP geodatabase are updated to reflect completed surveys and newly identified and signed protected sites.
5. Sites that are protected but have no boundary data are gathered during field surveys for site monitoring purposes. This data is gathered in the field with a mobile GIS on a Trimble handheld computer. Upon returning to the office, the new data is directly synchronized with the existing CRMP geodatabase.

### *Database Access*

1. The Curation Database is an application that is available on all computers in the CRMP offices. Each staff member has access to views, queries, forms and reports that have been

generated based on need, demand, or individual requests. This is a front-end application linked to a back-end data repository.

2. The GIS data in both geodatabases is accessible only through the GIS application on all computers in the CRMP office. Instruction is provided formally and informally on the method of access and the general structure of the data. Anyone using a GIS application has access and use of this data; however, only intermediate to advanced users in the CRMP office have the capabilities to modify, add or delete records in the data. No one outside the CRMP office has the ability to alter the data, they have read-only access.

### ***Historic Buildings***

The CRMP inputs their GIS layers as to which Fort Bragg buildings are historic and/or contributing elements to a historic district, and these get symbolized by DPW GIS manager so that all eligible buildings are marked appropriately in the GIS system.

### **DATA MANAGEMENT POINTS OF CONTACT**

Range Control:	(910) 396-7971
ITAM:	(910) 307-4374
DPW Systems Branch:	(910) 396-9269
Forestry Branch:	(910) 396-2510



## **SOP #5: COORDINATION WITH RANGE CONTROL (TRAINING REQUESTS AND ITAM/RTLA UNDERTAKINGS)**

The management of cultural resources regularly requires coordination with Fort Bragg organizations whose mission and land management responsibilities involve ground disturbing activities, including Fort Bragg Range Control and its subordinate program offices such as the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program and the Range and Training Land Assessment (RTLA) component of the ITAM Program. The objective of CRMP coordination with Range Control is to ensure Fort Bragg's compliance with Federal legislation and Army regulations managing historic properties while facilitating military readiness and supporting the Fort Bragg mission.

### **DRIVER**

Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA (36 CFR 800) and Army Regulation 200-4 (Cultural Resources Management), the Fort Bragg CRMP fulfills regulatory requirements by ensuring the systematic identification, documentation and protection of archeological sites or other historic properties that may be affected by military training or the management of training lands on Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and any other public or private lands used by personnel assigned by Fort Bragg. Coordination efforts in this regard may include intensive cultural resources survey of training land prior to military training, verification of the surveyed status of training land, or protective measures enacted to facilitate training while ensuring that Federally protected historic properties are not adversely impacted. This SOP is sub-divided into three primary sections, the first dealing with the review of military training activities on Fort Bragg and a second section dealing with military training activities off Fort Bragg, both of which are coordinated through Range Control. The subsequent and final section deals with coordination of RTLA activities.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION FOR ON-POST FIELD TRAINING REQUESTS ("DIG REQUESTS")**

This SOP is applicable to all regular Army units assigned to Fort Bragg as well as tenant and non-tenant units that conduct training operations on Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and public or private lands where Fort Bragg makes land use agreements with off-post land-owners and/or land managers. Non-tenant units include, but are not limited to, U.S. Army, U.S. Army Reserve, U.S. Army National Guard, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and Reserve Officer Training Corps units that come to train on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. Fort Bragg Range Regulation 350-6 deals directly with cultural resources review of military training requests. All training activities that involve excavation or that potentially affect known archeological sites, historic districts, or historic structures must be reviewed to ensure protection of cultural resources (350-6.3-3c and

350-6.3-5). Ground disturbance is prohibited on all NRHP potentially eligible and eligible archeological sites.

This SOP is applicable to all training conducted in or on training lands, fixed ranges, observation points, fire and maneuver courses, non-firing training facilities, designated training areas, and recreational and picnic areas located within Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall training lands. This SOP is not applicable to activities occurring in core impact areas, though training activities in or on fixed ranges, maneuver live-fire ranges, observation points, or other locations with minimal risk from unexploded ordnance (previously designated as "buffer zones") may be included at the discretion of the cultural resources program manager. This SOP is applicable to all training conducted on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall, as well as off-post lands used by units temporarily or permanently assigned to Fort Bragg.

To expedite the environmental review process, as it relates to cultural resources issues, and to ensure that unit training activities are not unduly impeded, Environmental Coordination for Field Training ("Dig Request") forms (in SOP #4 Appendix) should be submitted by the unit to Range Control at least six weeks prior to scheduled training. This form should be submitted when the training land is initially requested and reserved by units that plan to conduct mechanical excavations. Requests for environmental review of training activities must be submitted to Range Control (910-396-7971) on the standardized form, which provides basic information on training activities involving mechanical ground disturbance. Completed forms will include:

1. Unit name
2. Physical location of exercise: Training Area designation and a minimum 6-digit military grid coordinate
3. Date and duration of exercise
4. Scope of activity: spatial extent of activities, all ground-disturbing activities, etc (e.g., CP bunkers, TOC/BOC bunkers, crew-served weapon positions, latrines, mess sumps, artillery powder pits, artillery recoil pits, anti-tank ditches, etc.)
5. POC name and telephone number(s)
6. Supporting attachments: pertinent aerial images, topographic maps, etc.

Range Control distributes requests to the Environmental Division for environmental review. The CRMP staff should receive requests no later than two weeks prior to the scheduled training event. Range Control has access to the CRMP GIS database and will conduct an initial review of each training request. Based on this preliminary review, Range Control will either contact the CRMP program manager by telephone to verify



the survey status of the training land in question, or submit a hard-copy request to the CRMP program manager for further review (see below). The CRMP staff will review the request and respond directly to Range Control within five working days, unless situational circumstances dictate otherwise.

#### *Cultural Resources Review of On-Post Training Requests ("Dig Requests")*

Upon initial review of a Environmental Coordination for Field Training request, the CRMP is responsible for a timely response to Range Control and for consideration of the potential effect of the training activity on historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800). The CRMP will take one of several courses of action:

1. If the training request area is located in previously inventoried training lands and no protected resources are located in the specified area, Range Control notifies the CRMP by telephone and a preliminary review is completed. In such cases, Range Control is notified of a finding of no effect, pending receipt of a hard-copy request and a final review. For certain previously inventoried training areas where no protected resources are found, Range Control does not contact the CRMP for an environmental review. The CRMP GIS Analyst will weekly provide map data, designating such permanently cleared areas, to a server shared with Range Control weekly.
2. If the training request area is located in previously inventoried training lands, but is in the general vicinity (i.e., less than one-kilometer) of a protected archeological resource, Range Control is notified of the sensitive site location. The CRMP will ensure that the boundary of the site is adequately marked with signs (signs prohibiting ground disturbance inside the boundaries of the protected area) and/or other material (e.g., color-coded surveyor's flagging tape). In such cases, the CRMP staff will coordinate with the unit POC to ensure that the resource is avoided and that, to the greatest extent possible, training is not impeded.
3. If ground disturbing training exercises must be conducted inside the boundaries of a protected resource, Range Control will be notified of the potential for an adverse effect and recommendation for relocation or modification of the exercise will be made.
4. If the proposed training exercise cannot be relocated or modified and an adverse effect cannot be avoided, the CRMP will initiate consultation with the NC State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) per 36 CFR 800. Such consultation may cause lengthy delays on planned military training.
5. If the training request area has not been inventoried for cultural resources, then the CRMP will conduct an immediate survey to inventory potentially archeological sites and other historic properties in the area of potential effect. This will be facilitated by direct reconnaissance and coordination with the military unit POC to delineate the area that will

be affected by the ground disturbance. An expedient survey will be conducted. In accordance with available time and labor resources, the survey will cover as broad an area as possible. Given time and resource constraints, the survey may focus on individual areas that will be directly impacted by ground disturbance such as specific fighting position, CP bunker, or mess sump location. If no resources considered eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP are identified, Range Control will be notified of a finding of no effect. If a potentially eligible or eligible resource is identified in the project area, Range Control will be notified of the potential for an adverse effect and recommendation for relocation of the exercise will be made.

6. The CRMP will maintain a file with documentation of each training request reviewed. Correspondence, request forms, maps, field notes, photographs, etc., will be maintained and curated at the Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility. Reviews that require an actual archeological survey, site testing or data recovery will be assigned individual project numbers, organized by calendar year.

If the proposed training is modified subsequent to the initiation of the CRMP review process, a modified training request must be submitted by the unit to Range Control and it will be reviewed separately.

Relic hunting is prohibited. If artifacts are discovered during training exercises, record the location, and as soon as possible, notify the CRMP program manager, 910-396-6680. It is a Federal offense to remove artifacts.

Use of metal detectors is prohibited for safety reasons (e.g., unexploded ordnance) and to preserve archeological sites protected under the ARPA, AR 200-4, and XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 350-6.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION FOR OFF-POST FIELD TRAINING REQUESTS ("DIG REQUESTS")**

In 1949, portions of the land condemned to create Camp Mackall reverted to U.S. Department of Interior management. This land was then deeded the State of North Carolina, which later designated the property as the Sandhills Wildlife Management Area (SWMP). The Army retained maneuver rights and continues to train personnel off-post in the SWMP. Since Federal law and Army regulations require the consideration of historic and archeological resources on Federal lands, as well as state managed or privately owned land involving federally funded undertakings, the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg are obligated to treat lands, such as the SWMA, as Federal land for purposes of cultural resources management. Other state and Federal properties that receive this same consideration include, but are not limited to, the Nantahala, Uwharrie, and Croatan National Forests, all of which have been used by Fort Bragg units for training purposes.

Excavating or destroying antiquities on Federal lands without permission is illegal. In order to protect prehistoric and historic sites from being disturbed or destroyed on Federal, state and private properties, all off-post ground-disturbing activities (e.g., temporary fighting positions, latrine pits, mess sumps), including hand-dug excavations, planned by Fort Bragg personnel must be reviewed and approved by the Fort Bragg cultural resources program manager before training/project begins. This SOP provides the rationale and codifies the steps necessary to protect cultural resources on off-post lands used for training purposes.

Requests for use of training areas in the North Carolina Sandhills Wildlife Management Area, or other public and private land, will be submitted to the Installation Range Officer IAW the provisions of XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 350-6(3). A completed request form (see example in SOP #4 Appendix) must be submitted to the CRMP program manager at least four weeks in advance of training off-post in order to provide sufficient time to review and clear training areas potential of cultural resources issues. The Installation Range Officer is the final approving authority for the use of the training areas IAW of XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 350-6(1.3(b)). Coordination with non-federal landholders is required.

#### *Cultural Resources Review of Off-Post Field Training Requests ("Dig Requests")*

If the training request falls within the SWMA or other off-post property, the CRMP staff will conduct a survey. Upon discovery of a new archeological site or other historic property or a revisit of a known site in the SWMA, notes, photographs and other records will be prepared, but artifacts may not be collected on state owned land. This discretionary decision should be made based on the significance of artifacts found and coordination with the state landholding agency. A NC OSA state site form will be completed and submitted to the NC SHPO, and recommendations will be made regarding site eligibility for listing on the NRHP, as well as possible future work at the site. If no cultural resources are considered eligible or potentially eligible are identified in the survey, Range Control will be notified of a finding of no effect. If a potentially eligible or eligible cultural resource is identified in the project area, Range Control will be notified of the potential for an adverse effect and recommendation for relocation of the exercise will be made.

If the proposed training is modified subsequent to the initiation of the CRMP review process, a modified training request must be submitted to Range Control and it will be reviewed separately.

Relic hunting is prohibited. If artifacts are discovered during training exercises, record the location, and as soon as possible, notify the Fort Bragg CRMP Program Manager, 910-396-6680. It is a Federal offense to remove artifacts.

Use of metal detectors is prohibited for safety reasons (e.g., unexploded ordnance) and to preserve archeological sites protected under the ARPA, AR 200-4, and XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 350-6.

## **RANGE AND TRAINING LAND ASSESSMENT (RTLA) PROGRAM COORDINATION**

The management of cultural resources properties necessarily requires coordination with all organizations whose mission responsibilities involve ground disturbing activities, including RTLA component projects undertaken in Fort Bragg training areas. RTLA-component responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the clearing and maintenance of Artillery Firing Points (AFP), and the repair or stabilization of landforms and landscapes damaged or altered because of diverse activities associated with military training needs. These actions can adversely affect any cultural resource found in RTLA project areas. The CRMP staff coordinates with the RTLA Coordinator concerning these activities to mitigate any potential adverse affects to historic properties within RTLA project areas.

Potential RTLA component project areas are located throughout the Fort Bragg training lands, but past coordination on RTLA Artillery Firing Point (AFP) maintenance projects serve as typical examples of CRM Program/RTLA component coordination procedures. AFPs are typically found in open fields, cleared of dense forest vegetation. Over time, due to natural succession, scrub vegetation encroaches on these previously cleared areas, creating unsuitable training conditions. When this encroachment reaches a critical limit, RTLA personnel attempt to reclaim AFPs points historically used by the various U.S. Army, U.S. Army Reserve, U.S. Army National Guard, and U.S. Marine Corps artillery units that train on Fort Bragg. RTLA personnel delineate AFP boundaries that need to be cleared of vegetation to ensure optimal training and live-fire safety conditions. Once the boundaries have been determined, they are mapped using GPS and marked with color-coded surveyor's flagging tape. Currently the RTLA Coordinator requests an environmental review, which includes coordination on potential cultural resources management issues (see example in SOP #4 Appendix). The RTLA Program provides project area grid coordinates, maps and/or aerial images, as well as SOW information to the CRMP program manager for review.

### ***Range and Training Land Assessment (RTLA) Component Coordination***

The CRMP reviews the project data to see if the RTLA project will affect any cultural resources, namely archeological sites potentially eligible or eligible for listing on the NRHP located inside the designated project boundaries. The CRMP will respond to initial RTLA requests within five (5) business days, and advise the RTLA Coordinator on the status (e.g., surveyed and cleared, unsurveyed, location of protected sites) of the project area. Upon review, the CRMP will take one of several courses of action:

1. If the RTLA project area is located in previously inventoried training lands and no protected sites are located inside the designated boundaries, then the RTLA Program Coordinator is notified of a finding of no effect and is authorized to proceed with any ground disturbing activities necessary to reclaim the AFP.
2. If the RTLA project area is located in previously inventoried training lands and protected cultural resources are located inside the designated boundaries, then the CRMP will coordinate with the RTLA Coordinator to see if the project can be modified to avoid the protected resource, or if further site testing and/or data recovery is necessary. The CRMP will ensure that the boundary of the site is adequately marked with signs and/or other material (e.g., color-coded surveyor's flagging tape or signs prohibiting ground disturbance inside the boundaries of the protected area).
3. If ground disturbing RTLA maintenance work must be conducted inside the boundaries of a protected resource, the RTLA Coordinator is notified of the potential for an adverse effect and recommendation for site avoidance is made. In some instances, the RTLA project areas such as AFPs, are large enough that adequate portions of a particular project area can be maintained or reclaimed without disturbing protected sites.
4. If ground disturbing RTLA actions on a protected site cannot be avoided and the project area boundaries cannot be relocated without impeding training, the CRMP will initiate consultation with the NC SHPO per 36 CFR 800. Such consultation may cause lengthy delays on planned RTLA undertakings.
5. If the RTLA project area has not been inventoried for cultural resources, then the CRMP staff will conduct an immediate survey if the APE is less than five-acres in area (AFPs are a special case). Due to their peculiar land use history, environmental conditions on AFPs vary. Each AFP is assessed before survey and assigned an AFP Condition Code (in SOP #4 Appendix). An intensive survey will be conducted per guidelines suggested in Appendix. This process, depending upon scheduling requirements, may take up to 30-days. If the AFP area exceeds five-acres, then the CRMP may engage a commercial contractor to survey the project area. This process, due to outside contractor scheduling requirements, usually takes several months. Survey results will dictate whether or not the AFP project will be approved, or if some project modification will be required.

For all on-going RTLA projects, such as the AFP rehabilitation program, the CRMP will provide, as project needs dictate, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual status reports to the RTLA Coordinator.

Other RTLA undertakings that involve ground disturbance, such as the restoration of eroded or unstable landscapes, may also adversely affect protected cultural resources. Coordination between the CRMP and the RTLA Coordinator generally follows the guidelines outlined above. In some instances, NRHP potentially eligible or eligible ar-

cheological sites can be protected by capping the site with overburden soil. In such cases, further archeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be unnecessary. However, if the planned project will have an adverse effect on a protected site, then testing and/or data recovery may be necessary before the RTLA Coordinator can proceed with the project.

***Cultural Resources Review of Emergency Coordination and Large-scale Training Exercises***

In the event of emergency requests (i.e., short suspense) or large-scale exercises (e.g., Joint Task Force Exercise) the CRMP will make every attempt to facilitate training while ensuring protection of historic properties. Standard survey methods may be modified to accommodate the need for expediency, or to cover large areas of training land. Areas deemed as “high probability” for archeological sites will be recommended as off-limits for ground disturbing activities. Surface collection of exposed areas and non-systematic, selective shovel testing will take priority in such surveys. Sites documented through these methods will be temporarily protected, but will require additional assessment and delineation before a final determination of NRHP eligibility is made.

**REPORTING AND CONSULTATION WITH THE SHPO**

The CRMP will report on all archaeological survey work that results from coordination with Range Control at the conclusion of each fiscal year. A summary report will be prepared and submitted to the SHPO. In the event of a finding of potential adverse effect from a military training exercise or ITAM/RTLA project, consultation with the SHPO will be initiated in accordance with 36 CFR 800. However, adverse effects will be avoided wherever possible.

## APPENDIX: FIELD TRAINING REQUEST FORM (SAMPLE)

ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION FOR FIELD TRAINING  
RBC, RANGE BRANCH  
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28310

AFZA-RBC-TR DATE: 7 Jul 05

1. UNIT: B 2F 37 6A 302  
POC: SSG LOULES  
PHONE: 996-1080 FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

2. DATE AND/OR DURATION OF ACTIVITY: 9-12 Aug  
TRAINING AREA: HH4 (Reserved Dates: 9-12 Aug)  
GRID: DL 616 820

3. SCOPE OF TRAINING, AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT REVIEW (Check appropriate type and describe in space below.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGR SITES	<u>TANK DISCHES</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FIELD LATRINES	
<input type="checkbox"/> SHOWER POINTS	<u>ROAD REPAIR</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> SOAKAGE PITS	
<input type="checkbox"/> ROWPU	<u>FIGHT POSITIONS</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> NBC TRAINING	
<input type="checkbox"/> POL SUPPLY POINTS	
<input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR PARK/FIELD	
<input type="checkbox"/> REPAIR SITE	
<input type="checkbox"/> AMMO SUPPLY POINT	
<input type="checkbox"/> FIELD GENERATOR SITE	
<input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR COMMO SITE	

For RBC/PWBC Use:

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

☐ SOIL EROSION  
☐ WATER AND SEWAGE  
☐ HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
☐ WETLANDS  
☐ ENDANGERED PLANTS  
☐ ROW  
☐ TREE REMOVAL  
☐ HISTORICAL/CULTURAL

5. ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION WITH PWBC ON \_\_\_\_\_

6. CONTACT RANGE CONTROL (FM 38.90, PHONE 2-1161) TO REQUEST A RANGE INSPECTOR AT THE BEGINNING OF ANY EXCAVATIONS TO FACILITATE CLEARING THE SITE.

7. ALL ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS OF FORT BRAGG RANGE REGULATION 350-6 AND THOSE REMARKS IDENTIFIED ABOVE.

Arch

LE  
HH4FYI  
WSC  
9-2-05John M. Ows  
6-7971

## APPENDIX: RTLA (LRAM) CRM CLEARANCE REQUEST

LRAM (Land Rehabilitation  
& Maintenance)

# Memo

To: Jeff Irwin  
From: Darin Burns  
CC: George Frank (ITAM)  
Date: 01/08/03  
Re: Request approval for soil disturbance at artillery firing points HH104, HH105, HH203, R004, R005, R006, T004, V205

---

Please review the attached maps for earth disturbance within the GPSed boundaries. The boundaries have also been marked with pink flagging on the ground. All of the area within the flagged boundary will be mechanically disturbed with a drum chopper.

We would like to begin work on these artillery firing points by the end of April 2003. I understand that some or maybe all may require additional time to survey. If you would, please let me know if this is doable or not. If you have any other questions, email me or give me a call @ 907-2382.

Thanks,

Darin Burns  
LRAM (Land Rehab & Maint.) Coordinator  
Fort Bragg, NC  
AFZA-RBC-TR-ITAM  
907-2382  
email: burnsdarin@bragg.army.mil



## APPENDIX: ARTILLERY FIRING POINT CONDITION CATEGORIES

*Condition Category I:* Plantation pine or mixed pine and scrub oak stand/forest. Little surface evidence of erosion, disturbance from military excavations or past ground disturbing activities. Area is shovel tested on 30-meter interval. Surface collections are opportunistically made in isolated high visibility patches (i.e., eroded/exposed military excavation areas) or along trails and firebreaks.



**Figure 20. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category I.**

*Condition Category II:* Plantation pine or mixed pine and scrub oak stand/forest. Obvious surface evidence areas of erosion, disturbance from military excavations or past ground disturbing activities. Area is shovel tested on 30 m interval. Surface collections are opportunistically made in high visibility patches (i.e., eroded/exposed military excavation areas) or along trails and firebreaks.



**Figure 21. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category II.**

*Condition Category III:* Old clear-cut field area. Well covered with young pines or scrub vegetation. Little surface evidence of erosion, disturbance from military excavations or past road construction activities. Area is shovel tested on 30 m interval. Surface collections are opportunistically made in isolated high visibility patches (i.e., eroded/exposed military excavation areas) or along trails and firebreaks.



**Figure 22. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category III.**

*Condition Category IV:* Old clear cut field area with scrub vegetation or grasses and scattered pine/scrub oak clusters. Obvious surface evidence of erosion, disturbance from military excavations or past ground disturbing activities. Area is shovel tested on 30 m interval. Surface collections are opportunistically made in high visibility patches or along trails and firebreaks.



**Figure 23. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category IV.**

*Condition Category V:* Old clear-cut field area with scrub xeric/mesic vegetation/grasses and scattered pine/oak clusters. Readily apparent surface evidence of significant erosion and extensive disturbance from military excavations or past ground disturbing activities. Discernable, intact landforms with relatively undisturbed/minimally eroded deposits may be present. Area is 100% surface collected. Shovel testing is conducted when surface visibility is too low for adequate assessment. If surface visibility is high, shovel testing is opportunistically conducted in areas exhibiting the least surface visible evidence of disturbance. Such areas may be re-surface collected after they are either plowed or roller-chopped.



**Figure 24. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category V.**

*Condition Category VI:* Stripped or plowed field area with little or no vegetation. Readily apparent surface evidence of significant erosion/deflation and deep disturbance from repeated military excavations or past ground disturbing activities. Area is deflated with B-horizon stratum completely exposed or upper soil stratum is deeply disturbed with readily visible, homogenized mix of A/E/B/C-horizon soils. Such areas are 100% surface collected, but no shovel testing is necessary. Such areas may be re-surface collected after they are either plowed or roller-chopped.





**Figure 25. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category VI.**

*Condition Category VII:* Sand or clay borrow pit areas. Areas are badly eroded and deflated from repeated extensive and intensive subsurface disturbances. Such areas are 100% surface collected, but no shovel testing is necessary.



Figure 26. Representative environment of Artillery Firing Point Condition Category VII.



Figure 27. Example of hand dug disturbance on Artillery Firing Points.

A combat engineer constructs earthwork defenses for a field artillery firebase. The upper soil column is scraped and pushed up to form high walls. Other deep excavation features associated with artillery training (not illustrated) may include: command post (CP) bunkers, crew-served weapons positions (“foxholes”), and sanitation related pits (mess sumps or latrines).



Figure 28. Example of mechanized disturbance on Artillery Firing Points. A combat engineer “restores” a firing position by leveling and grading defensive earthworks after a field artillery training exercise is complete.





## **SOP #6: COORDINATION WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES, NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER MANAGEMENT AND WILDLIFE BRANCHES**

### **DRIVER**

Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 CFR 800) and Army Regulation 200-3 (Natural Resources- Land, Forest and Wildlife Management) and Army Regulation 200-4 (Cultural Resources Management), the Fort Bragg CRMP fulfills regulatory requirements by ensuring the systematic identification, documentation, and protection of archeological sites and historic properties that may be affected by military training or management of training lands on Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and any other public or private lands used by personnel assigned by Fort Bragg.

### **COORDINATION WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES BRANCH (ESB)**

The CRMP is responsible for coordinating with the ESB to protect cultural resources from adverse effects that may result from ESB activities AND to ensure that cultural resources activities do not adversely affect endangered plants and animals.

Endangered Species personnel develop prescriptions for specific areas identified as Habitat Management Areas (HMA). These prescriptions can result in hardwood removal through thinning, chemical treatment, or drum-chopping. ESB must submit plans for all projects that potentially involve ground disturbance to the CRMP staff for standard project review procedures (see SOP #1).

The CRMP must submit to the ESB any plans for archeological investigations, including surveys and site excavations, prior to initiation of fieldwork. Guidance from ESB to minimize or avoid any potential impacts to endangered species will be followed. The CRMP will send supervisory staff from contracted projects to the ESB to ensure that such staff is aware of endangered species within cultural resources project areas.

### **COORDINATION WITH FORESTRY BRANCH (FB)**

The Forestry Branch regularly performs a number of land use activities that have the potential to affect cultural resources, e.g., prescribed burns, thinning, tree planting, pine straw harvesting, and clear-cutting. Forestry typically submits plans to the CRMP staff around the start of the new FY, but must submit all project plans in advance of implementation and before contracts for work are awarded. Forestry can view the cultural resources GIS layers on the DPW server to assist in planning projects.

All Forestry projects that are referred to the CRMP staff are reviewed to determine possible effects on cultural resources that shall be adversely impacted by the project's scope.

Selective thinning and clear cutting is typically conducted by private-sector timber companies under contract with the Forestry Branch. It is imperative that these activities be coordinated with the CRMP allowing sufficient lead time to assure that the sites are adequately marked in the field. Presently, the CRMP allows thinning on protected sites only if timbering procedures result in no ground disturbance, e.g., do not entail the use of skidders and with the caveat that logging decks not be located on protected sites.

All projects are reviewed by CRMP staff to determine possible effects on any cultural resources that shall be adversely impacted by the project's scope.

Because forestry projects can involve coordination, site visits, and posting perimeter signs around sites, review and coordination for these projects may take two to three weeks to complete.

Archeological work planned and executed by the CRMP has the potential to conflict with Natural Resources operations, including direct impacts to young trees in pine plantations and schedule conflicts with timber sales or controlled burns. The CRMP must submit to the FB any plans for archeological investigations, including surveys and site excavations, prior to initiation of fieldwork. Guidance from FB to minimize or avoid any potential impacts to endangered species will be followed to the maximum extent possible.

### **COORDINATION WITH WATER MANAGEMENT BRANCH (WMB)**

While much of the Water Management Branch activities involve storm water systems in developed areas of the installation, soil stabilization, soil erosion preventative measures, and some storm water control measures have the potential to affect cultural resources and archeological sites in particular.

WMB must submit plans for all projects that potentially involve ground disturbance to the CRMP for standard project review procedures (see SOP #1). The WMB must submit all project plans in advance of implementation and before contracts for work are awarded. Forestry can view the cultural resources GIS layers on the DPW server to assist in planning projects.

### **COORDINATION WITH WILDLIFE BRANCH (WB)**

The Wildlife program occasionally interacts with the CRMP and engages in some activities that may affect cultural resources, especially archeological sites. Regular maintenance and farming of wildlife food fields is the greatest potential threat to archeological resources from Wildlife habitat management. The WB must coordinate with the CRMP to ensure that food field farming does not adversely affect archeological sites. On an annual or more frequent basis, the WP shall submit all project plans in advance of imple-

mentation and before contracts or agreements for work are executed. The WB can view the cultural resources GIS layers on the DPW server to assist in planning projects.

With hundreds of food fields across the installation training lands, the potential for overlap of archeological site boundaries is significant. The CRMP will analyze each site and food field plan individually where there is potential for an impact to a known protected archeological site, i.e. one that is eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. Where shallow plowing will result in no new effect to the site, the CRMP may determine that plowing and farming presents no adverse effect. In other cases, the CRMP may elect to protect significant resources that retain integrity despite previous farming. Where there is potential for adverse effect, the CRMP will consult with the SHPO in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Food field preparation and farming activities in areas that have been previously surveyed for archeology and in which there are no protected sites do not require coordination with the CRMP.

The WB utilizes a historic building, Ranger Station 2, located at the intersection of Manchester and Southern Pines Roads. Maintenance and/or any modifications to this historic building requested by the WB will be coordinated with the CRMP through the DPW project review and clearance process.



## **SOP #7: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

### **DRIVER**

Consultation is the formal, mutually agreed upon process by which an installation commander, or higher level official, communicates and coordinates, on a government-to-government basis, with tribal governments. Consultation is intended to build and maintain positive relationships with sovereign Indian nations and assure meaningful participation by tribes in planning and decision making processes for actions with the potential to affect resources of interest to American Indian tribes or nations. Consultation is mandated by Federal laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and guided by Executive Orders, DoD Policy (EO 13007), and Army regulations (200-4). Consultation provides an invaluable means of obtaining expert advice, ideas, and diverse opinions from Native American constituents regarding the control and appropriate treatment of Federal resources. Failure to consult can result in adverse relationships with sovereign nations, unlawful treatment and/or damage or loss of unique resources, and significant delays in project development.

### **CULTURALLY AFFILIATED TRIBES**

Fort Bragg consults with ten American Indian tribes who have expressed an interest in the installation: Shawnee, Alabama-Quassarte, Absentee Shawnee, Catawba, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw, Keetowah, Muscogee Creek, Thlopthlocco, and Tuscarora. Other tribes that have been contacted and declined an interest in Fort Bragg are Eastern Band of Cherokee, Poarch Creek, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and Coushatta of Louisiana.

### **INSTALLATION LIAISONS**

DoDI 4715.3 provides that "At each DoD installation, the base commander shall choose a staff member to serve as a liaison between the Department of Defense and tribal governments, if present. This person should be trained to deal with Native American issues. AR 200-4 Section 19 (c) provides that "The Installation Commander will establish a government to government relationship with federally recognized Indian tribes, as needed. If there are significant Native American issues, he will also designate an installation "Coordinator for Native American Affairs" to facilitate the government to government relationship. The Installation Commander will ensure that the Coordinator for Native American Affairs has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to conduct installation consultation responsibilities with Indian tribes."

The Fort Bragg American Indian liaison is the CRMP Program Manager or designee.

## ISSUES OF CONCERN

Archeological evidence indicates that the Fort Bragg military reservation has been the site of pre-contact cultural activities continuously throughout the past 10,000 years. The long history of aboriginal presence in the region results in significant scientific interest in the land as well as concerns on behalf of Native Americans. The following are some of the major issues of potential concern to Native Americans. An understanding of these issues should help Army representatives develop the consultation process so that consultation becomes a meaningful and effective process that allows for open communication and long-term, credible consultation relationships.

1. Archeological Sites. Research on, protection of and general treatment of, archeological sites is a practice that may be a concern of American Indian Nations and therefore the subject of consultation.
2. Artifacts. The treatment or analysis and curation of pre-contact artifacts may be of interest to Indian nations.
3. Human Remains. American Indian human remains and burials are not common on Fort Bragg, though there is certainly some potential for remains and burials to exist and for those remains to be discovered. Any treatment of human remains, including intentional excavation, inadvertent discovery, curation, analysis, and repatriation, will be conducted in consultation with American Indian Nations and in accordance with NAGPRA. Many Native Americans consider the scientific study of human remains, including photographic documentation, to be disrespectful and culturally insensitive. NAGPRA limits scientific research to procedures that are necessary for determining cultural affiliation and lineal descendancy. The regulations only allow for more extensive study in those circumstances where human remains and certain cultural items are indispensable to the completion of a specific scientific study, the outcome of which is of major benefit to the United States (43 CFR 10.10(c)).
4. Sacred Sites. "Sacred site" is defined in EO 13007 as "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site". While no sacred sites have been identified on Fort Bragg, through ongoing consultation, American Indian tribes maintain the opportunity to identify such sites. If identified, sacred sites will be protected in accordance with EO 13007 and AIRFA. DoDI 4715.3 provides that "Native Americans shall have access to DoD sites and resources that are of religious importance, or that are important to the continuance of their cultures (e.g., areas containing traditionally used plants and traditionally used hunting areas), consistent with the military mis-

sion, appropriate laws (42 USC 1996, reference (f)), and regulations, and subject to the same safety, security, and resources considerations as the general public." Indian tribal concerns may involve the protection of such sites, objects, and resources, and access to them. Seasonal access restrictions to sites and resources may inhibit the practice of ceremonies that traditionally are held only at specific times of the year. Many traditional religious and cultural practices require privacy and cannot be performed in the presence of non-participants. The installation should work with tribal governments to protect the privacy of those practices. Information on sacred sites is subject to the public disclosure and confidentiality conditions.

5. Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). TCPs are defined as places that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register because of an association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) is rooted in that community's history, and (b) is important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" [National Register Bulletin 38:1]. TCPs in this context refer to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of cultural resources, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Like sacred sites, while no TCPs have been identified on Fort Bragg, Indian Nations should reserve the opportunity to do so through consultation. If a TCP is identified, Fort Bragg shall evaluate the site for its eligibility for the NRHP and consult with respective tribe regarding treatment. Access and confidentiality conditions similar to those for sacred sites may apply.

## CONSULTATION GUIDELINES

1. Respect the sovereign status of each Native American tribal government. The Army must work directly with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis, recognizing the sovereignty of each tribe.
2. At a minimum, the Indian tribes with whom consultation should occur are those groups that have tribal or trust lands in proximity to the Army installation, those Native American tribes that occupied the area of Fort Bragg in aboriginal times, and those tribes or groups with which Fort Bragg has previously held consultation proceedings.
  - a. Formal consultation consists of formal government-to-government meetings.
  - b. Informal consultation is conducted at the staff level and consists of communication and exchange of information. Informal consultation is necessary to ensure relationships are maintained.

3. Consultation should not be exclusively project specific or based on solitary meetings, but regular communication, meetings, agreements and a lasting relationship between the installation and individual tribes.
4. Official correspondence between the installation and tribes should be made in letter form signed by the Installation Commander to the head of each tribal government. Written notification should be sent by certified mail or similar device that offers receipt of delivery to the addressee.
5. The consultation timetable should be developed to allow for the greatest opportunity possible for appropriate tribal representatives and others to participate in consultation.
6. The Installation Commander should request information concerning tribal-developed regulations, ordinances, resolutions, and protocols for handling issues covered under specific Federal cultural resources legislation when first establishing a consultation relationship.
7. Consultation should identify, as early as possible, all potential issues that may result from a particular procedure or activity, so that resulting consultation meetings will not address these issues in a piecemeal fashion.
8. For procedural and planning decisions, consultation should be designed to result in mutually acceptable terms for avoiding or minimizing affects on Native American human remains or cultural resources. Agreements that address plans or procedures that take into consideration Indian Nations' should be a primary objective.
9. For proposed construction or land use activities, intentional excavations may be planned to determine whether any Native American cultural resources are present. The scope and procedures used for archeological investigations should be developed in consultation with all interested parties. Agreement may involve altering the timeframe of such activities, modifying the activities themselves, or relocating the activities to avoid affecting Native American human remains, cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or religious sites.
10. The Installation Commander should develop procedures for consultation that take into consideration issues specific to the installation and to the Native Americans with whom consultation will occur. Before consultation with Native Americans can begin, the following should be identified:
  - a. the appropriate groups and representatives who should be invited to consult;
  - b. relevant tribal protocols, procedures, regulations, and cultural etiquette;
  - c. the activities or issues requiring consultation; and



- d. the specific laws and regulations that mandate consultation, and the specific laws and regulations that encourage consultation.
11. Regardless of the specific legal mandate that prompts consultation, the general form of consultation should include the following components:
- a. identification of the appropriate consulting parties to achieve a government-to-government relationship;
  - b. procedures for notifying the consulting parties;
  - c. the consultation schedule, process, and content;
  - d. resolution of the consultation issue(s);
  - e. dispute resolution; and
  - f. final actions.
12. Tribal representatives should be afforded time to adequately review the appropriate information and documentation to allow their constituencies to reach consensus. Gaining familiarity with tribal procedures and protocols may help avoid time conflicts in consultation proceedings. Tribal council meetings may provide the only or best opportunity for tribal representatives to gain tribal approval of consultation agreements. Developing an ongoing consultation relationship prior to a specific need for consultation also would help alleviate scheduling conflicts by addressing timing issues in advance. The consideration of timing issues should extend to the distance and costs of travel that will be required by tribal representatives to attend consultation meetings and to make site visits. The consultation schedule that is developed must also fit into the overall project timetable, including fiscal, mission, and legal constraints.

## **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY**

Representatives of Indian tribes may be reluctant, unwilling, or even unable to provide information on sacred site locations or specific aspects of religious ceremonies or cultural traditions. If tribal representatives are concerned about disclosure issues, the Installation Commander should discuss these issues at the beginning of the consultation process with tribal representatives and with the Staff Judge Advocate in order to develop a means of protecting information that must be kept in confidence. During consultation, the Installation Commander or consultation representative should not request more information than is needed to discuss and resolve consultation issues. The Freedom of Information Act provides any person the right to access agency records, except to the extent that they are protected from disclosure by one of nine exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. The NHPA [16 USC 470w3] provides for the

withholding of information about the location, character, or ownership of a district, site, building, structure, or object eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. ARPA [16 USC 470] prevents the disclosure of information on the nature and location of archeological resources that require a Federal permit for excavation or removal.

### *List of Tribal Contacts*

#### *Federally Recognized Indian Tribes*

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 187  
Wetumka, OK 74883

Catawba Indian Nation  
P.O. Box 750  
Rock Hill, SC 29731

Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma  
Post Office Box 580  
Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town  
Post Office Box 188  
Okemah, Oklahoma 74859

Tuscarora Nation  
1983 Upper Mountain Road  
Sanborn, New York 14132

United Keetowah Band  
2450 South Muscogee Avenue  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Shawnee Tribe  
Post Office Box 189  
Miami, Oklahoma 74355

Chickasaw Nation  
Arlington at Mississippi  
Post Box 1548  
Ada, Oklahoma 74821-1548

Cherokee Nation  
P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465

## **SOP #8: NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT (NAGPRA) COMPLIANCE AND PROCEDURES**

### **DRIVER**

The intent of NAGPRA is to protect, identify proper ownership, and to ensure the rightful disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects that are discovered on federal or tribal lands. NAGPRA requires that certain procedures be followed when there is an intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and cultural objects. In the event of a discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects, the Installation Commander will ensure compliance with NAGPRA [25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR 10] and any applicable statutory and regulatory requirements of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act [42 USC 1996-1996a], Religious Freedom Restoration Act [42 USC 2000bb], Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) [16 USC 470aa-470ll], National Environmental Policy Act [42 USC 4321-4370c], and National Historic Preservation Act [16 USC 470-470w] as well as White House Memorandum, 29 April 1994. Each statute mandates compliance with independent requirements. Compliance with one statutory requirement therefore may not satisfy other applicable requirements.

The installation Cultural Resources Manager will coordinate with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Criminal Investigation Directorate (CID), Provost Marshal's Office (PMO), Operations and Training, Master Planning, and Public Works Business Center (PWBC) to ensure that the Cultural Resources Manager (1) is incorporated in the planning of training and construction to assess the potential for the discovery of Native American burials and archeological sites, and (2) is identified as the point-of-contact to be notified immediately if a Native American burial or archeological site is inadvertently discovered on installation property.

In addition to ground disturbing activities such as training operations, construction, and archeological excavations, erosion by wind or water may result in the discovery of human remains and cultural objects. If Native American remains and cultural objects are discovered, any work within a 100-foot radius of the site shall be halted and the Cultural Resources Manager (396-6680) shall be notified immediately. The site will be protected and stabilized. Any removal of material is prohibited and constitutes a violation of NAGPRA and ARPA. The Cultural Resources Manager, in consultation with qualified professionals as necessary, will initially evaluate the site and report the finding to the Installation Commander and the potentially culturally affiliated Indian tribes. Any subsequent treatment of the remains and objects or stabilization of the site will be carried out only after consultation with the potentially affiliated tribes.

It is Fort Bragg's intent to avoid the intentional excavation of American Indian human remains and associated funerary objects. In the event that intentional excavation of human remains is unavoidable, or in the case of an inadvertent discovery, the procedures outlined below will be implemented.

All activities carried out to comply with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10 shall only occur with federally recognized Indian tribes and lineal descendants as defined and provided for by NAGPRA.

## DEFINITIONS

[Reference: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 USC 3001, Sec. 2, unless indicated otherwise]

1. Burial site means "any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited."
2. Cultural affiliation means "that there is a relationship of shared group identity that may be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group [43 CFR 10.14(c)]."
3. Associated funerary objects means "objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects."
4. Sacred objects mean "specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents."
5. Cultural patrimony means "an object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual is a member of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and such object shall have been considered inalienable by such Native American group at the time the object was separated from such group."
6. Indian tribe means "any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village (as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), which is recognized as eligible for the special

programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians."

7. For the purposes of this SOP, the term "planned excavation" refers to excavations that have been determined to have a high probability for recovery of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects.
8. For the purposes of this SOP, the term "cultural objects" specifically refers to associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
9. For the purposes of this SOP, "tribal contacts" mean the tribes that are listed in Appendix C.

## PROCEDURES

Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, or Objects of Cultural Patrimony [Reference: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 USC 3002, Sec. 3(d), 43 CFR 10.4]

Fort Bragg is engaged in a continuing inventory of the cultural resources within its boundaries. Thousands of archeological sites and occurrences have been documented. Human remains and organic preservation in general are rare. Nonetheless, given the high incidence of pre-contact American Indian use of the Fort Bragg area and the previous of at least one inadvertent discovery of human remains, the provisions of NAGPRA may be invoked. Generally, ground disturbing activities have the potential for uncovering unreported archeological deposits or affecting potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). In accordance with the NAGPRA, such human remains and cultural objects must be identified, if possible, as to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated contemporary tribes, treated in a manner deemed appropriate by the lineal descendants or culturally affiliated tribes, and repatriated if claims are justified by a preponderance of evidence.

### *Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification*

1. When notified of the possible inadvertent discovery of buried human remains or cultural objects, the Cultural Resources Manager will arrange to visit the site as soon as practical, always within twenty-four (24) hours of the discovery, to determine if the remains are (1) associated with a recent crime scene and (2) if not, whether the remains are of Native American descent.
2. If, upon examination, the remains are identified as non-human, the Cultural Resources Manager will determine if archeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to the NHPA [16 USC 470-470w] and Section 106 [36 CFR 800].

3. If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene of 50 years old or less, the Cultural Resources Manager will notify the PMO and the CID, all activities will cease within a 100-foot radius of the site, and the site will be protected and declared off limits to everyone except authorized personnel. The CID and PMO will assume control of the crime scene and custody of the remains.
4. If the remains are determined by the installation federal officials to be non-Native American (e.g. Caucasian, African American, or Asian American) and not associated with a crime, the Cultural Resources Manager will notify the State Archeologist and follow procedures outlined in North Carolina General Statute 70-1, Indian Antiquities Archeological Resources and Unmarked Human Skeletal Remains Protection for identifying next of kin and determining treatment and disposition of remains.
5. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not associated with a crime, the Cultural Resources Manager must make a written field evaluation of the circumstances of the discovery, the condition and contents of the burial, including any artifacts, the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, and their antiquity and significance. The human remains and cultural objects will be evaluated in situ. Destructive analysis is prohibited. The Cultural Resources Manager may consult with the CID or a qualified physical or forensic anthropologist if necessary. The site will be protected according to standard installation practice for archeological discoveries. Stabilization or covering may be employed if necessary.
6. Note that a preliminary assessment of whether NAGPRA applies to a discovery of human remains may take considerable time and coordination with qualified professionals. Therefore, the Cultural Resources Manager should make arrangements with qualified professionals, such as physical or forensic anthropologists, who are willing to aid in situ identifications before an inadvertent discovery of human remains occurs.

***Notification of the Responsible Federal Agency Official (Installation Commander) [43 CFR 10.4]***

1. When the Cultural Resources Manager receives notification of an inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and cultural objects, immediate telephone notification must be provided to the Installation Commander or his/her official designee. This telephone notification will be followed immediately by written notification that contains the results of the field evaluation and a plan of action to inform the commander of the intended consultation tasks and disposition of the discovered objects.
2. No later than 48 hours after receipt of written confirmation from the Cultural Resources Manager, the Installation Commander or his/her official designee will forward to the Cultural Resources Manager the certification that the Memorandum of Notification has been received.



3. A Template for Memorandum of Notification of the Installation Commander is appended to this SOP.
4. Dig permits and contracts for archeological investigations or major construction on installation lands will include the requirement to notify the Cultural Resources Manager immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects.

#### *Notification of Native Americans*

1. Within three (3) working days after receipt of written notification by the Installation Commander of the discovery of Native American human remains and /or cultural objects, the Cultural Resources Manager shall notify possible lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Indian tribes of their discovery by telephone and by forwarding the Memorandum of Notification of the Installation Commander signed by the Installation Commander. Notification must include the field evaluation described below. Notices shall be sent to the tribal chairpersons and copy furnished to the designated NAGPRA coordinators.
2. Decisions on which tribes to notify will be based on the order of priority of ownership described in 25 USC 3002, Sec. 3(2) and 43 CFR 10.6 and information in the Native American contacts file kept by the Cultural Resources Manager.
3. Priority of ownership or control of Native American human remains and cultural objects is briefly: [For details, see 25 USC 3002, Sec. 3(a)(1)-(2), 43 CFR 10.6]
  - a. Lineal descendants
  - b. Indian tribe land owner
  - c. Culturally affiliated Indian tribe as defined in 43 CFR 10.14
  - d. Indian tribe recognized as the aboriginal owners of the land by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims
  - e. Indian tribe aboriginally occupying the land
  - f. Indian tribe with the strongest demonstrated cultural relationship
  - g. Unclaimed
4. The List of Tribal Contacts will be kept by the Cultural Resources Manager and will be verified and/or updated annually in coordination with tribal election schedules.

*Identification of Native American Human Remains*

1. Identification of Native American human remains and cultural objects will be made in situ unless they have already eroded from their original location or have been removed from their original resting place by accident or as a result of looting. If an in situ identification of the remains cannot be made, the potential culturally affiliated tribes will be consulted pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(b) and further identification procedures will be discussed.
2. If necessary, the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Manager will coordinate the identification of Native American human remains and cultural objects with qualified archeologists, forensic or physical anthropologists, or cultural anthropologists who will record their recommendations and all data necessary to make the identification, including any additional information that can contribute to the determination of lineal descendants or cultural affiliation. The Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Manager may use recommendations of experts along with any additional comparative physical anthropological data and archeological, ethnographic, and historical information to determine lineal descendants or Indian tribes that have the closest affiliation according to priority of ownership as defined in 25 USC 3002, Sec. 3(a) and 43 CFR 10.6.
3. Cultural affiliation is determined by a preponderance of evidence based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, anthropological, linguistic, folkloric, oral tradition, historical, or other relevant information or expert opinion [25 USC 3005, Sec. 7(a)(5), 43 CFR 10.14]. Criteria for determining cultural affiliation are listed in 43 CFR 10.14(c). Regulations caution that a finding of cultural affiliation based on a preponderance of evidence should take into consideration "the totality of the circumstances and evidence pertaining to the connection between the claimant and the material being claimed and should not be precluded solely because of some gaps in the record" [43 CFR 10.14(d)]. Cultural affiliation does not have to be established by the claimants with scientific certainty [43 CFR 10.14(f)].
4. Preliminary determination of lineal descendants or closest affiliation will be sent to the previously notified tribes to review. A time and place for consultations will be proposed. Traditional religious leaders should also be identified and consulted. The tribes may have additional information to contribute to the identification of lineal descendants or cultural affiliation. Representatives of tribes may decide to visit the site to verify the identification. A list of all Indian tribes consulted regarding the particular human remains and cultural items will also be provided to each consulting tribe.
5. Consultation must result in a written plan of action in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5(e)] or Comprehensive Agreement (CA) in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5(f) between the appropriate tribes and the Installation Commander. Development, review, and signature of the CA follow Army protocol specified in AR 200-4. The Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Manager, acting on behalf of the Installation Commander, may prepare the written plan of ac-

tion or CA. The Installation Commander approves and signs all NAGPRA documents. Copies of the written plan of action are provided to the consulting lineal descendants and Indian tribes. Parties covered in a CA must agree to be signatories.

6. Information to be gained during the consultation that should be included in the written plan of action or CA:
  - a. Kinds of material to be considered as cultural objects as defined in Standing Operating Procedure #4A and 43 CFR 10.2(b);
  - b. Specific information used to determine custody pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6;
  - c. Treatment, care, and handling of human remains and cultural objects;
  - d. Archeological recording of the human remains and cultural objects;
  - e. Kinds of analysis for identification of human remains and cultural objects;
  - f. Steps to be followed to contact Indian Tribe officials at the time of an inadvertent discovery or before any excavation of human remains or cultural objects;
  - g. Kind of traditional treatment to be afforded the human remains or cultural objects;
  - h. Nature of the reports to be prepared; and
  - i. Disposition of human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR 10.6.

### *Resumption of Activity*

43 CFR 10.4(d)(2) specifies:

1. The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects may resume thirty (30) days after certification by the Installation Commander of the receipt of the notification sent by the Cultural Resources Manager, if otherwise lawful. Any impacts to the site must be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 CFR 800] of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 USC 470-470w]. Removal or excavation of Native American human remains and cultural objects must also be carried out in accordance with 43 CFR 10.3.
2. Or, activity may resume if the treatment is documented in a written binding agreement between the installation and the affiliated Indian tribes that adopts a plan for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and cultural objects, excavation or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or Indian tribe/s with priority of custody as defined in 25 USC 3002, Sec. 3(a) and 43 CFR 10.6.

## **INTENTIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION THAT MAY RESULT IN THE DISCOVERY OF NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS, ASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY**

[REFERENCE: NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT 25 USC 3002, SEC. 3(C), 43 CFR 10.3]

Fort Bragg is engaged in a continuing inventory of the cultural resources within its boundaries. Archeological activities include survey for sites to be included on the inventory required under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 USC 470-470w], evaluation of sites by testing their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places [36 CFR 60, 36 CFR 63], further testing of sites to evaluate their significance, and the mitigation of adverse effects on sites eligible for the National Register that cannot be protected from destruction.

### ***Excavation Planning and Consultation***

1. Archeological excavations that have a high potential to result in the discovery or removal of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are permitted only after (1) issuance of a permit pursuant to the Archeological Resources Protection Act [16 USC 470aa-470ll], if applicable, and (2) consultation establishes provisions for the identification, treatment, and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects and meets the requirements of 43 CFR 10.5.
2. Before issuing any approvals or permits for excavations that may result in the discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects, the Cultural Resources Manager must provide written notification signed by the Installation Commander to the Indian tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated, any present-day Indian tribes who aboriginally occupied the area, and any tribes who are likely to have a cultural relationship with the human remains and cultural objects that may be excavated.
3. When notifying Indian tribes, refer to the List of Tribal Contacts kept by the Cultural Resources Manager.
4. The notice to the tribes of planned excavations must describe the planned activity, its general location, the basis for the determination that human remains and cultural objects may be encountered during excavation, and the basis for the determination of likely custody pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6. In addition, the notice must propose a time and place for meetings or consultations and the federal agency's treatment and disposition of the human remains and cultural objects.

5. If no response is received from a written notification in fifteen (15) days, a follow-up telephone call should be made by the Cultural Resources Manager.
6. In making determinations of priority of ownership and right of control of Native American human remains and cultural objects, refer to SOP #4A, Notification of Native Americans, numbers 2-4.
7. Consultation must be documented by (1) a written plan of action in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5(e) signed by the Installation Commander or his designee, which the consulting tribes have the option to sign, or (2) a Comprehensive Agreement (CA) in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5(f), signed by the Installation Commander or his designee and official tribal representatives.
8. Information to be gained during the consultation that should be included in the written plan or CA:
  - a. Kinds of material to be considered as cultural objects as defined in Standing Operating Procedure #A and 43 CFR 10.2(b);
  - b. Specific information used to determine custody pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6;
  - c. Treatment, care, and handling of human remains and cultural objects;
  - d. Archeological recording of the human remains and cultural objects;
  - e. Kinds of analysis planned for identification of human remains and cultural objects;
  - f. Steps to be followed to contact Indian Tribe officials before any excavation of human remains or cultural objects;
  - g. Kind of traditional treatment to be afforded the human remains or cultural objects;
  - h. Nature of the reports to be prepared; and
  - i. Disposition of human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR 10.6.

**TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION OF NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS, ASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY DISCOVERED INADVERTENTLY**

[REFERENCE: NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT 25 USC 3002, SEC. 3, 43 CFR 10]

Specifying treatment and disposition of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony discovered on Army

lands rests with lineal descendants or Indian tribes that can demonstrate priority of ownership as outlined in NAGPRA [25 USC 3002 Sec. 3(a), 43 CFR 10.6].

Identification of Native American human remains and cultural objects occurs first in consultation with potential lineal descendants or Indian tribes that can demonstrate the closest affiliation according to priority of ownership. All notification and consultation shall be carried out with tribal governments in compliance with White House Memorandum, 29 April 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.

If the Army, in consultation with lineal descendants or federally recognized tribes, determines that an asserted claim is legitimate, the lineal descendants or tribe(s) may consult with Fort Bragg in specifying treatment and disposition of remains. If ownership cannot be assigned to one tribe due to lack of a preponderance of evidence, then the responsibility of treatment and disposition may lie with multiple tribes. If there are no legitimate claimants, the NPS Departmental Consulting Archeologist will be notified and the human remains and cultural objects will be protected in situ, or if that is not possible, will be removed and stored in a facility agreeable to the consulting parties, pending the appearance of legitimate claimants.

In instances where there is a dispute as to the ownership of human remains and cultural objects, the installation shall safeguard them until the dispute is resolved in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5(a)(2). The Installation Commander shall notify the Major Command (MACOM) in the event of a dispute regarding custody of human remains and cultural objects.

### *Procedure*

1. The treatment and disposition of any Native American human remains and cultural objects recovered inadvertently from Fort Bragg lands shall be determined in consultation with lineal descendants or closest affiliated Indian tribe(s) as required by 25 USC 3002 Sec. 3(a), 43 CFR 10.3(2), and 10.4(d)(iv).
2. A tribe that wishes to make a claim of ownership of human remains or cultural objects must be able to demonstrate an affiliation by a preponderance of evidence according to the criteria for the priority of custody specified in 25 USC 3002, Sec.3(a) and 43 CFR 10.6.
3. If a single, legitimate claimant cannot be identified, continue consultation with the previously consulted tribes to consider possible alternatives for affiliation, treatment, and disposition. Notify the National Park Service (NPS) Departmental Consulting Archeologist and FORSCOM regarding the details of the case. Fort Bragg must retain the material in a safe and secure manner agreeable to the consulting parties as required by 43 CFR 10.6(c),

or 10.15 until a plan for the treatment and disposition of the Native American human remains and cultural objects pursuant to 43 CFR 10 can be specified.

4. If no agreement can be reached, refer to dispute resolution.
5. For inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and cultural objects, endeavor to specify treatment within thirty (30) days after the certification of notification has been issued.
6. If it is determined by the consulting parties that the in situ restoration of a burial site is not feasible, the contents of the burial shall, upon the identification of the lineal descendants or cultural affiliation, be repatriated to the lineal descendants or appropriate tribe/s, if a legitimate claim is made. Procedures for repatriation will be made in consultation with the appropriate descendants and/or tribes pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6.
7. Each restoration and reinterment shall require that Fort Bragg provide an opportunity for appropriate tribal religious ceremony or ceremonies pursuant to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) [42 USC 1996-1996a].
8. Upon request, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony shall be returned where [25 USC 3005, Sec. 7(a)(5)]:
  - a. the requesting party is the direct lineal descendant of an individual who owned the sacred object;
  - b. the requesting Indian tribe can show that the object was owned or controlled by the tribe;
  - c. the requesting Indian tribe can show that the sacred object was owned or controlled by a member thereof, provided that in the case where a sacred object was owned by a member thereof, there are no identifiable lineal descendants of said member or the lineal descendants, upon notice, have failed to make a claim for the object under NAGPRA.
9. Following 43 CFR 10.6(b), prior to the disposition of human remains and cultural objects to the lineal descendants or the apparent most closely affiliated Indian tribes, the Installation Commander or his/her official designee must publish notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains and cultural objects were discovered and in which the lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes currently reside.
  - a. The notice must provide information as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody. The consulting tribes may review the content of the notice before its publication. Privileged information should not be included in the notice.

- b. The notices must be published twice at least a week apart. A copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspapers the notice was published must be sent to the NPS Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Department of Interior.
  - c. The return of human remains and cultural objects must not take place until at least thirty days after the publication of the second notice to allow time for any additional claimants to come forward. If additional claimants do come forward and the Installation Commander or his/her designee cannot clearly determine which claimant is entitled to custody, the federal agency must not transfer custody of the human remains and cultural objects until the proper recipient is determined pursuant to 43 CFR 10.
10. If a claim is made for human remains and cultural objects, all of the tribes that were involved in the consultations regarding their disposition will be notified.
  11. Unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural objects shall be returned in accordance with the regulations developed by the NAGPRA Review Committee.
  12. The resolution of treatment and disposition issues must be documented in a written plan of action or Comprehensive Agreement (CA), pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, and 10.15.

### *Time Conflicts*

On those rare occasions when Fort Bragg or the tribe(s) is unable to meet its commitments pertaining to time schedules for any activity specified herein, the party that is unable to meet the schedule will notify the other party as soon as physically possible to re-schedule the activities to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Emergency actions will be coordinated by telephone or FAX.

### *Dispute Resolution*

1. All disputes regarding the cultural affiliation of discovered human remains and/or cultural objects shall be resolved in accordance with Sections 3 and 7(e) of NAGPRA and the implementing regulations 43 CFR 10.
2. Fort Bragg shall follow the procedures set forth in this document regarding consultation with the interested tribes. Should any interested tribe make a conflicting claim of cultural affiliation or dispute the methods of treatment or disposition of human remains and/or cultural objects as delineated herein, the Installation Commander shall notify the MACOM.
3. Fort Bragg will continue consultation with the disputing parties, suggest that the disputing parties seek resolution among themselves, and, if the disputing parties concur, go before the NAGPRA Review Committee which is given the authority under 25 USC 3006,



Sec. 8(c)(4) and 43 CFR 10.16 and 10.17 to make recommendations on the resolution of disputes.

4. If, upon receipt of the recommendations of the Review Committee, the most appropriate claimant still cannot be determined, Fort Bragg shall retain the disputed remains or cultural objects until the question of custody is resolved, as stated in 43 CFR 10.15(a)(2).

#### ***Additional Parties***

1. Interested tribes claiming lineal descent or cultural affiliation may join these procedures at any time should they express a desire to do so.
2. However, in accordance with 43 CFR 10.15 (a)(1), if an interested party fails to make a written claim prior to the time human remains and cultural objects are duly repatriated or disposed of to a claimant in accordance with 43 CFR 10, the interested party is deemed to have irrevocably waived any right to claim such items pursuant to these regulations.

### **TEMPLATE FOR MEMORANDUM OF NOTIFICATION OF THE INSTALLATION COMMANDER**

#### ***Purpose:***

1. To notify the Installation Commander that Native American human remains and/or cultural objects have been inadvertently discovered on Fort Bragg.
2. Recommend an action plan that implements requirements of the NAGPRA [25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR 10].
3. Request certification of this notification by the Commander to be directly forwarded to the Cultural Resources Manager.

#### **SITUATION:**

1. Describe circumstances of discovery: By whom, where, and how were Native American human remains and/or cultural objects discovered on the installation.
2. Describe discovered items: condition and contents of the burial, including any grave goods; the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, including site location described according to standard Fort Bragg archeological practice; probable antiquity and significance of the remains and/or cultural objects.

#### ***Action Plan***

1. Continue to protect the site.

2. Receive certification of notification from the Commander by the Cultural Resources Manager within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of this notification by his office.
3. Notify tribe contacts the discovery by telephone and written report within three working days after receipt of certification of notification from the Commander.
4. Inform each notified tribe of the names of the other tribes being consulted.
5. Consult with the tribal entities about the cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the remains and/or objects.
6. Document the decisions made as a result of consultation in a written plan of action or implement a prior Comprehensive Agreement (CA).
7. Carry out treatment and disposition of remains and/or objects as agreed upon in consultations according to the process outlined above.

## SOP #9: HISTORIC BUILDING CONDITION ASSESSMENTS

### DRIVER

Fort Bragg CRMP will implement a monitoring program, known as the Building Condition Assessment, for the historic resources listed in Chapter 3 (*Planning Level Survey*). The program will monitor all stand-alone resources annually. The buildings in the Old Post Historic District will also be monitored but rather than 299 per year, the district will be divided in half and monitored in alternating years. In connection with the FY06 and FY07 program, digital photographs of each historic resource will be taken to serve as a record of the condition of the resource at the beginning of the building monitoring program. The monitoring program will be based on protocols for building condition assessments as described in this SOP.

The following procedure will be used for the monitoring of the historic buildings, structures, and landscapes at Fort Bragg.

### HISTORIC BUILDING CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

The following supplementary material provides definitions of Work Priorities, Building Condition, and Feature Condition. The similarity of each definition is readily apparent and enforces the inter-relatedness of each definition. These definitions are paired with RED, AMBER, and GREEN keywords for ease in transition to numerical requirements for Installation Status Reports (ISR).

1. CRMP architectural history staff will conduct an annual Building Condition Assessment Survey that will identify the current status of the following contributing elements for each historic building and structure:
  - a. Site (structures and objects)
  - b. Landscape (spatial organization, topography, vegetation, and circulation)
  - c. Foundation
  - d. Walls
  - e. Roof
  - f. Gutter System
  - g. Windows and Doors

- h. Dormers
  - i. Porches and entrances
  - j. Lighting
  - k. Chimneys
  - l. Wooden Elements
2. The Building Condition Assessment Survey should be completed annually by the end of the fiscal year (30 September). The data from the survey will be recorded in a database per SOP #4 so that changes to the buildings can be tracked from year to year.
  3. After the completion of the Building Condition Assessment Survey, two reports will be prepared: one for the historic housing on post under the management of Picerne Military Housing and another for the remainder of the historic buildings, structures, and landscapes under the management of the U.S. Army.
    - a. The reports will be similar in nature.
    - b. The reports will include the following information for buildings that are Amber or Red:
      - (1) Real Property Number and/or address.
      - (2) The overall condition of the historic resource according to the standards established by the Historic Buildings Condition Assessment Definitions found in the end of this SOP.
      - (3) Outline of repairs/maintenance work needed on the contributing elements of the resource that are in Fair/Poor condition as per the standards established by historic building condition assessment definitions.
    - c. Recommendations for any necessary corrective action, and trends and patterns in changing building conditions will be noted in an attached cover letter.
    - d. The report on the historic housing neighborhoods will be submitted to Picerne. Under the PA, Picerne will make the necessary repairs and/or maintenance on the buildings.
    - e. The report on the historic resources owned by the U.S. Army will be submitted to the Chief, Environmental Sustainability Division, and the Director of the Directorate of

Public Works. The CRMP will initiate service or work orders for buildings with Red or Critical deficiencies and will monitor buildings with Amber deficiency through follow-up visits and inquiries.

4. Quarterly reports are generated for CRMP Program Manager. Reports include:
  - a. Number of Buildings monitored.
  - b. Number of Green, Amber, and Red Buildings.
  - c. Recommendations for corrective action.
  - d. Assess any trends.

## **WORK PRIORITIES/DEFICIENCIES**

### *RED*

A **POOR (RED)** condition of a building exists where:

1. there is advanced deterioration which has resulted in the failure of a building element or will result in the failure of the building elements if not corrected within twelve (12) months, and/or
2. there is accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related building materials as a result of the element's deficiency, and/or
3. there is a threat to the health and/or safety of the user.

**Critical** deficiencies can include, but are not limited to leaking roof, failed drainage system, structural problems, and missing glass.

### *AMBER*

A **SERIOUS (AMBER)** deficiency of a building exists where:

1. there is deterioration which, if not corrected within 2-5 years, will result in the failure of the building element, and/or
2. a threat to the health and/or safety of the user may occur within 2-5 years if the deterioration is not corrected, and/or
3. there is deterioration of adjacent or related building materials and/or systems as a result of the element's deficiency, and/or

4. there is a failure to meet a legislative requirement.

**Serious** deficiencies can include, but are not limited to paint failure, cracked stucco, and insect infestation.

#### *GREEN*

A **MINOR (GREEN)** deficiency of a building exists where:

1. standard preventive maintenance practices and building conservation methods have not been followed, and/or
2. there is a reduced life expectancy of affected or related building materials and/or systems, and/or
3. there is a condition with long-term impact beyond 5 years.

**Minor** deficiencies can include, but are not limited to cracked window glass, cracked exterior wall surfaces.

#### **BUILDING CONDITION**

**POOR (RED):** There is deterioration of structural elements that if not repaired within the next 12 months may lead to catastrophic failure and loss of the historic resource. There may be moderate to severe deterioration of non-structural features as well.

**FAIR (AMBER):** There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration of the building, although the building is generally structurally sound. Moderate to severe deterioration of non-structural elements is evident, but no more than approximately 25% of these non-structural features. The deterioration of non-structural elements is such that if not repaired within the next 5 years may lead to the deterioration of structural elements.

**GOOD (GREEN):** There are either no maintenance problems, or the maintenance requirements that do exist are only cosmetic in nature, and will not lead to more the serious deterioration of other building features. In general, the building needs only routine maintenance.

#### **ELEMENT CONDITION**

A building element is a component that makes up the structure, finishes, and systems of a building. It includes elements as diverse as windows, the roof, structural elements, finish materials, decorative elements such as door and window surrounds and balustrades.

In assessing the overall condition of a building, a comprehensive inspection will look at each feature or element of a building.

An element is evaluated as **POOR/RED** when:

1. The element is no longer performing its intended purpose.
2. The element is missing.
3. Deterioration of damage affects more than 25% of the element and cannot be adjusted or repaired.
4. The element shows signs of imminent failure or breakdown.
5. The element requires major repair or replacement.

An element is evaluated as **FAIR/AMBER** when:

1. There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though the element is generally structurally sound and performing its intended purpose.
2. There is failure of a sub-component of the element.
3. Replacement of up to 25% of the element or replacement of a defective sub-component is required.

An element is evaluated as **GOOD/GREEN** when:

1. The element is intact, structurally sound and performing its intended purpose.
2. There are few or no cosmetic imperfections.
3. The element needs no repair and only minor or routine maintenance.





## **SOP #10: USE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

As of FY05, there are 372 buildings and structures on Fort Bragg that have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are divided into the Old Post Historic District, the Overhills Historic District, and the JFK Special Warfare Center Historic District, and a small quantity of stand-alone resources on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall.

Use of historic resources located on the main post cantonment that include the Old Post Historic District, Water Treatment Plant, CMTC Mess Hall, Bus Station, and Stryker Golf Course will be limited to known and established military, administrative, residential, and recreational activities. Use of historic resources located outside the main cantonment in the Overhills Historic District, and Ranger Station #2 are limited to established military, residential, and recreational activities. Use of the two historic churches, Long Street and Sandy Grove are addressed in this SOP.

### **DRIVER**

Any historic resource on Fort Bragg that has a category code from DA PAM 415-28 will be used IAW definitions provided in the regulation. For category codes 76010 (Museum), 76020 (Monuments/Memorials), and 74035 (Conservation Building), alternate uses may be considered in coordination with the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP). Other category-coded buildings may be considered on a case-by-case basis using the guidance described below.

### **ALLOWED ALTERNATE USES**

1. Recreational
  - a. For recreational use of any historic structure, the CRMP program manager will be consulted during event planning phases. The CRMP will determine if the proposed use will negatively impact historic resources and require changes to the recreational use plan accordingly.
  - b. Recreational use will occur IAW established Wildlife Branch management requirements. Recreational use will not be authorized by the CRMP if otherwise forbidden by the Wildlife Branch.
  - c. Long Street and Sandy Grove Churches WILL NOT be used for recreational purposes.

2. Military Training
  - a. Must be IAW applicable range SOPs and range regulation currently in force.
  - b. Overhills training MUST be IAW current SOP for low-impact training, including buffer zone restrictions that prohibit training within 200 feet of any structure.
  - c. Long Street and Sandy Grove Churches are OFF LIMITS to all military training.
3. Meeting/conference facilities
  - a. Civilian meetings/conferences will be authorized at the discretion of the CRMP. Previously authorized civilian events using historic resources include reunions and professional society meetings.
  - b. Facilities available include Long Street and Sandy Grove Churches.

***Authorized personnel for alternate use(s)***

Military (active, guard/reserve, retired), military dependants, Fort Bragg employees, and Civilians who have demonstrated justifiable need.

**GUIDELINES FOR CRMP COORDINATION**

1. Requests for alternate use of historic resources will be reviewed by CRMP Program Manager before approval is given.
2. Requests may be made via email to [jeff.irwin@us.army.mil](mailto:jeff.irwin@us.army.mil); via mail to Department of the Army, Directorate of Public Works (IMSE BRG PW) (IRWIN), HQ Fort Bragg Garrison Command (ABN), Installation Management Agency, Fort Bragg, NC 28310; fax to (910) 396-5830; or interoffice memo to the Cultural Resources Manager, ESD, DPW.
3. Requests must be received by the CRMP Program Manager no later than thirty (30) calendar days before the proposed event date.
4. Requests will be reviewed, commented on, and returned to the requesting party within seven business days.
5. Any request deemed unsuitable by the CRMP will be returned, and the use will not be permitted. The proponent may revise the request and resubmit it to the CRMP. The CRMP retains the right to another seven (7) day review period.

6. A Department of the Army License must also be completed and signed by the Directorate of Public Works Director and an example is attached to this SOP for reference (Congregation reunions are exempt from an Army License).
7. Changes to SOPs from the Readiness Business Center (RBC) or Wildlife Branch affecting historic resource use will be reviewed by the CRMP before adoption.

## MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. The CRMP retains the right to inspect the alternate use of historic resources at any time.
2. If violations of the use policy as outlined above are observed by the CRMP, all actions/uses will cease.
3. For violations of the use policy during military training, the CRMP will report the violation to the proper chain-of-command, RBC, and the Staff Judge Advocate Office. The military unit will be responsible for rectifying/repairing any damage incurred by the violation.
4. For violations of the use policy by military dependants, the CRMP will report the violation to the sponsor's chain-of-command and the Staff Judge Advocate Office. The sponsor of the dependant will be responsible for rectifying/repairing any damage incurred by the violation.
5. For violations of the use policy by Fort Bragg employees, the CRMP will report the violation to the employee's supervising activity and the Civilian Personnel Office. The employee will be responsible for rectifying/repairing any damage incurred by the violation.
6. For violations of the use policy by other civilians, the CRMP will report the violation to the Provost Marshal's office, require the civilians to rectify/repair any damage incurred by the violation, and will prohibit those civilians from using Fort Bragg historic resources in the future.
7. Violations discovered after the alternate use has concluded, may also be subject to the reporting criteria listed above.



## **SOP #11: CEMETERY ACCESS AND MARKER PLACEMENT**

Any relatives or interested persons are encouraged to visit any of the family or church cemeteries located on Fort Bragg. Consequently, Fort Bragg CRMP personnel will employ all means available to determine the identity of individuals buried in the private cemeteries on Fort Bragg. All apparent marked and unmarked graves have been recorded and those records are stored at the CRMP office, available upon request.

Persons wishing to be buried or have a family member buried in a family or church cemetery located on Fort Bragg may make such a request to the Director of the Directorate of Public Works, following the procedures as outline below. Persons wishing to place a memorial marker in a Fort Bragg cemetery, for any family member who served in the United States military may also seek authorization from the Office of Veterans Affairs (local office on Fort Bragg). Placement of the marker within any cemetery will be coordinated with the CRMP Cemetery POC and be determined by space and access availability.

### **DRIVER**

Public access to private cemeteries located on government-owned land and the placement of markers within those properties is in accordance with AR 210-190, Chapter 2, Cemeteries, Section 1: 2-1 to 2-3. For the purpose of this regulation, a private cemetery is any cemetery or burial plot on the installation that, regardless of the present ownership (DoD), was initially owned by a person or agency other than the United States. Therefore, even if the United States acquired fee title to the underlying land, if the cemetery was in place at the time of acquisition and graves were allowed to remain in place, the cemetery remains a private cemetery under Army policy. Regardless of why the cemetery was allowed to remain in place, the Army owes certain duties to the family, church, or private cemetery association that has an interest in the burial sites, as well as the next of kin of the individuals buried there.

### **ACCESS**

Public access to family and church cemeteries will be allowed assuming the visit has been coordinated with Fort Bragg authorities. Coordination of such visits with the CRMP office and Range Control must be conducted in order to avoid any conflicts with scheduled training activities and safety procedures.

Request for burial in any Fort Bragg family or church cemetery must be made in writing to the Director of Public Works (Mr. Gregory Bean, Directorate of Public Works (IMSE

BRG PW, HQ Fort Bragg Garrison Command (ABN), Installation Management Agency, Bldg 3-1631 Butner Road, Fort Bragg, NC 28310. The request for continued burial must show some right or reason why the burial in this target cemetery is appropriate. Copies of supporting records must document a direct relationship of the person wishing to be interred to an individual already buried in the cemetery. In order to allow burial of an individual in the cemetery, a perpetual easement must be granted to the next of kin under authority of Section 1314, Title 40, US Code (Public Law 107-217). The installation should forward the written request with its concurrence to the Fort Bragg Real Properties Office, located in the DPW, for execution of an easement.

Authority for burial is granted on a case-by-case basis upon application to the Director of the Public Works. Fort Bragg will make every attempt to accommodate such requests based on available cemetery space, and relatedness to individuals already interred in the cemetery.

The Director of DPW will evaluate the written submission, and coordinate with the CRMP to determine if internment is feasible and appropriate at the requested cemetery. The DPW will communicate his decision in writing to those requesting burial approval within 30 days of receipt of request.

## **AUTHORIZATION**

Memorial markers will be authorized for placement in cemeteries where significant evidence (oral history, historical documentation, family records) suggests that the individual in question is indeed buried in that cemetery. The marker will be placed as close to the original grave as can be determined or, if the original grave location is unknown, in an area of the cemetery that does not already have marked graves and where the aesthetics of the new marker do not immediately conflict with the older markers. For unmarked graves or graves without formal markers, descendants of the individual interred or the Department of Veterans Affairs (for military veterans) are to provide the marker if one is desired.

Burial of family members is permitted on a space available basis in existing family and church cemeteries (excluding the Main Post Cemetery). It is limited only to those who are directly related to persons already interred in the cemeteries. Directly related is defined as a parent, spouse, child, brother or sister.

Visits to family or church cemeteries must be coordinated through the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program office (910-396-6680), who will coordinate with Range Control to ensure visits do not conflict with scheduled training.

Requests in writing with supporting documentation for the placement of military markers must be made to the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program Office (910-396-6680). Documentation must include historical research, family records, or oral histories supporting the appropriateness of the proposed marker location. Fort Bragg's CRMP staff will assist with military marker application requests to the Department of Veteran's Affairs. Delivery of markers provided by familial descendants must be provided by the families although Fort Bragg CRMP personnel will assist with placement.





## **SOP #12: MAINTENANCE OF HISTORIC CEMETERIES ON FORT BRAGG**

There are 27 private family cemeteries and 2 pre-1919 military cemeteries located on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. Many military burials on post resulted from combat operations that occurred in the Fort Bragg area between 1781 and 1865 or are the graves of Civil War soldiers killed in action. From 1992 until 1995, the U.S. Army placed 10 memorial markers in the vicinity of a number of historic military graves for which only general locations were known. They include one mass grave from the Revolutionary War and a number of Union and Confederate graves from the Civil War. Family cemeteries and churchyards at Long Street and Sandy Grove Presbyterian Churches are maintained by the US Army under the terms of the land acquisition agreements negotiated with the original owners. All cemeteries are fenced and sign-posted by name. None are used for military training purposes. Most are mowed and/or receive minor repairs performed by the Directorate of Public Works.

### **DRIVER**

All cemeteries, whether pre-contact or historic, shall be preserved intact and undisturbed IAW DoD burial laws and AR 210-190, AR 210-190, AR 200-3(4.3), DA PAM 290-5(5), TM 10-287, AR 420-10, AR 420-70, AR 420-74, and TM 5-630, and North Carolina General Statutes GS 14-148 and GS 14-149, GS 65-13 and GS 70-29 through 70-33.

The Fort Bragg commander has jurisdiction over private cemeteries located on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall and maintains and operates these cemeteries as follows:

In all instances, action will be taken to prevent damage to graves and grave markers.

### **DPW**

The DPW Grounds Maintenance crew will schedule mowings each year. Scheduled mowing occurs after Memorial Day and before Veterans Day. DPW Grounds Maintenance will perform mowing twice a year at Long Street and Sandy Grove church cemeteries. Grounds maintenance will not mow grass to less than three inches.

### **FORESTRY**

Will submit a prescribed burn plan to the CRMP GIS analyst.

## Access

Anyone wishing to visit the cemeteries should first contact the Cultural Resources Management Program staff who will then schedule a convenient date for both parties and coordinate with the PAO and Range Control as necessary:

Department of the Army

Directorate of Public Works (Irwin or Carnes-McNaughton)

HQ Fort Bragg Garrison Command (ABN)

BLDG 3-1631 Butner Road

Fort Bragg, NC 28310-5000

or

1-910-396-6680

## Coordination

Coordination for access to the cemeteries will be arranged by the CRMP Cemetery POC after clearance is granted from Range Control (to determine if there are no training exercises in the vicinity) and the PAO (if the person requesting access is not a direct family descendant). If permission is denied by either of these two external agencies, then the CRMP POC will notify the requestor to reschedule their visit. Protection of the cemeteries will also be coordinated with the Forestry Office (to monitor adjacent fire-load and tree damage), Wildlife Office (to patrol sites for vandalism and trespassing) and Grounds Maintenance Unit (to perform scheduled routine mowing and some cleanup on accessible cemeteries)

## VISITS

All visits to cemeteries must be coordinated in advance with CRMP primarily and Range Control, where appropriate (near impact or restricted areas).

### *Private Cemeteries*

1. The following maintenance of private family and churchyard cemeteries will be performed except where relatives of those interred assume responsibility for performing the required maintenance functions:
  - a. Monitoring—private cemeteries on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall, with the exception of Utleigh and Smith-Campbell-Blue Cemeteries whose location are within the Cole-

man Impact Area, will be visited at least once a year for monitoring and condition assessments. The cemeteries will be thoroughly documented each visit to assess the condition of lawn/vegetation, fencing, and markers/monuments. The current conditions, e.g. weathering and exposure will be monitored per visit for comparative tracking purposes. If repairs or alterations are needed, this will be noted during monitoring visits, then work orders will be submitted immediately. The information from each monitoring visit will be recorded on monitoring forms, digitally and hardcopy and stored in the Cemetery Monitoring files (per cemetery). Another copy of the printed report is stored in the Monitoring Resources Notebook for audit purposes (and stored in the library).

2. All cemeteries will be fenced. Existing repairable fences will be maintained. New fences will be installed where the fences are not repairable or are nonexistent through the Service Order protocol to Grounds Maintenance branch.
3. CRMP will be responsible for general clean of any debris (military or otherwise) from the cemeteries. The DPW Grounds Maintenance crew will schedule mowing each year for those cemeteries with grass covers (primarily the larger community graveyards). Scheduled mowing occurs after Memorial Day and before Veterans Day.
4. CRMP will fill sunken graves with clean soil and then plant grass where appropriate, as needed to maintain stable ground surfaces, if deemed necessary.
5. Markers will be cleaned and repaired regularly. Work will be executed per availability of resources. This work will be done by the CRMP staff or contracted out as necessary.

### *Grounds*

1. Grass will be cut, on an as-needed basis or twice a year to a height of not less than 3 inches.
2. A work order to DPW Grounds Maintenance will be required for removal of trees. Care will be taken to prevent damage to headstones during all cemetery maintenance operations. Particular and continual care is necessary and will be emphasized to protect the headstones from chipping, scraping, scratching, breakage, or soiling during mowing and trimming of the grass. The following precautions are mandatory:
  - a. Power mowers (rotary and reel-type) will not be operated within 12 inches of any headstones, markers, and trees. Bumper guards will be used. Such bumper guards will be provided with white or non-staining rubber or other resilient material should they make contact with the headstone.

- b. The grass immediately around the headstones will be trimmed within 24 hours each time the lawn is mowed using a string trimmer.
- c. No tools or other articles (lunch boxes or coats) will be placed on headstones at any time. Visitors or any personnel may not sit or lean against headstones.
- d. Cemetery maintenance personnel will be trained to follow these requirements, and the Grounds Superintendent will see that they are observed at all times.
- e. Dead, dying, or broken limbs and branches and destructive growths, such as honeysuckle, ivy, or brambles, will be removed from trees and shrubs. Serious injuries to trees and shrubs will be reported promptly to the Forestry Branch supervisor.
- f. The Forestry Branch supervisor must specifically approve the removal of live lower limbs or branches of evergreen or deciduous trees.
- g. Mistletoe will not be removed from trees unless there are indications it is doing harm.
- h. When trees are removed, care will be taken to avoid damage to buildings, monuments, headstones, shrubs, or other trees. When a tree is cut down, the entire stump will be removed, where possible; otherwise, the trunk will be cut at least 8 inches below ground level in order that proper re-sodding or seeding can be accomplished.
- i. Nontoxic ivy or vines growing on the enclosure wall may be retained but will be kept trimmed or trained on a line parallel with the lower edge of the coping.
- j. Developed areas will be kept free of weeds to the greatest extent possible. Noxious plants, such as poison ivy, poison oak, and sumac will be removed from the cemetery grounds, trees, walls, buildings, fences, and other facilities.
- k. Brushwood, debris, or rubbish will not be burned in Army cemeteries.
- l. Eroded areas will be restored and preventive measures taken against recurrence.
- m. Control measures will be taken where ground moles or other destructive animals or insects are found.
- n. The cemeteries will be checked, for the removal of trash, dead flowers, and flower receptacles (except those permanently installed).
- o. Cemeteries will be hand-raked prior to any controlled burn in the vicinity.

- p. Maintenance of firebreaks around any cemetery shall be coordinated between the CRMP Cemetery POC and the Forestry Branch through control-burn schedules and GIS cemetery locations.

### *Maintenance of Grave Stones and Markers*

1. The natural surfaces of headstones and markers will be retained. They will not be painted, white washed, bleached, or calcimined.
2. Headstones and markers will be cleaned with D2 brand biocide or a similar architectural biocide that is safe to use on the specific material of the marker, not harmful to the surrounding vegetation, the ground water or the individual who cleans the marker.
3. The following methods will be used for cleaning headstones or markers. D2 biocide diluted or undiluted (depending on the severity of the biogrowth and/or staining) will be applied with small hand-held spray bottles. The solution should sit on the stone for no more than 5 minutes then scrubbed off gently using a natural fiber brush. This treatment should remove accumulations of bird droppings, mud, grass stains, residue from trees, and fungi. The toning or patina of the stone should not be altered if the application directions are followed. The stone should be cleaned in its entirety to a uniform appearance, then rinsed completely with clear water.
4. Primary In-House Gravestone and Marker Repair:  
  
Cracked and broken headstones and markers should undergo a condition assessment, documentation, and cleaning before repairs are undertaken. In-house repairs should not be performed on headstones or markers with internal damage, exterior splitting, or extreme exfoliation. If such repairs are warranted, a professional consultant will be sought to perform this level of repair or restoration.
5. The following methods will normally be used for resetting and repairing markers.
  - a. Markers out of their original position (either leaning or partially buried) will be excavated and reset to their proper orientation and height in their original location. Lime-based mortars should be used to fill cracks and minor flaking by mixing hydrated lime, Portland cement, and clean sand or appropriate stone dust based on the particular composition of marker stones and to ensure proper color match.
  - b. Epoxies can be used to stabilize markers that have been broken or contain severe cracks. Small amounts of AboWeld brand resin mixed with AboCure brand converter will either be injected into cracks or applied directly to the break depending on the severity of the damage. Headstones and markers should be reattached to the base

and/or the breakage point by using clamps and pieces of standard cut 2 x 4-inch lumber for proper stability, then allowed to cure. Completion of the curing process is dependant upon the temperature, stability of the material and external conditions. For repairs done in the field, dry weather conditions and temperatures above 55 degrees F are required. Curing time for outdoor repairs can take 5 to 15 days. For laboratory repairs (of shattered stones) temperatures for curing may be increased to 158-248 degrees F (in an oven) to decrease curing time to 1 to 4 hours. Special frames or forms may be needed to maintain stone shape and integrity for indoor and outdoor repairs.

## **SOP #13: CURATION**

### **DRIVER**

The Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility is responsible for preservation of all archeological collections, associated documents, and photographs recovered on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. To comply with Federal and Army regulation (36 CFR 79 and AR 200-4 and PAM 200-4), and to ensure availability for researchers and the public, archeological collections and records should be retrieved, processed, stored and handled in ways that will contribute to their long-term preservation.

This document outlines guidelines and instructions to be followed by private consulting firms for the preservation of archeological materials and associated documents, maps and photographs. These guidelines and instructions are consistent with the Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79) promulgated by the National Park Service and the North Carolina Office of State Archeology (OSA) Curation Guidelines (1995). If there are any questions, contact Fort Bragg's Artifact Curation Facility at (910) 396-6680, Directorate of Public Works (MSE BRG PW) FORT BRAGG/ATTN: Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Curator of Collections.

The CRMP and the XVIII Corps Historian will periodically exchange documents of military history and interest. There is currently no official tracking of this exchange. Donation to either organization will be handled based upon the appropriate subject matter; generally pre-military is handled by the CRMP and military documents handled by the XVIII Corps historian.

### **Human Remains**

If suspected human remains, burial items, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered during the course of excavation or survey, all work should stop until the Fort Bragg Cultural Resource Program Manager is contacted. All contractors working on Fort Bragg are required to comply with SOP #8, which provides procedures for dealing with human remains. Work must stop in any unit producing the human remains until proper consultation can occur by installation CRMP staff. Native American groups with potential interest in NAGPRA-related cultural resources identified at Fort Bragg during survey work will be contacted by CRMP in accordance with SOP # 7.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

The Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program, Directorate of Public Works (910-396-6680), has stewardship responsibility for archeological materials owned and maintained by Fort Bragg. Collections in the Artifact Curation Facility are the result of contracted and in-house compliance activity, accidental discovery on post, and donated private collections from the installation lands.

### *Guidelines for Curation of Artifacts*

The Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility requires that materials submitted for curation meet certain general conditions prior to acceptance.

### *Cleaning*

For archeological artifact material collected on Fort Bragg, a plain water rinse with a little soft brushing as necessary has been found to be most appropriate. The installation's sandy soils often fall free from the artifacts as they dry in the collection bag so that little, if any, cleaning is required. Prehistoric pottery sherds should be treated with particular care during brushing to prevent any abrasion of the surface by the brush. In addition, prehistoric sherds should **NOT** be cleaned at all if any soot-like material remains on the exterior or interior surfaces. Historic sherds with overglaze enamel paint should also not be cleaned under water. Metal artifacts should not be washed but merely dry-brushed as needed in preparation for conservation treatment if deemed appropriate.

All artifacts should be cleaned and stabilized prior to shipment to Fort Bragg, except in instances where an uncleaned condition may facilitate a particular form of analysis (e.g. charcoal for C14). In such cases, appropriate documentation of the artifact's condition and the proposed analysis should be included in the artifact inventory and lab methods section of the final report. Items requiring specialized conservation measures should be stabilized on a case-by-case basis and further documented in the artifact inventory and lab methods section. Artifacts requiring special treatment must be packaged separately and clearly labeled.

### *Sorting and Cataloguing*

The collections are to be sorted by site number, provenience and artifact category (e.g., lithic, prehistoric ceramic, historic ceramic, metal, glass, other historic, ethnobotanical, and faunal). Analytical categories will be further subdivided within each general category (e.g., flake/tool type, raw material, decoration, color, etc.). Any material discarded in the lab must be described and noted in the lab methods section, site description or



artifact inventory section. The attributes used to identify each artifact analytical category (e.g., artifact type and raw material type) must be **CLEARLY AND CONCISELY DEFINED IN THE LAB METHODS SECTION** of the cultural resource management report. Each artifact analytical category will be assigned an accession number with a specimen alpha-numeric suffix (see *accession numbers* below) and all data must be entered into a spreadsheet or database format (Excel preferred, Access acceptable). Analytical categories used are to be defined by the investigator as deemed appropriate, but must be up to acceptable professional standards and, again, clearly defined.

### *Accession numbers*

All artifacts must be marked with accession numbers (e.g., 99230, 200332) obtained from the North Carolina Office of State Archeology (OSA), and a specimen number (e.g., m100, p101, a102, etc.) assigned by the cataloger. This binary catalog number thus represents the distinct collection, date, and provenience and the unique sequential specimen number (e.g. 99230p23, 99230a25, 99230m26, etc.). A new accession number is obtained for each “collection” (project) or site visit to that site (including episodes of revisits). The specimen number consists of an alphabetic symbol – **a** (artifact), **p** (ceramic sherd), **eb** (ethnobotanical), **f** (faunal), **Hb** (human bone), **m** (miscellaneous) and an arbitrary sequential number for each analytical category or artifact grouping. The sequential numbers begin with “1” for any given site collection (per accession number) and continue through the entire collection. Intersite provenience or artifact grouping should continue in subsequent numbers until the collection is completed. **Artifact (a)** includes all prehistoric tools and most historic material; **ceramic sherd (p)** includes both prehistoric and historic ceramic sherds; faunal (**f**) includes all faunal material, turtle shell, fish scales, etc.; **ethnobotanical (eb)** includes all carbon samples, nuts and seeds; **miscellaneous (m)** includes lithic debitage, raw material, fire-cracked rock, brick and mortar.

### *Labeling*

All artifacts must be labeled in a permanent yet reversible manner. The accession/catalog number should be placed on the artifact in a discrete place without losing legibility. The central-ventral surface of flakes; interior surface of sherds, away from the rim; non-photogenic side of projectile points, away from the edge; ventral side of scrapers/tools; are all examples of preferred label locations. A basecoat of archival friendly sealer (namely Acryloid B-67 as a topcoat) is followed by a permanent, waterproof black fine-point sharpie ink. The numbers are then sealed with an additional coating of sealer (Acryloid B-67).

Dark artifacts can be prepared for marking with an undercoat using titanium dioxide in Acryloid B-67, then after marking in black ink, sealed with a clear topcoat as mentioned above. Artifacts which are too small to directly mark must be placed in zip locks with a tag marked with the accession/catalog number. Tyvek, Mylar or acid-free paper (most 20 lb copy paper) with permanent ink labeling is appropriate. In large artifact groupings with the same accession/specimen number (e.g. 259 biface thinning flakes) a 20% sample of the material is directly labeled then bagged with the rest of the grouping and an accession/catalog number tag. The labels for all projectile points, prehistoric tools, historic artifacts, and any other unique or diagnostic artifacts are to have the site number as well as the accession/catalog number. If the artifact is too small or otherwise unacceptable for this additional labeling the site number may be excluded at the discretion of the lab supervisor. Metal artifacts, with uneven surfaces maybe tagged with an acid-free stringed tag containing the accession/catalog number and site information. A discussion of all labeling materials and techniques should be included in the archeological collections SOP.

#### *Treatment Measures*

A statement indicating chemical materials and methods used in artifact labeling, and whether or not specialized conservation treatment was performed, should accompany collections upon delivery and completion of the project. If specialized treatment has occurred, a list of the objects and the treatment received is required. If conservation has not been completed, an itemized list of objects that need additional treatment for the Fort Bragg CRMP conservator's and curator's records needs to be provided.

#### *Prehistoric Pottery*

Prehistoric pottery should not be washed if any soot material is observed on a surface. An attempt to remove and catalog a sample (treat as radiocarbon sample [see below]) of the soot should be made. If this is not possible, then the sherd should be wrapped in aluminum foil and the presence of soot should be noted on the bag and in the inventory. If casts of sherds are part of the laboratory procedure, be aware that both Plasticine and Sculpy are petrochemicals and will, therefore, add carbon to the surface of the sherd. This will adversely affect any potential accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) dates on surface soot material.

#### *Soil, Phytolith and Pollen Samples*

Soil samples should be assigned an accession number and inventoried in the same manner as artifacts. The maximum amount of soil per sample should not exceed a 1-gallon size zip lock. The sample should be completely air-dried and packaged in a 4 mil plastic

bag, or double bagged in 2 mil plastic bags with a zipper closure. Use a permanent marker to label bags with the provenience information and accession number. Soil samples should be boxed separately from the rest of the site material. Storage boxes containing soil samples must not exceed 40 lbs. total weight, regardless of box size. Be sure the exterior box label includes the site number(s) and is further marked as containing soil samples.

#### *Radiocarbon, Faunal and Floral Samples*

Accession numbers are to be assigned to all C-14 samples and these numbers are to be included in the site inventory. All samples should be packaged in aluminum foil and bagged in plastic zip lock bags. Label each package with the provenience information and accession number. **CLEARLY MARK EACH PACKAGE AS CONTAINING C-14 SAMPLES.**

#### *Microscope Slides*

Slides made as a result of pollen or phytolith analysis, or thin-sectioning of stone, bone, etc. are to be stored in plastic or metal microscope slide storage boxes (available from Fisher Scientific or other laboratory supply catalogues). Slide numbers must be legible and correlated with an inventory list including provenience information, description, purpose, name of person performing the work and/or other pertinent information.

#### *Provenience and Site Bags*

Artifacts must be bagged by provenience within a 4-mil thick "site" bag. The provenience bags will be labeled on the exterior with permanent ink. Information will include: Accession number (as issued by the OSA at end of fieldwork); box number; bag number; site number; artifact class; type of unit (e.g. shovel test, 1x1 m unit, or surface; unit number; level number; feature number; and may also include excavator's initials; date of excavation; and other pertinent data. The Surveyor is to coordinate this labeling with the CRMP curation manager, who can provide examples. Interior provenience bags may be of a thinner plastic as appropriate for the material collected. Paper bags although appropriate for fieldwork, are not acceptable long-term packaging material. A portion of the field paper bag, containing the original provenience information is acceptable as an enclosed tag. If the material from any one site is too large for a single "site bag," then several bags may be used. Multiple bags should be marked with sequential bag numbers (e.g., Bag 1/2, Bag 2/2, etc.).

Note: polyethylene bags (smaller) within the provenience bag need not be labeled on the exterior but must have an interior label if artifacts are too small to label or unable to re-

ceive a label (rusty metal, etc). Labels of acid-free paper or archival quality tags printed with permanent ink will be enclosed in separate clear polyethylene bags no less than 2 mils thick with zip-lock closures and placed in every bag containing artifacts. No labels will physically touch the artifacts within a provenience bag. Labels must always include accession numbers. Provenience bags will be enclosed in a "site" bag with the site number labeled in permanent ink on the upper left corner and the accession number in the upper right corner.

### *Special Packaging*

Particularly delicate items, such as **ethnobotanical and faunal samples**, should be wrapped in aluminum foil and placed in a solid-side container such as a small acid-free box or plastic film canister before packaging with the rest of the site collection. Smaller containers must then be placed in a labeled bag. **Oversized artifacts** that will not fit into 4 mil polyethylene zip-lock bags will be wrapped in unbuffered acid-free tissue and placed in boxes so that they will have adequate protection from other artifacts and artifact bags within the box. Labels will be placed in polyethylene bags and attached to the artifact with archival quality thread or string. Artifacts that will not fit into a standard-size box will be labeled with an archival tag or have custom boxes created for them by the surveyor, in coordination with the CRMP curation manager, that retain the dimensions of standard-size boxes. **Soil samples** should be completely dry before sealing in a 4 mil thick bag and packed separately from the site collection.

Human remains shall be stored in specially prepared linen or cotton containers and placed in an acid-free fireproof cabinet until such a time reburial occurs.

### *Boxes*

Completed site bags will be placed in numeric order in a standard, acid-free storage box (10" high, 12.5" wide, and 15" long), according to artifact class. Each box will be clearly labeled with the class number and contents by site. Box labels must be placed on the "width" end (below handle hole) of each sealed box. Labels include the site numbers and/or other relevant additional information. Labels should be typed, or hand written in large font, bold letters for easy reading. Box labels must be self-adhesive or securely attached to boxes with adhesive tape. The minimum label size for the standard storage box is 3" x 5." Multiple boxes for each site or project collection should be marked on the label with sequential box numbers (e.g., Box 1/ 4, Box 2/4, etc.). Such numbers must be applied to all boxes, containers, or other packaged artifacts, samples, documents, records, etc., and cross-referenced to packing lists or similar inventory control documents. A box inventory (on acid-free paper) consisting of class number and bag list for each box

will be included within the appropriate box. Each box used for curation shall be constructed with lids to facilitate storage. Boxes must be of sufficient quality that it will not be necessary to use adhesive tape to hold either box or lid together. Bags will fit snugly into boxes to prevent movement so that artifacts will not be subject to damage from crushing, i.e. heavier bags will be placed at the bottom of the box. If full-size boxes are much too large, half-size boxes (10"H x 6"W x 15"D) may be used. Otherwise, acid-free corrugated board spaces must be created to secure bags within the box.

### *Packing Lists*

All shipments to the Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility must be accompanied by a packing list (on acid-free paper), which provides the project name, artifact inventory (to include site number(s), accession numbers and brief artifact description/count) and number of containers (e.g. box number out of a total number of boxes). A box inventory list (on acid-free paper) for each box shall be included in each box with a list of bag numbers, site number, accession number and relevant information pertaining to that individual box (feature, units, etc.)

### *Shipping*

To pack artifacts for shipping, place Styrofoam peanuts at the bottom of the box to act as a buffer and reduce excess volume. Do not use newspaper. Place materials in position, then fill the remaining volume with Styrofoam peanuts to keep the materials in an upright or stable position within the exterior storage box. The weight of boxed collections should be distributed as evenly as possible. Standard acid-free storage boxes are suitable for shipping if the interior contents are appropriately packed. Otherwise, place the curation box within a shipping container to be mailed and pack with additional peanuts to prevent shifting of materials or impact.

### *Guidelines for Curation of Documents, Maps, Photographs*

"Associated records" refers to "original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared, assembled and document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource" (36 CFR 79.4(a)(2)). Associated records include, but are not limited to, site forms, original field notes, prepared maps or drawings, photographic materials, oral histories, artifact inventories, laboratory reports, computerized data on CD, diskette, or tape NRHP nomination forms, reports, bibliography of all resources consulted including public and archival records, and administrative records (36 CFR 79.4(a)(2)).

### *Paper Records*

All original paper records generated by a cultural resources investigation (e.g., field notes, site maps, topographic quad maps, laboratory records, artifact inventories) will be submitted to Fort Bragg. At least one photocopy, on stable, acid-free paper, of all original field documentation must accompany each collection submitted for curation. All documents are to be organized in acid-free, letter-size white or manila folders and clearly labeled. Over-sized material (e.g., maps) may be submitted in mailing-tubes or large envelopes. Field notebooks or other bound records should be labeled on the exterior cover with a permanent marker. One camera-ready unbound copy on acid-free paper with high quality reproduction of all illustrations on acid-free paper must be submitted. In addition, one electronic copy of the entire report will also be submitted, in PDF format, together with electronic copies of the text, tables, and illustrations used to produce the report. Each box or set of records will include an inventory printed on acid-free paper of the types of records enclosed and will have a header including surveyor name; project name/delivery order number; original or copied records; and type of record.

### *Site Forms*

North Carolina Site Form III or VII must be completed according to OSA guidelines and submitted to that office upon completion of the artifact and site analysis. Site Forms may be hand-written or computer generated and re-formatted to eliminate unused categories (see the state guidelines). Any previously recorded sites must have a Fort Bragg Unlocated Site Form filled out and submitted if the site was not relocated during the project. Acid-free copies of all site forms and digital copies (see note below) must be submitted to Fort Bragg for incorporation into the Curation Facility's site record files. Original site forms shall be fastened with coated or plastic clips and not stapled. Report review by OSA and Fort Bragg will not begin until completed site forms are received by OSA.

### *Maps, Large Drawings and Charts*

Maps and drawings on paper should be either rolled or folded with an acid-free outer label. Labels should include the provenience, date of composition, name of the person who prepared the map, and the subject of map. Maps or drawings prepared on plastic drafting film ("Mylar") should be wrapped in acid-free tissue paper. Cotton string may be used to secure map rolls. Folded maps are to be stored in acid-free file folders. Fasten maps or drawings with moderate tension so that there is no stress on the medium itself. Do not use cellophane or plastic tape on maps (such adhesive materials lose qualities over time and discolor maps). Do not staple maps. Cardboard or plastic chart storage tubes may be used for shipping purposes.

### *Photographic Records*

All original photographic materials generated by a cultural resources investigation (e.g., slides, prints, negatives and proof sheets) will be submitted to Fort Bragg. Color slides should be Kodachrome process. Black and white "T-Max" print film is also recommended. Digital photography is also encouraged. Photographic materials will be mounted in clear archival polypropylene pages (pre-punched for standard 3-ring binders) with appropriately sized pockets for the medium. Materials will be mounted so they can be viewed easily without removing them from their pockets. Pages will be labeled with an appropriate header including subject; type of medium (35 mm, B&W, etc); camera/roll/other control information. Polypropylene pages containing prints or negatives will be accompanied by "legend" pages on acid-free paper that indicates the subject of each photograph. The "legend" page will have a header as above and will identify the location of each photograph by number or pocket and then the subject of each photograph. Slides will have subject information written directly on the slide border in legible permanent ink. Additional information about each slide or photograph (e.g. orientation, subject, date, etc.) shall be provided in a separate catalog. The set of records will include an inventory printed on acid-free paper of the types of records enclosed and will have a header including surveyor name; project name/delivery order number. Minimally, at least 3 images per site should include an overall site view, a referencing landmark, and selected excavation units and/or soil profiles. Photos of features from first identification through the excavation process should also be included if applicable.

### *Computerized Records*

All computerized data will be made available to Fort Bragg CRMP on CDs in MS-Windows format. The Surveyor and Fort Bragg CRMP manager/curator are to coordinate to ensure that useful and usable files are transferred to the installation. Types of data will include reports (all text, tables, appendices, and illustrations) site forms (produced electronically), artifact inventories, GIS data files (if developed as part of research), and other associated records and databases. This will include the contents of the artifact catalog/appendix, report text, tables and illustrations, and other records if these were created using electronic media. These data must be provided using programs or formats (i.e., Word, Word Perfect, Excel, Access, etc. or in text files) that can be readily transcribed into media used by Fort Bragg personnel (MS Office programs). An electronic bag list (in addition to hard copies) will be provided to Fort Bragg in the format provided to the Surveyor by the Fort Bragg CRMP manager/curator. One complete copy of the final report is to be included in the project electronic deliverables in PDF format (as stated above). Storage media for computerized data can take several forms, but all media should be carefully labeled and protected from physical damage. Diskettes or

magnetic tapes should be directly labeled (permanent ink marker) and placed in archival quality storage sleeves in acid-free file folders. Labeling should include provenience information, subject, name of the person who supervised the data in/output, identification of the computer software, and the operating systems used. All other records (e.g., video tapes, audio tapes, etc.) will be prepared in an appropriate manner for long-term curation at the Fort Bragg CRMP and be accompanied by an inventory printed on acid-free paper.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

For additional information regarding these standards and guidelines, or for further instructions on preparation or shipping of archeological collections, contact Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Fort Bragg's Curator/Archeologist at:

910-396-6680 or [linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil](mailto:linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil)

#### ***Shipping Address:***

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS (MSE BRG PW)  
HQ FOR BRAGG GARRISON COMMAND (ABW)  
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
BLDG 3-1631 BUTNER ROAD  
FORT BRAGG, NC 28310



## **SOP #14: COLLECTIONS CARE MANAGEMENT FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

The overall goal of the Federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of archeological collections for use by members of the public who are interested in the archeology of the region. Archeological collections are a significant element of our national patrimony and are valuable for the scientific information they contain, as well as for educational purposes. An archeological collection is defined in 36 CFR 79 as material remains that are excavated or removed during an archeological survey, excavation, or other study of prehistoric or historic cultural resources and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study. Archeological collections and associated records always remain the property of the Army and must be maintained in perpetuity. Without the proper conservation, storage, and retrievability, archeological collections deteriorate, become displaced, or are otherwise subject to the many vicissitudes of time.

To comply with federal law and Army regulation (36 CFR 79, AR 200-4 and PAM 200-4), Fort Bragg has established an artifact curation facility (ACF) and an administrative structure to manage its archeological collections. It is helpful for artifacts, site records, and cultural resource reports to be curated and readily available to the installation CRMP staff, other installation professionals, other land management activities and interested researchers. Construction projects, military training activities and other land management activities require cultural resource clearances. Access to this information enables the CRMP staff to readily review project proposals, suggest locations that will have a low impact on cultural resources, and predict (or consult on) where additional cultural resources are likely to be located (for the purposes of avoidance or recovery). This SOP outlines the policies and procedures to be followed to curate, conserve, store and use Fort Bragg's archeological collections. For detailed information, consult the Curation Guidelines in SOP # 13.

### **DRIVER**

The policies outlined here establish consistent curation efforts for the Fort Bragg ACF. It is important to present the protocol policies so that curation facility staff and other professionals understand the principles and reasons governing the procedures for collections management tasks. Consistent application of these policies and procedures will be ensured through staff training and the use of this SOP and the Curation Guidelines SOP in the operation of the facility and maintenance of its collections.

The Fort Bragg ACF shall operate in compliance with all applicable federal regulations, most notably 36 CFR 79 (*Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*) as well as all corresponding Army regulations (AR 200-4 Para 27) and guidelines. AR 200-4 (Cultural Resource Management) requires the Installation Commander to ensure that all archeological collections (as defined in 36 CFR 79) are processed, maintained and preserved IAW the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

The policy for evaluating the acceptability of objects for curation is outlined below. These standards apply both to objects donated to the ACF and to objects recovered during cultural resources activities.

1. Objects must have a documented ownership history. Documentation of clear title transfer must accompany the object(s).
2. The nature and quality of the object(s) are consistent with, and in furtherance of, the mission of the Fort Bragg CRMP.
3. The physical qualities of the material, as well as any legal encumbrances, will not restrict the ACF to conserve and care for the object(s) in accordance with 36 CFR 79.
4. Possession or transfer of object(s) will not violate any federal or state law or regulation pertaining to the acquisition or possession of such object(s).

## ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND ACCESSIONING

Artifact analysis and accessioning is conducted either by contracted cultural resource specialists or the CRMP staff at Fort Bragg. Standardized descriptions will be used for the identification of objects. Descriptions will include as much detail as possible for future research reference. Minimally, material, function, technological and morphological characteristics and dimensions will be recorded. Analysis and accessioning procedural details can be found in SOP 13. All archeological collections are accessioned according to an individual collection number provided by the Office of State Archaeology's Registrar unique to the site, per visit (each episode of re-visits to a site requires a new accession number). Objects (artifacts) and associated documents analyzed and accessioned by contracted specialists will be inspected and incorporated into the Fort Bragg collections and database upon their return to the ACF. Contract SOWs provided to each contracted agency include Fort Bragg CRMP's guidelines for artifact processing and accessioning. All objects are organized by site number and stored in clearly-labeled archival-quality bags and boxes. Associated documents, maps and records (related to archeological projects) are stored in archival folders and photographic sleeves by assigned project numbers. All records and photographic material (related to archeological projects) are filed in

metal filing or map drawer cabinets. In addition to the main collection, extra security and climate control is provided in two lockable Lane cabinets, equipped with pull-out drawers. Included in these cabinets are type collections for pre-contact period lithics and pottery, sourcing materials, TL samples, Civil War period artifacts (from Monroe's Crossroads Battlefield site and Kilpatrick's Campsite), small artifacts from the Overhills Collection, and the beginning of a historic ceramic type collection. As of FY 2005, the Fort Bragg ACF houses approximately 603 cubic feet of archeological objects and associated records and documents, including over 250,000 artifacts. At present, there are no provisions for the storage of duplicated records (off-site repository) which would include digital and hard copy backups. Site forms, SHPO letters and copies of technical reports are sent to the Office of State Archaeology and exist as duplicates of or off-site records.

### **ACCESSION APPROVAL**

Object(s), or materials related to archeological items, proposed for accession into the ACF will be reviewed by the archeological collections manager (curator) for compliance with the collection criteria outlined above. If in compliance with the collections criteria, the object(s) will then be accessioned into the ACF collections. Whenever a proposed acquisition does not obviously comply with the collections criteria, the archeological collections manager (curator) must consult with the Cultural Resources Program Manager. After consultation, accession may be granted or denied based on the degree of compliance with the collections criteria, historical and/or geographical significance of the object(s), physical condition, provenience documentation, representativeness to other object(s) of its kind, availability of space, and the object's contribution to the mission of the CRMP.

### **STORAGE**

Secure storage for archeological collections will consist of locked storage rooms (including a vault) and access to any archeological materials will be under the direct supervision and by the permission of the Fort Bragg archeological collections manager (curator), or a designated employee of the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program staff. CRMP personnel, in addition to and in coordination with the weekly activities of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) housekeeping contractors, will conduct cleaning of the storage facility on an as needed basis. Each artifact is provided with sufficient space, storage furnishings, temperature, humidity, and light levels to maximize object stability over time. Regularly scheduled monitoring of environmental controls, cleaning and spot inventories enable the CRMP to comply with or exceed standards set in 36 CFR

79. Humidity and temperatures of the storage vault are monitored by a hydrothermograph and recorded on a monthly log chart. Monthly log sheets are stored by the curator to note annual or seasonal fluctuations in the climate-controlled vault and adjust variables accordingly where possible. Insect detector traps (glue boards) are placed in the storage rooms and monitored on a monthly basis. Identifying pests in the traps and patterns of infestation enable ACF staff to determine sources of invasion and develop strategies for prevention.

## ACCESS

In accordance with 36 CFR 79, Fort Bragg's collections and associated records are available for scientific, educational, and religious uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, religious or sacred importance, and uniqueness of the collection. To gain access to the collections, all potential users must arrange access by appointment through the curator at least two weeks prior to the time of requested use. Upon arrival, they must register their visit in the "collections use log" indicating the nature of their work and the specific collections to be viewed. Any resulting exhibits and/or publications shall acknowledge Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program as the curatorial facility and the U.S. Army as the owner and administrator of the collections. Approved credits shall include but not be limited to "courtesy of Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program". Copies of any resulting publications including exhibition supplementary materials shall be provided to the archeological collections manager. All outgoing loans of Fort Bragg's materials require execution of written loan agreements.

## CRITERIA FOR OUTGOING LOANS

The purpose of establishing conditions and criteria for outgoing loans is to ensure that guidelines are met for basic, minimum requirements of any institution, museum, agency, or educational facility who requests a loan of archeological or cultural materials currently under our curation. Prerequisite data for the borrowing facility must include a signed outgoing loan agreement to provide the address, POC, contact information, terms of loan (temporal parameters), location, name of insurer and/or insurance value (copy of declaration page), arrangements for shipping and or pickup, and the purpose of the loan (exhibit, study, media, etc).

Loan security and storage information must also be available at the time of the request (e.g. a facilities report). This information should include but not be limited to: how the exhibit cases and galleries are secured or protected; the number of personnel with access to the galleries or cases; a description of security procedures; who is allowed to handle

the artifacts during installation, transport, and shipping; if the facility is climate and environmentally controlled; is the facility protected from fire and weather damage; is there a staff conservator (name); are the cases ventilated or alarmed; are the cases and galleries protected from ultraviolet rays; description of the storage and exhibit preparation areas; and finally description of the document tracking and inventory control for materials on loan to the facility.

## CONSERVATION

The goal of the Fort Bragg ACF is to set standards for handling objects and associated artifacts that will maximize the preservation of data. Only actions absolutely necessary to stabilize objects or to rid the collection of agents of deterioration will be performed. The majority of artifacts stored at Fort Bragg will require no or minimal conservation. Artifacts recovered through contractual services are required through their SOW to minimally stabilize all artifacts which require such prior to their delivery to our facility. Artifacts generated through in-house projects which require conservation are subsequently cleaned, treated and stabilized by our in-house conservator in the Fort Bragg CRMP facility. At present all metals, wood, leather, cloth and leather artifacts deemed significant by the CRMP curator are required to be stabilized prior to storage and curation. All other artifact examination, cleaning, stabilization, accessioning, cataloguing and packing for storage are outlined in the Curation Guidelines (SOP 13).

## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The annual Secretary of Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archeological records and materials in federal repositories. This is accomplished on Fort Bragg through the Army Compliance Tracking System (ACTS) reporting system. 36 CFR 79 and AR 200-4 require reports specific to actions pertaining to the installation archeological collections. The Installation Commander (Federal Agency Official; the Directorate of Public Works for the Fort Bragg CG) has authorized an annual repository inspection and inventory, to be conducted by the archeological collections manager (curator). In addition, 36 CFR 79 and AR 400-4 require specific reporting actions pertaining to the installation archeological collections:

1. Within five (5) days of the discovery of any loss or theft of, deterioration and damage to, or destruction of the collection (or part thereof), any recorded grave markers located on Fort Bragg's 27 historic cemeteries, or any other Fort Bragg-owned or controlled archeological artifacts, the curator prepares and provides the Federal Agency Official written notification of the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, deterioration, damage or destruction.

2. Following each inspection and inventory, the curator prepares and provides the Federal Agency Official with a written report of the results of the inspection and inventory, including the status of the objects and associated records, treatments completed and recommendations for additional treatments, inventory of all U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the ACF, physical status of the ACF and the results of periodic inventories conducted to verify the location of objects and/or associated documents.

## APPENDIX--ARTIFACT STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION PROCEDURES

Artifacts recovered through in-house (CRMP) or commercially contracted excavation projects needing further stabilization or conservation treatments will be determined by the CRMP Curator in consultation with the designated conservator. As funding is available, artifacts requiring specialized skills or equipment beyond the current capabilities of the CRMP Conservation Laboratory will be stabilized and sent to an appropriate commercial or regional university based facility to receive the necessary conservation treatments on a case-by-case basis. Refer to Washington Conservation Guild, (2001) for a list of specialized conservation services providers. Generally, artifacts that receive in-house stabilization and conservation treatments will be processed following, or in consultation with, generally accepted guidelines variously described in Cronyn (1999), Hamilton (1999), Rodgers (1992), Sease (1987), or Singley (1988). While each artifact receiving treatment will be evaluated to determine the most cost effective, time efficient, and safest (based on the conservation philosophy outlined in Rodgers [(1992)] process, specimens will generally be treated as follows:

- Ferrous Metals (Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Wrought Steel)—based on condition of specimen and needs (curation vs. display), either electrolytic reduction cleaning (most common) or mechanical cleaning and consolidation treatment (least common).
- Cuprous Metals (Copper, Brasses, Other Alloys)—based on condition of specimen and needs (curation vs. display), either chemical cleaning (most common), followed by benzotriazole (BTA) treatment, or electrolytic reduction cleaning (least common).
- Lead Metals (Lead, Pewter, Other Alloys)—based on condition of specimen and needs (curation vs. display), either mechanical cleaning or chemical cleaning. In general, lead objects from terrestrial sites require only mechanical minimal cleaning. Alternately, pewter objects require more specialized treatments, but recovered specimens are quite rare in Fort Bragg site contexts and such items will be handled on a case-by case basis following the above noted citations as guidelines.
- Other Metals (Miscellaneous Alloys, Tin, Nickel, Silver, Gold)—these more rarely recovered material types will be handled on a case-by case basis generally following the above noted citations as guides.
- Inorganics (Ceramics, Glass, Lithics)—these commonly recovered material types typically require minimal stabilization or conservation after cleaning, other than mending, and will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

Mending of such materials typically involves the use of a reversible adhesive such as a 50 or 75% solution of Acryloid B-72 and acetone.

- Organics (Bone, Shell, Leather, Cloth, Dry Wood, Waterlogged Wood, etc.) and Composites (Wood/Iron, Bone/Iron, Iron/Bras, etc.)—these more rarely recovered material types will be handled on a case-by case basis generally following the above noted citations as guides. The stabilization of some of these materials will require expertise, chemicals and equipment beyond the capabilities of the CRMP Conservation Laboratory.



## SOP #15: COLLECTIONS CARE MANAGEMENT FOR HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

### DRIVER

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other major laws and regulations affecting the management of historic documents (Historic Sites Act 1935, Federal Records Act of 1950, Cultural Resources Management (AR 200-4), and Records Management by Archivist of the US (44 USC, Chapter 29), Fort Bragg's Cultural Resources Program's Artifact Curation Facility curates relevant historic documents as described herein. Conservation and curation applies to all documents and related artifacts which pertain to the development of Fort Bragg; documents related to the communities who occupied the Fort Bragg landscape before development of Camp Bragg; and any subsequently collected information that came into the possession of Fort Bragg from new land acquisitions (Camp Mackall, NTA, formerly Pope AFB, and Overhills).

By **document**, we refer to any paper product that contains information such as architectural drawings, maps, photographs, books, ledgers, business books, receipts, deeds, and landscape drawings.

Accessioning of documents will be done by the curator using an in-house system described below. Only those documents which are determined to relate to the mission objective as stated above will be accessioned into the Fort Bragg CRMP collections. Initial assessment of the document by the curator, in tandem with the architectural historian and program manager, may be undertaken to determine its relevance. Initial handling of the document should be done with extreme care by wearing clean cotton gloves and ensuring that the work is free of dirt, mold and mildew which could cause harm to the document and the collection.

Upon receipt of the document and its relevant determination, the curator will sort by the following existing collections or create a new category as needed.

### Existing Document Collections

1. **BRAGGD** – these documents, including architectural drawings, site maps, or construction specifications relate to the history and the development of the built environment of Fort Bragg.
2. **OH** – these documents, mostly architectural drawings, maps, and aerial photographs relate to the history and the development of the Overhills Estate (and its precursor).

3. **OHD** – this set of documents include but are not limited to: documentation of expenditures, diaries, guest books, ledgers, telegrams, business receipts, deeds, and farm records related to the Overhills Land Package (purchase of 1997) and range from the late 1800s to the 1980s. They document the life ways of the inhabitants, owners, and tenants who lived on this property.
4. **POPE** – these documents relate to the history and development of Pope Air Force Base and its built environment.
5. **SAAF** – these documents relate to the development and the history of Simmons Army Airfield and its built environment.

### Creating a New Collection

The curator in consultation with the architectural historian, as needed, can create a new collection. The name for the new collection should relate to the subject of the material and clearly define the contents of the collection.

Assignment of the accession number for the document is done by the curator using accession numbers beginning with the specific collection name followed by its unique (individual) identification number.

**Example:** First Floor Plan of Building 1-1120 has the identification number of BRAGGD100 since it pertains to the BRAGGD collection as it is a document related to the development of the built environment of Fort Bragg and it is the 100<sup>th</sup> document in the BRAGGD collection.

Archival Filmoplast or a comparable product tape may be used to write the accession number on the document. Number Two, soft lead pencil is also used to write the number on the lower left corner of the original or duplicate document. Duplicates are indicated as DUPE #.

Once the document is accessioned and a number assigned for it, then the document is entered into the Collections Database according to the following information: Accession number, subject matter (e.g., Main Cantonment, Overhills, etc.), type of document (e.g., topographic, utilities, sketch map, roads, etc.), material of document (e.g., parchment, Mylar, cloth, paper, etc.), date of document, and sometimes where it is stored. Other information that pertains specifically to that collection can be included as additional fields in the database.

## Conservation

The conservation of documents occurs in two stages with the first step, as previously mentioned, occurring during the initial accessioning and assessment stage. During the initial stage, conservation techniques are employed to stabilize the document so that it can be properly stored. The second stage of conservation occurs after the document has been accessioned and when time permits for additional repairs as such are needed. For the conservation of documents, protocols are provided in the "Document Conservation Notebook" located in the CRMP library. For conservation protocols related to architectural drawings, blueprints and reproductions, the following publication is consulted, *Architectural Photoreproductions: A Manual for Identification and Care* by Eleonore Kissel and Erin Vigneau and is available online. A determination of the material and composition of the document is necessary in order to apply the proper conservation technique associated with that particular material. Other useful on-line sources for conservation can be found on the Society of North Carolina Archivists webpage and the National Archives sourcebooks. Supplies required for the following basic conservation protocols/procedures are located in the Map Room supply cabinets and flat files.

### *First Stage: Stabilization*

Using cotton-gloved hands, the first priority is to carefully clean the document using archival eraser pads, archival brushes, and Absorene (for leather bound/covered volumes). If the stability of the print (ink) on the document is in question, do **NOT** use the eraser pad since the pad could remove the oxidized ink and render the document less readable. If the stability of the ink cannot be determined or is questionable, then it is best to leave the document uncleaned at this stage. If the document cannot be accessed without cleaning then lightly, use the archival brush to remove any surface debris but avoid abrasion. Next remove all metal from the document including fasteners (nails, staples, clips and pins), but maintaining order of the document if it is multiple pages/sheets. Also, remove any cloth fasteners (twine, ribbon, etc), metal ties, and rubber bands. Then flatten the document by the proper conservation technique either applying weight or using mild humidification. During the flattening process it may be necessary to sleeve the document or place it between protective tissues, then apply flat weights (heavy books over glass plates) to even out the pressure. Finally, store the flattened document in the proper container (drawer, file, box, sleeves, etc.) based on the nature of the material and size. For example, documents with high acidity content (such as sepias and blueprints) should be stored in unbuffered and acid-neutral archival folders. Documents with low acidity should be stored in buffered archival folders. And black and white photographs need to be stored in glassine or clear archival quality sleeves.

### *Second Stage: Conservation*

Standard, accepted conservation techniques and archival materials should be used for additional conservation requirements. Two primary techniques are currently done in-house using a protocol accepted by archivists. For more detailed, professional conservation measures, a commercial archival company can be consulted for the work (if funding and justification are in place).

Examples of in-house procedures include the repair of small rips or tears in documents and some in-filling of gaps or missing spaces in flat paper documents. For the repair of small rips or tears, use the commercial product Filmoplast P or P90 tape (or any equivalent) by applying the tape to the backside of the torn document and smoothing out the application. To replace materials lost or missing pieces of the document, a small mixture of wheat paste in combination with Japanese paper is suitable. Protocols for these two treatments are located in the Conservation Notebook and on-line at CRMP.

### *Duplication*

Under 36 CFR Volume 3, Section 1222.50 Records Maintenance and Storage, the Artifact Storage Facility at CRMP is considered a federal holding facility and is not required to follow duplication of records for NARA deposit. Duplication of documents is necessary, however, for researchers and public visitors to have “working copies”. Once a document is properly stabilized, accessioned and conserved (if warranted), then an electronic duplicate of the document can be created with a flatbed scanner and saved to the Database server (CRMP). Backup copies are also created and saved to CD format if warranted. Frequently used documents (by CRMP or public visitors) are also duplicated in hard copy and filed appropriately under the SHARE category within the flat files cabinets. Original documents are then stored away in archival folders and/or binders and properly stored. Archival copies may also include a photocopy of any document that no longer exists in our files and/or was copied from a loaned item or since destroyed.

Off-site deposit of documents is not currently practiced at Fort Bragg CRMP. Duplicate copies of relevant items do exist, however, in appropriate, archival repositories off-site, or outside the installation. For example, hard copies of all state site forms are stored at the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh; hard copies of all technical reports created or generated by the Fort Bragg CRMP are also stored in the archives at the Office of State Archaeology; and hard copies of SHPO correspondence are also stored at the SHPO office in Raleigh.

## SOP #16: PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAM

Public Outreach is an important and ever-increasing component of the CRMP at Fort Bragg. In the past, the public's **perception** of "isolation" and "restriction" of Fort Bragg's history and its cultural resources has limited the sharing process of information viable to the greater appreciation of those resources. To overcome this perception, the CRMP has recently invested considerable time and energy to broaden the public's interaction with its program while continuing to survey, evaluate, and manage the properties, fulfill the Army's compliance requirements for various laws and regulations (e.g., NHPA, NAGPRA, NEPA, etc.) and curate a large, significant body of data, artifacts, and records. More recently, members of local communities continually contact the CRMP office and webpage to express their interest in Fort Bragg cultural resources and the Sandhills history. Descendants of families from the pre-Fort Bragg occupation of this region, researchers, genealogists, and others inquire about access to material resources housed and maintained in the Artifact Curation Facility (ACF) and access to cemeteries, house sites, battlefield sites, historic churches, and other physical resources on the landscape. Local schools, home schools, civic groups, heritage groups, and conservation groups have requested materials, tours, publications, presentations, classroom lectures, artifact loans, or technical services from the CRMP. The CRMP responds to these requests for information and activities by organizing events, exhibits, and opportunities to engage the public. Through these avenues of communication and interaction, the CRMP meets its mission to preserve and promote preservation and research of the irreplaceable cultural resources within our stewardship and management.

### DRIVER

The Preserve America Executive Order 13287 signed by President Bush on March 3, 2003, established Federal policy to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of historic properties owned by the Federal Government. The order also encourages agencies to seek partnerships with State, tribal, and local governments and the private sector to make more efficient and informed use of these resources for economic development and other recognized public benefits.

DoDI 4715.3 (1996) implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on property under DoD control. Part D (i) of the DoDI states that "DoD installations may engage in public awareness and outreach programs to educate the public regarding the resources on military lands and DoD efforts to conserve those resources".

## **Description and Nature of Public Outreach Activities**

Activities related to CRMP's Public Outreach Activities have been grouped into seven basic descriptive categories, created to track the quantity and nature of each request. A brief description of each category is further provided below with appropriate examples to highlight featured Public Outreach activities in the past two years. Each of these activities requires the dedicated time of at least one CRMP staff member, while larger-scale activities can involve the entire staff and last several days to complete (e.g., the annual Earth Week Public Dig event).

There is an annual summary report sent to the NC SHPO and to the current cultural resources staff contractor (CEMML) that details public outreach activities. This is typically submitted in the fall.

### ***Tours***

Tours include guided (by CRMP staff) visits to Long Street Church, Sandy Grove Church, Monroe Crossroads Battlefield, Piney Bottom Massacre Site, Old Post Historic District, the CRMP facility, as well as several family cemeteries within the bounds of Fort Bragg. Formal Staff Rides (military training exercises) at Monroe Crossroads are included in this category. The number of tours is monitored on an annual cycle, by a monthly basis.

### ***Materials Requests***

Materials Requests include the shipment of various in-house publications, maps, reports, photographs, deeds, genealogies, and references to researchers, family historians, and scholars. Posters and brochures are also included in the Materials Requests. These publications are revised and reprinted on an as need basis and new materials are sometime created for special events (special handouts for big events or guides for new tours). Requests for materials are recorded per month and tabulated on an annual cycle. This category expands proportionately as awareness of CRMP increases. For example, during the 2004-2005 cycles, this category increased from 57 to 109 requests for printed matter.

### ***Lectures/Talks***

Lectures/Talks include classroom talks to local schools (military and public), presentations to local civic/community groups, and professional presentations at state, regional, and national professional conferences. Professional papers on archeology can be given at these conferences: Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Society for American Archaeology. Professional papers on historic architecture can be given at these conferences: the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society of Architectural Historians, and North Carolina Preservation conferences. Local lectures

have been given to pottery collector guilds, community colleges, historical societies, preservation organizations, and at university graduate programs.

### *Resource Sharing/Consultation*

Resource Sharing/Consultation may include but not be limited to artifact identification, reference exchanges, program consultation, exhibit planning, video production, and/or partnerships with agencies/organizations to promote regional heritage tourism (e.g., Fayetteville's Visitors Bureau). For example, the CRMP staff consulted with exhibit curators and designers for the Fayetteville Transportation Museum and provided artifacts (with information) from our collections. The CRMP continues to build on its solid reputation as a central repository for archeological, historical and architectural cultural resource information for the Sandhills Region and central North Carolina.

### *Events/Exhibits*

Events/Exhibits include major public events and exhibits organized and/or sponsored by the CRMP. Often these events and exhibits require several days of planning, organization of information, production and publicity to be successful. A highlighted event which was planned and took place this year was a two-day heritage event at Long Street Church which featured costumed interpreters as Civil War soldiers, and nineteenth century ladies, exhibits on the history of Argyle community, and its contribution in the Civil War. This event included commemoration of the 140<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle at Monroe's Crossroads. Two posters and three special exhibits were created for this two-day event. This event was attended by over 600 people. The CRMP also provided exhibit information and artifacts to the Fayetteville Transportation Museum. Other special events include the participation of the History Hunters of Albritton School participating in cemetery cleanup and preservation of several sites.

### *Publications*

Publications include articles, papers, studies, brochures, and reports generated by the CRMP staff and paid researchers (contract reports included). The professional staff also contributes news and research articles to regional and national newsletters and journals which are included in this category. Other projects may include environmental award application and grant applications. The production of the CRMP webpage is a venue for publication of in-house studies, posters, and papers as well as access for information and vehicle for event announcements (e.g. Earth Week activities, or to facilitate public review of a draft MOA for Simmons Army Airfield).

### *Volunteer Hours*

Volunteer hours include the tabulation of hours spent in the field or laboratory by our corps of volunteers. Opportunities for volunteers are provided during regular fieldwork activities (e.g., monitoring of archeological sites and cemeteries) and laboratory work (e.g., editing publications, processing artifacts) and supervised by CRMP staff. During larger events (e.g., Earth Week dig), volunteer participation is encouraged by all visitors and many often work more than one day. These hours, if permits are in place and signed, are also counted in the total volunteer hours per month and tabulated for the annual cycle. During the remainder of the annual cycle, the number of regular volunteers may fluctuate between as few as one to four or five. Individual time logs are posted in the lab for volunteers to record their hours which are submitted to MWR on a monthly cycle, then totaled for the year. As an example, the total number of volunteer hours logged for the 2004-2005 cycle was 651.25 with 336 hours (or 51%) recorded during the two-day public event for Earth Day in April.

MED-Hold soldier volunteers are utilized by the CRMP to perform various duties. Their hours and performance are reported back to their respective unit commander and their medical case.

### *Tracking Procedures*

Contact with CRMP staff for Public Outreach activities arrives via telephones, emails, internet, and written requests. Monthly tracking of these requests is recorded on a chart (titled "Public Outreach Projects/Events") posted in the ACF, next to the Key Safe. The individual responding to the request records the Date, Activity/Event, Location, Group Name and Size, the POC, and their initials on the form. Compilation of the monthly log is tabulated by the Curator and provided to the Project Manager for ECCQ presentations when requested. This Public Outreach log is updated on a monthly basis and completed logs are compiled in the archival files in the vault under appropriate Project Numbers (e.g., 2005-03) for summary tabulations at the end of the annual cycle.

Special forms have also been created to record inquiries re: family history and genealogies. Blank copies of those forms are available to any staff member actively engaged in patrons' research or inquiries received into CRMP via email, letter, or telephone communication. Labeled "Family Information and History Request Form" these sheets record basis information (e.g., date and name of contact, address, CRMP POC, family name/association, request specifics, follow-up action and date, and comments), are duplicated and then stored in two files (the family name file and the annual public outreach file) for retrievability and subsequent research. Duplication of documents related to these inquiries (e.g., deeds, wills, photographs, family trees, etc.) is stored with these forms per family name file.



## 8 GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

ACE. Artifact Curation Facility

ACHP. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. An independent federal agency tasked with formulating cultural resources protection policy and with commenting on federal agency undertakings, which affect National Register Properties.

ACHPP. Army-Community Heritage Partnership Program

AFP. Artillery Firing Point

AIRFA. American Indian Religious Freedom Act

Antiquities Act Permit. A permit to conduct archeological work upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, under the 1906 Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities.

APE. Area of Potential Effect

AR. Army Regulation

Archeology. The scientific discipline responsible for studying the social and cultural past through material remains with the goal of ordering and describing the events of the past and explaining the meaning of those events.

Archeological Assessment. A report evaluating the archeological resources present in an area, their scientific significance, and the cost of protecting or properly investigating them.

Archeological Data. Information embodied in material remains, artifacts, structures, refuse, etc., produced purposely or accidentally by human beings and embodied in the spatial relationships among such remains.

Archeological Data Recovery. The systematic removal of a portion or all of scientific, prehistoric and/or archeological data that qualify a property for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Archeological Excavation. The scientifically controlled recovery or salvage of a site designed to yield maximum information about the life of the inhabitants, their ways of solving human problems, and of adjusting to and modifying their natural environment. Such work should be programmed during final planning stages or at least during the early stage of project construction.

Archeological Inventory. A presentation and summation of the data presently known concerning an area. This is called by some agencies a records-check. Only in very rare instances is present information sufficient to assess adequately the archeological resources or to estimate the cost of mitigating the impact of a proposed project on those resources.

Archeological Resource. Any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

ARPA. Archeological Resources Protection Act

ARTEP. Annual Army Training and Evaluation Program

Artifact. A material object made or modified in whole or in part by man. Among the most common artifacts on archeological sites are fragments of broken pottery (sherds), stone tools, chips (debitage), projectile points, and similar lithic debris.

CALFEX. Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise

CID. Criminal Investigation Command

Consensus Determination. A case where Fort Bragg and the State Historic Preservation officer (SHPO) agree on eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Consultation. The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of appropriate parties about Fort Bragg undertakings that might affect NRHP properties. Appropriate parties ordinarily include SHPO and ACHP. National Park Service (NPS) may also be consulted, as appropriate, and the general public must be informed as early as possible. Consultation is very formal and procedurally oriented. Correct procedures are promulgated in 36 CFR 800.

COSCOM. Corps Support Command

Criteria of Effect. Standards promulgated by ACHP in (36 CFR 800) and applied by Fort Bragg to determine whether an undertaking will affect any property on NRHP. Effect--The Federal action on a NRHP property or eligible property that results in a change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality or characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion on the NRHP. Adverse Effect--action that results in the total or partial destruction or alteration on a NRHP property or eligible property. Adverse effect may also result if a property is isolated from its surrounding environment, if neglect of the property results in the deterioration or destruction of the property, and/or if the land occupied by the property is sold or transferred, and there are no provisions in the deed or transfer agreement to provide for the preservation, maintenance, or use of the property, etc.

Criteria for Evaluation. Criteria published in 36 CFR 60 to be applied in determining whether a cultural resource is eligible for listing on NRHP.

Cultural Resources. Any building, district, site, structure, or object of historical, archeological, architectural, engineering, or cultural significance.

CRM—Cultural Resources Manager. A federal position in charge of the installation's cultural resources.

CRM—Point of Contact. The CRM POC will usually contract inventories, surveys, and studies to a cultural resources professional or specialist. The CRM POC will also review all plans, funding documents, and training requirements. The CRM POC will serve as the CRM designate for federal, state, and tribal correspondence and approval.

CRMP. Cultural Resources Management Program

Cultural Resources Professional. An anthropologist, archeologist, architectural historian, historical architect, historian, or other professional with specialized training/experience in work required to comply with cultural resources legislation.

Cultural Resources Specialist. A staff person tasked with developing sufficient familiarity with cultural resources guidelines and procedures to perform routine cultural resources program functions. The cultural resources specialist will contract out for cultural resources professional expertise on specific projects, as needed.

Cultural Resources Inventory. A detailed descriptive listing of an activity's cultural resources, including evaluations of significance according to NRHP criteria.

Cultural Resources Protection. Not always the same as preservation, protection includes (1) routine maintenance and security, (2) consideration of effects under any undertaking could have on cultural resources, and (3) formal, documented consultation with SHPO, ACHP, and NPS.

Cultural Resources Guidelines. Advice on selected aspects of cultural resources protective management, promulgated to other federal agencies in periodic publication issued by ACHP, NPS, and others tasked with interagency cultural resources responsibilities.

Cultural Resources Survey. The systematic process of locating and identifying cultural resources so as to comply with the NHPA Amendments of 1980. There are two types of survey: (1) the "reconnaissance" survey, and (2) the "detailed" or "intensive" survey.

DA. Department of the Army

DA PAM. Department of the Army Pamphlet

Data Recovery. Recovery prior to destruction of information contained in archeological resources, which are significant mainly for their value in scientific study.

Debitage. Lithic debris resulting from the manufacture of stone tools.

Departmental Consulting Archeologist. An office of NPS that provides policy and technical assistance to Federal agencies regarding protection of archeological properties.

DGPS. Differential Global Positioning System

DoD. Department of Defense

DoDI. Department of Defense Instruction

Determination of Eligibility. Decision as to whether or not a property meets criteria of eligibility published in 36 CFR 60 for listing on the NRHP. FORT BRAGG cooperates with SHPO in locating properties likely to meet the criteria, but only the Keeper of the NRHP is empowered to make formal determination of eligibility.

DOL. Directorate of Logistics

DPTM. Directorate of Plans, Training and Mobilization

DPW. Directorate of Public Works

Eligible Property. Any district, site, building, structure, ruin, or object that meets NRHP Criteria for Eligibility (36 CFR 60.6).

EMB. Environmental Management Branch

Environmentally Sensitive Area. Any location containing endangered or protected plants, animals, or archeological properties.

EPM. Environmental Project Manager

ESB. Endangered Species Branch

Evaluation. The process of applying NRHP criteria of significance to apparently eligible resources and the categorizing of resources in preparation of an activity's cultural resources management plan.

Executive Order 11593. Signed into law on May 13, 1971, the order requires that federal agencies, in consultation with ACHP, institute procedures to assure that their plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties; and locate, inventory, and

nominate historic and cultural properties under their jurisdiction or control to NRHP.

Feature. An area in or on the ground where evidence of past human activities can be seen or detected. Among the most frequent features on archeological sites are fire pits, storage pits, burial pits, hard-packed house floors, and postholes.

FMD. Facilities Maintenance Division

FORSCOM. Forces Command

FTX. Field Training Exercise

HABS/HAER. The commonly used abbreviation for two closely allied units of NPS: Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Both units provide information and assistance to federal agencies concerning standards, techniques, and procedures for recording and otherwise documenting non-archeological cultural resources.

Historic District. A geographically definable area, which has a concentration of cultural resources that are united by plan or physical development either historically or aesthetically.

Historic Site. A location where a significant event took place or where a significant cultural resource is now or used to be situated.

HPP. Historic Preservation Plan

ICRMP--Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. An ICRMP includes inventory and categorization of an activity's cultural resources, serving as a basis for on-going maintenance and protection from adverse effects of planned undertakings that are integrated throughout the command structure. It is a requirement of DoDI 4715.3.

ICRMPs. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans

IDG. Installation Design Guide

IFS. Integrated Facilities System

Intensive Archeological Reconnaissance. An on-the-ground surface survey and testing of an area sufficient to permit determination of the number and extent of the resources present, their scientific importance, and the time factors and cost of preserving them or otherwise mitigating any adverse effects on them. This level of investigation is most appropriate once a specific region or area to be affected has been determined or the choice has been narrowed to one of a few prime locations.

Interagency Resource Management Division. A division of NPS which brings together the resource identification, evaluation, designation, and planning aspects of resource protection. It incorporates most functions of the former Interagency Archeological Services (IAS) (including issuance of Antiquities Permits), along with NRHP and Natural Landmarks Program.

ISEERB. Interservice Environmental Education Review Board

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NPS official formally responsible for maintaining and publishing the list of cultural resources that meet NRHP criteria of eligibility and for determining additions to and deletions from NRHP.

MILCON. Military Construction

Mitigation. Planning that is intended to minimize damage to cultural resources.

Mitigation by Excavation. Archeological excavation sufficient to recover data necessary to mitigate the adverse effect(s) of the proposed project on an archeological site determined eligible for listing on the NRHP.

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement. A written agreement among FORT BRAGG, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulate how an undertaking will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects and otherwise to protect cultural resources.

Multiple Resource Area. A NRHP listing composed of individual properties or a combination of properties and districts within a specific geographical area. Within the Multiple Resource Area, only the lands occupied by each property and/or district are subject to the benefits and protections accorded by the NHPA.

NAGPRA. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NCARNG. North Carolina Army National Guard

NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act

NHL—National Historic Landmark. A property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the nation's history. NHLs are automatically listed on the NRHP and subject to all preservation requirements.

NHPA—National Historic Preservation Act. The Act, passed by Congress in 1966 and amended several times, requires among other mandated actions that a register of locally, regionally, and nationally important historic and cultural properties be created and expanded (36 CFR 60.2), that an independent agency of the federal government be created to advise the President and Congress regarding historic preservation matters, and that the independent agency formulate regula-

tions to preserve and protect historic and cultural properties located on federal lands or that might be affected by federal undertakings (Section 106 of the Act).

Nomination. Formal notification to the Keeper of the NRHP that a property appears to meet criteria of eligibility.

NPS—National Park Service. A service agency of the Department of Interior tasked with interagency cultural resources advising, coordinating, records keeping, and reporting functions.

NRHP Criteria (36 CFR 60.6). The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion in NRHP. Archeological sites are generally considered if they have yielded, or may yield, information or data important for understanding prehistory or history.

NRHP—National Register of Historic Places. The federal government's official list, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, of all sites, buildings, districts, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

NRHP—Property. Any cultural resource listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

NTA. Northern Training Area

ORISE. Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education

PA. Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. A written agreement among a federal agency, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulates how a program or a class of undertakings repetitive in nature or similar in effect will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.

PMO. Provost Marshal Office

Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance. As defined in 36 CFR 66, a detailed on-the-ground surface examination of selected portions representing a statistical sample of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the archeological resources probably present, project this assessment to the entire area, assess the probable impact of a project, and estimate the cost of mitigating the impact. This level of investigation is appropriate to preliminary planning decisions.

Preliminary Case Report. Formal, written report prerequisite to consultation with ACHP, prepared by the undertaking agency. The Preliminary Case Report must describe the undertaking and the affected cultural resources, assess any adverse effects, and discuss alternatives to avoid or to mitigate those effects.

Preservation Assistance Division. A division of NPS that sets technical preservation standards for work undertaken on NRHP properties disseminates technical preservation information to federal agencies, and reports annually to Congress on endangered NHLs (Section 8 Report).

Questionable Eligibility. The situation where any question exists about eligibility for listing in NRHP (e.g., when the SHPO officer evaluates a resource as eligible and FORT BRAGG evaluates it as not meriting nomination).

RC. Reserve Component

RCL Residential Communities Initiative

RDP. Range Development Plan

Recordation. Drawings, photographs, and other formats permanently recording resources that must be destroyed or substantially altered.

Regulations for the protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800). Regulations promulgated by ACHP to implement Section 106 of the NHPA (as amended) and Executive Order 11593 (13 May 1971). These regulations require federal program and project agencies to consider historic and cultural properties when planning any federal action, federally assisted program, or federally licensed action, activity, or program that might cause an effect those resources. The regulations also define a consultation process in which the federal program or project agency meet with SHPO to determine what actions are necessary to identify historic and cultural properties that may be located within the area of the program's or project's potential environmental impact, apply the NRHP Criteria to steps that will be taken to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any finding of Adverse Effect.

ROTC. Reserve Officers Training Corps

RPPB. Real Property Planning Board

Salvage Archeology. The systematic collection of surface and subsurface cultural remains by professional archeologists from an area to be damaged or destroyed.

Section 8 Report. A list of all NRHP properties that exhibit known or suspected damage, prepared annually for Congress by NPS under Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976 (PL 94-458).

Section 106 Report. Action to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, which requires that FORT BRAGG (1) consider effects of its undertakings on NRHP properties, and (2) afford ACHP an opportunity to comment on undertakings that are likely to affect National Register properties.



SERO. Southeast Region Office

Sherd. Fragment of ceramic or glass.

SHPO—State Historic Preservation Officer. Official appointed by the governor of each state and U.S. Territory, responsible for administering cultural resources programs.

Significance. Significance of cultural resources is evaluated in terms of NRHP criteria published in 36 CFR 60.

Site. Any area or location occupied as a residence or utilized by humans a sufficient length of time to construct features or deposit a number of artifacts.

SME. Subject Matter Expert

SOP. Standard Operating Procedure

Survey. Initial assessment level for historical and archeological sites; discovers and identifies sites within chronological and geographical framework; data usually not of sufficient detail to determine NRHP eligibility. Generally involves field inspection or reconnaissance level work. Intensive survey includes subsurface testing.

Technical Assistance. A sharing by cultural resources specialists of their knowledge about cultural resources laws, regulations, guidelines, and instructions, their interpretation and their practical application.

Testing. Archeological sampling or excavations sufficient to define the spatial extent, nature, and cultural significance of an archeological site and determine NRHP eligibility.

Undertaking. The term used in cultural resources contexts to cover "actions", "projects", and "programs". The term applies to indirect actions such as neglect, as well as to direct actions such as demolition, alteration, or transfer of a Property.

USACE. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

WB. Wildlife Branch

WCS. Work Coordination System



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# APPENDIX 1

## ARCHEOLOGICAL PROCEDURES FOR SURVEY, TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY

### INTRODUCTION

The following appendix outlines archeological field and laboratory procedures. Use these guidelines for an overview of how field surveys, evaluations, and post-field laboratory procedures are conducted.

To comply with Section 106 and 110 provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, Fort Bragg utilizes a three-stage process of identification, evaluation, and treatment of archeological sites. Phase I consists of the identification and recordation of cultural resources. Phase II is the evaluation and/or testing of specific cultural resources with respect to their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. If a site is determined eligible for the NRHP, then the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) needs to protect the site and assess the effects of any proposed undertakings that may affect the resource. If the CRMP determines that there will be an adverse effect to the site, then the CRMP may consult with appropriate agencies and parties per 36 CFR 800 to implement mitigation measures to counter the negative effects. Phase III is usually implemented as a mitigation treatment process. Prior to treatment, consultation between the installation and NC SHPO is required and may involve the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). In all instances where Native American sites, cultural items, or features are involved in field investigation, then federally recognized tribes that demonstrate cultural affiliation to the region must be consulted.

### AUTHORITY

The Department of Defense (DoD) is the steward of millions of hectares of land and the cultural resources on them. Federal regulations require that DoD installations accomplish their military missions in compliance with cultural resource laws. Compliance with Executive Order 11593, as codified in amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), of 1966, as amended, requires complete inventories, evaluations, and implementation of a comprehensive management program for all historic properties on federally controlled lands. Additional legislation expands the protection, compliance, and stewardship roles of the Army concerning historic preservation. These acts include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (PL 91-190), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archeological Resources Protection Act

(ARPA) of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990. Guidance documents that contractors should consult to facilitate this effort include 36 CFR Part 800, Department of the Army Regulation 200-4 (and Pamphlet 200-4), Fort Bragg's ICRMP, and the NC SHPO (<http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/>).

## **PHASE I - IDENTIFICATION AND INVENTORY OF SITES**

The goal of an identification and inventory investigation is to systematically sample and determine the character and extent of cultural resources present within the project area. Additionally, preliminary determinations as to whether any cultural resources may be considered significant and require further investigation in order to determine NRHP eligibility occur during this Phase.

Cultural resource identification and inventory field investigations are of sufficient intensity and scope to insure that all significant cultural properties in the project area are located. Archeologists may utilize several field techniques to locate sites within a project area. Among these techniques are surface or pedestrian surveys, shovel testing and remote sensing. The most commonly applied method of discovery for archeological sites at Fort Bragg is systematic shovel testing and 30-meter intervals, reduced to 15-meter intervals where artifacts are found. The CRMP, the NC SHPO, and particular field conditions may influence which technique is utilized.

The product of a cultural resource identification and inventory study is a technical report describing the inventory of all cultural resources within the project area, recommendations for any later investigations to be conducted on archeological sites and NRHP eligibility assessments recommendations. The contractor presents this report to the CRMP. The CRMP reviews the report and consults with the NC SHPO regarding the survey results. For small-scale surveys, the CRMP prepares a report. After consultation with the SHPO, recommendations are finalized. Generally, because only limited information is known at this phase on the nature, i.e. extent and density of archeological material, sites are recommended as ineligible or potentially eligible. These categories reflect research potential and site integrity or lack thereof.

## **PHASE II - ASSESSMENT OF SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES AND ADVERSE EFFECTS**

Sites determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP during identification and inventory investigations require additional testing in order to determine NRHP eligibility. This testing usually takes the form of stratigraphically controlled close-interval shovel testing (5-m intervals or less, excavated in arbitrary levels) to define the length, width, depth, age, and function of a site. Intensive testing also entails the excavation of multiple block units (minimally 1-x-1-

m). These units are intended to provide information on site stratigraphy, recover dateable artifacts, and determine the site's preservation and integrity. More accurate site plan mapping is possible at this level. Historic archeological sites (not standing architecture) undergo the same historical research conducted in Phase I in order to determine the ownership, construction, occupation, and abandonment/destruction of the site. Researchers may utilize historic maps to determine how the area was developed. Field methods to evaluate historic sites include close-interval shovel tests and block units and may include metal detection or remote sensing.

The objective of the Phase II fieldwork is to collect data on the distribution and density of artifacts and features across the site, to identify particular occupational components, to document the natural and cultural stratigraphy, assess the integrity and significance of cultural deposits for the purpose of determination of NRHP eligibility, and assess any current and/or potential adverse effects or threats to the site.

The final product of the Phase II process should be a report, fully describing the site and NRHP eligibility determination, justification for that determination, description of any current or potential future threats to the site's stability, and mitigation recommendations for each site determined eligible within the project area.

## **SITE EVALUATION**

Researchers utilize the data collected through intensive testing to evaluate the significance of the site. This evaluation includes the age of components (relative age should be described if absolute dates are not available), the type and range of activities occurring at the site and the importance of components to models of the region's culture history. The quantity and quality of this information and its potential to improve our understanding of past cultures provides the basis for determining the site's significance.

In addition to determining the site's cultural/historical significance, Phase II testing typically provides an assessment of adverse effects that have compromised or threaten to compromise the site's integrity and stability. Assessment of the site's current condition typically includes descriptions of the amount and cause of any existing damage to the site. Adverse effects often include damage to the site due to previous or planned construction or demolition events, erosion, flooding, or bio-turbation. At Fort Bragg, historic military training and range maintenance improvements have impacted numerous sites.

To be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, a site must be determined significant in American history or prehistory according to NRHP Criteria. To be eligible a site must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Generally, properties eligible for listing in the National Register are at least 50 years old. Properties less than 50 years of age must be exceptionally important to be considered eligible for listing.

A recommendation that a site is either eligible or not eligible for the NRHP may be supported with specific reasons. Typically, investigators state precisely why the site information is of significant value or why it is unique. NRHP determinations also typically specify how additional investigations would add significant knowledge to what is already known about the culture or components represented at the site, what specific research approaches are relevant to understanding these past cultures and how investigation of the site would serve to provide new information. The questions asked, of course, depend on the nature of the resources under consideration and the state of knowledge concerning the prehistory and history of the project area. Researchers will reference existing historic context documents developed for this purpose wherever possible and appropriate.

Conversely, evaluations generally include justifications for determinations that sites are not significant (not eligible for the NRHP). Investigators typically combine knowledge resulting from documentary research with the information and data obtained from the test excavations to arrive at legitimate, defensible conclusions concerning site significance. All recommendations for NRHP eligibility status are based on quantitative comparative analyses making use of the results of past work on Fort Bragg. All archeological sites classified as eligible, or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP are reported to the CRMP as soon as possible after such determinations are made to allow immediate protective measures to be taken. The investigator also provides recommendations for the treatment of National Register eligible sites at this time.

When determining research potential of pre-contact sites at Fort Bragg, emphasis is placed on the integrity and content of individual occupations or components. Such information should be considered in terms of redundancy with other sites and how it may inform regional models. For historic sites, the uniqueness of individual sites may be considered and/or the contribution such a site may make to community or regional studies.

## PHASE III – TREATMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ON NRHP-ELIGIBLE SITES THROUGH DATA RECOVERY OR AVOIDANCE

In treating adverse effects, Fort Bragg makes every effort to minimize the destructive impacts to significant sites. As each resource is unique in its make-up and setting, each requires its own mitigation plan. These plans are developed by the Cultural Resource Management staff in cooperation with SHPO, ACHP and federally recognized Indian Tribes (as appropriate), based on the data recovered during field investigations and associated recommendations of eligibility.

The most desirable type of mitigation is avoidance, or preservation in place. A mitigation plan that preserves a site *in situ* consists of strategies for avoiding the site during current and future activities; however, sometimes the agency project is non-alterable and site avoidance is not possible. Ideally, a data-recovery plan includes methods designed to recover data from the portion of the site that will be destroyed/damaged, commensurable to the portion not damaged or destroyed. In practice, however, the level of testing necessary to demonstrate commensurability is not achievable at the Phase-II level. Consequently, data-recovery plans typically entail intensive testing of the entire site at a level adequate to assure a detailed description of every aspect of the cultural materials represented on the site. For archeological sites this typically includes close-interval shovel testing (<5-m-intervals) followed by the creation of artifact density maps that guide further excavation of large block excavations.

### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For all sites that to be mitigated through intensive investigation, a detailed data recovery plan is prepared. This data recovery plan describes how the site studied in order to recover significant information. The data-recovery plan addresses such questions as size, number, and location of excavation units for adequate mitigation. Excavation methods including hand excavation, water screening and flotation, and other special and analytical sampling procedures, are discussed as well.

A recommended data recovery program is typically linked to research issues and specifically the kinds of important information that can be learned from the data to be collected. It also indicates why the recommended procedures are appropriate to collect such information.

## FIELD PROCEDURES

### *Training*

The CRMP prefers that archeological technicians working on post have completed a formal archeological field school at a recognized university, community college, or equivalent and have prior experience with archeological survey and evaluation techniques.

Each member of a contract team is required to attend a field safety and unexploded ordnance briefing prior to beginning fieldwork. It is recommended, but not required, that team members be trained and/or certified in CPR and first aid techniques.

### *Safety*

All research teams are encouraged to have a first aid kit that is easily and quickly accessible to any and all members of the field team. In the field, technicians are encouraged to wear proper field attire and use appropriate safety equipment. All team members are to be provided with instructions and phone numbers that will enable them to contact emergency response personnel in time of emergency.

Scopes of work for contractors working on Fort Bragg typically entreat research teams to conduct operations in a safe manner and in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations (available at <http://www.dol.state.nc.us/osha/osh.htm>) or, if under US Army Corps of Engineers contract, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual (EM 385-1-1, 3 November 2003, available at: <http://www.mvk.usace.army.mil/contract/docs/385-1-1.pdf>)

Contractors are required to coordinate their activities with Range Control and the Wildlife Office to ensure that fieldwork is not conducted in areas open for hunting or scheduled for training exercises. Such coordination may be required on a daily basis.

Military training activities occur on a daily basis throughout Fort Bragg. Access to all training areas within the installation may be restricted. Proper coordination procedures are required to enter any area not designated as being open for public access. Field research teams are expected to abide by any Range Control Office access requirements.

Access into or through areas denoted as “range fans” or “impact areas” is typically not permitted. Should situations develop in which military training affects access to survey areas, research teams are asked to move temporarily to other previously selected survey areas or adjust the timing of the scheduled fieldwork



accordingly. Unexpected changes in training or Range Control requirements may at any time reduce, increase, or otherwise change access.

### *Research Resources*

Contractors typically provide their own field equipment, but the CRMP is fully equipped and stands by to facilitate fieldwork should short-term loans of equipment be necessary.

The CRMP is prepared to provide guidance or information regarding survey, testing and data-recovery strategy or methodology and an appropriate timetable for completion. The Cultural Resources staff also routinely compiles information on survey areas and sites including location, geomorphic unit and soil maps, aerial photographs regarding known sites and previous surveys within or adjacent to the project area. Most of the data is available as GIS layers and the CRMP staff is happy to provide these to contractors upon request. Information on sites within the project area that have already been documented in previous surveys and all documentation collected during the earlier investigations including artifact catalogues and reports are available. Artifact collections housed at the CRMP curation facility are also available for analysis and short-term loan.

Contractors typically perform background research of the prehistory, history, and previous research conducted within the designated project area and the surrounding region. Resources that may be referred to during the background research include, but are not limited to: published books and articles on the prehistory, history, geology, and environmental settings for the region to provide a general context for the project area; the state archeological site files and historic structure files to determine the presence of previously discovered sites or historic structures within the project area; and reports of previous studies conducted within the projects area which may provide information on land already investigated for the presence of sites. Although quite small, the CRMP library has a number of key references and is open to all contractors and volunteers. Many of the technical reports of archeological investigation that have been conducted on Fort Bragg are now in digital (PDF) format and the CRMP staff is happy to provide these to contractors upon request.

### *Survey Methods*

Every contractual field project is preceded by the issuance of a Scope of Work (SOW) that is negotiated and agreed upon prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Each SOW specifies the sampling strategies and associated methods for survey, testing and recovering data through excavation.

Typically, each SOW specifies the intervals for survey transects their optimal arrangement on the landscape, the interval at which shovel tests are excavated and how this information is depicted on maps of the project area. Ideally, sampling

should be conducted in such a way as to permit subsequent researchers (using the maps in the report and the field notes) to relocate individual shovel tests and/or areas that were not shovel tested.

Scopes of Work also typically specify the methods by which shovel testing will be conducted including the size, shape and depth of excavations, whether excavated stratigraphically or not, and how this information is to be spatially controlled, recorded and presented in technical reporting.

### *Testing and Data Recovery*

Scopes of Work also typically specify the methods for intensive testing and data-recovery efforts. This typically includes provisions for the placement of excavation units, their dimensions, the manner in which stratigraphic control is to be maintained, the treatment of features, determining the limits of excavations, the system for controlling spatial contexts and the recordation of this information in maps, drawings, photos, etc.

### *Specialized Analyses*

Scopes of Work also often provide specific provisions for the collection and processing of specialized analyses. Such provisions often include discussion of the treatment of middens and features, soil samples for chemical and geomorphological analysis, botanical and faunal remains, samples necessary for dating, including thermo luminescence, optical luminescence, or radiocarbon methods, and the special treatment of artifacts that may be analyzed for surface residues.

### *Site and Datum Marking*

Potential hazards shall be well-marked using brightly colored flagging tape. The field workers will flag with flagging tape all wells and cisterns. If open wells or cisterns are noted in the field, the CRMP is to be notified immediately for safety reasons. All excavations shall be thoroughly and promptly backfilled. On those sites determined to be eligible for the NRHP, the field research team shall erect signs around the site perimeter. The CRMP will provide these signs to the field research team. A member of the CRMP will accompany the research team when signs are posted. The signs will identify the area as environmentally sensitive and prohibit ground-disturbing activities at that location.

The Field researcher shall install a metal reference marker (site datum) at each site tested. This datum location shall be included on the site map. The markers will aid in site relocation and serve as a reference for future investigations. If a metal marker had been placed at the site by a previous survey, attempts shall be made to relocate it and use it as a reference point. If the previous marker cannot be relocated, a new metal marker shall be placed and noted appropriately in the testing report. The locations of these markers are to be tied into permanent fea-

tures, whenever possible, and the marker tips shall be brightly painted to facilitate location. No nails or spikes are to be driven into trees for reference purposes; however, it is recommended that the marker be located next to a large tree to both protect the marker and facilitate relocation. In addition, as a reference point or back site, an identical metal marker shall be placed at a back site point 30 m north of the site datum (grid or magnetic).

The marker shall be a length of rebar measuring at least 30 inches long, and the upper 6 inches shall be spray-painted with day-glow orange coloring. The datum shall additionally be flagged with flagging tape, and left protruding at least 2 inches but no more than 4 inches above the ground surface. The rebar must be fitted with an aluminum cap with the field site number stamped on it.

Every effort shall be made to relocate earlier grids employed on project sites. Newly established grids shall use an arbitrary grid location for the datum of 500N 500E. The datum for all newly established grids will be geographically defined using Geographical Positioning Satellites (GPS), with + 5-meter accuracy 95% of the time. A list of UTM's based on these GPS readings and projected in NAD 27 and NAD 83, shall be included in all draft and final reports.

#### *Determining Limits of Previously Unrecorded Sites*

After field workers identify a site or isolated find, additional shovel tests shall be excavated to identify site boundaries. Shovel tests shall be excavated to define site boundaries at all sites, even in areas where surface visibility is excellent. Shovel test excavated to define site boundaries shall be arranged in a grid or in perpendicular transects. Transects shall be oriented along cardinal directions (i.e. N/S and E/W) at a maximum of 15m on all sites and isolated finds. Shovel tests excavated to define site boundaries shall be laid out using a compass or transit and tape; pacing distances is not acceptable. In each transect, shovel tests shall continue to be excavated until two consecutive negative tests are encountered. The last shovel test in the sequence containing archeological materials shall be used to define the site boundary.

At each site that has not been previously systematically shovel tested, or at those sites for which such previously collected data cannot be effectively used to determine intra-site patterning, including those with excellent surface visibility, a uniform (i.e. with no internal gaps or areas where no tests are excavated) grid of shovel test will be opened at 10m intervals to define site boundaries and internal structure. Once sites are located, shovel tests will be arranged so that they will be excavated in a grid oriented along cardinal directions at 10m intervals. The shovel tests will continue to be excavated until two consecutive negative tests are encountered. Every positive test will have tests excavated around in along cardinal directions (i.e. N/S and E/W) or grid directions, until at least two consecutive negative tests are reached; when new positive tests are found because of this

work, testing will proceed in cardinal directions around these tests until at least two consecutive tests are reached. The midpoint between the last positive shovel test and the first of the two negative tests shall constitute a boundary. Site boundaries shall be determined through the excavation of multiple transects so that boundaries are reliably defined on all sides. The research team is not required to continue testing up to or beyond previously established site boundaries if two consecutive sterile shovel tests are reached within the site in a given direction.

Following excavation of the ten-meter grid, additional shovel tests shall be excavated at 5 m and/or 2.5 m intervals to define the spatial dimensions of artifact concentrations and features, and to determine the spatial relationships of inferred occupations or components at the site. These closer interval shovel tests shall be excavated in selected sampling areas of a site where there are indications of diagnostic artifacts, dense or unique deposits, habitation or discard areas, etc.

Previous survey data shall assist in the determination of the site boundary and all test units and shovel tests previously excavated on the site shall be placed on the site map. If it is not possible accurately to relocate previous unit locations, detailed descriptions and illustrations of these unit locations will be provided, together with information on the contents of each provenience unit collected during prior work on the site.

### *Relocating and Revisiting Previously Recorded Sites*

Since many of the sites located on Fort Bragg were previously discovered, the field researcher first shall relocate the sites selected by the CRMP for NRHP assessment. To relocate the sites, the field researcher shall use existing reports, maps, aerial photographs, collections, and site forms. These materials will be made available to the field researcher by the CRMP. The field researcher shall assess evidence for adverse impacts to the sites that may have occurred subsequent to the time when the sites were last documented by professional archeologists.

### *Investigation of Historic Sites and Standing Architecture*

Standing structures, remnant foundations, chimneys, wells, cisterns, cellars, rock walls, tar kilns, mill races, roadways, fence lines, and other features of historic sites shall be plotted as accurately as possible on a sketch map. These features shall also be recorded using black and white print and color slide photographs; digital photography is acceptable. On all historic sites where evidence for substantial past occupation exists, such as evidence for the presence of domestic or industrial structures, sufficient historic archival research will be conducted to assist in the interpretation of the archeological materials recovered at these sites. On sites with substantial historic components, a systematic metal detector survey

may be employed to assist in delineations of boundaries and activity areas, with positive hits flagged and mapped. If warranted, a sample of these hits may be excavated to determine chronology, activity, and subsurface integrity of the site. Basic stabilization of all metal artifacts recovered must be conducted as part of curation requirements (see SOP # 13).

Every effort shall be made to determine the site-specific history, site function, date of construction, and occupation and identity of the inhabitants of historic sites. This effort shall include minimally, documenting the chain of title for the property, the examination of census records where these are accessible, and the examination of other records such as relevant local histories, maps, aerial photography, installation, and local county property, tax, and other records as appropriate. Wells, cisterns, cellars and privies, and all other possible personnel hazards shall be clearly marked with high-visibility flagging tape and reported to the CRMP for possible backfilling.

Historic cemeteries shall be assigned site numbers and sketch maps shall be prepared. If under 20 graves (marked and unmarked) are present, the locations of head and footstones shall be sketched, and the inscriptions on the headstones shall be recorded (in writing and by photography). Cemeteries with more than 20 graves (marked and unmarked) present shall be sketch-mapped, and recommendations as to the level of effort needed to fully record grave location and marker data will be determined. There are 27 historic cemeteries recorded on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. Verify that cemeteries encountered during Phase I survey have not been previously recorded to avoid duplication of effort. GPS and UTM coordinates are available for each of these recorded cemeteries through the CRMP.

#### *Metal Detector Surveys (MDS)*

If called for in the project SOW, the contractor will conduct a systematic, metal detector survey (MDS) at each of the historic sites identified for Phase I and Phase II fieldwork. To accommodate the MDS, the contractor should abide by the following procedures. The field researcher shall do sufficient clearing of understory vegetation to conduct properly the MDS. The field researcher shall not allow vegetation to cause large gaps in the coverage of the MDS within the site. A team consisting of an experienced metal detector operator using a good quality, discriminator instrument, and at least one (preferably two) individuals to place plastic pin flags to mark the exact location of metal artifacts shall accomplish the MDS. Only one person shall operate the instrument, to reduce the effects of operator error or variability between operators. The metal detector operator shall take sufficient time to pinpoint the location of metal artifacts. Where the operator can differentiate types of metal, different colored pin flags shall systematically be used to mark iron, brass, lead, and other metals. An accurate site plan map of the location of all flags that mark suspected artifact locations shall be made. This

map shall also show the limits of the metal detector survey, the locations of historic artifacts and metallic trash (the two categories shall be differentiated), differences in vegetation (including old orchards and historic, planting beds), disturbed areas, areas not included in the survey, cultural features such as roads, paths, signs, etc. The site plan map shall also show major contours and directions of slope as needed to help interpret the spatial arrangement of past activities at the site.

At each site where MDS is done, the field researcher shall conduct small-scale excavations (typically these will be only a few centimeters deep) to recover the suspected metal artifact. These small-scale excavations shall not be counted as shovel tests; they shall be excavated in addition to the required shovel tests. A ¼-inch mesh screen shall be used to ensure that small metal artifacts are not missed. A total of at least 150 flags (or all the flags, if the total is less than 150) shall be investigated in this way to recover the suspected metal artifact. In the case of extremely large or widely distributed historic period sites, conducting the systematic MDS along designated transect lines or radiating lines (to recover a percentage of the site's area) may be permitted if called for in the contracted SOW for the project. The field researcher shall retain for analysis all artifacts that are or may be older than 50 years. Extremely large metal artifacts, too cumbersome to retrieve (e.g. iron mill cogs or large wagon chassis), shall be recorded and photographed in the field, *in situ*, and included on the site map and inventory. Recent metallic trash shall not be retained, but its presence and type of material shall be recorded on a standardized form, and its location shall be included in the metal detection map. This inclusion on the map of recent metallic trash is intended to indicate if recent trash on the site appears to be patterned, as this information will permit a better understanding of the overall distribution of metal at the site.

## RECORDING FIELD DATA

### *Maps*

Depending on the level of investigation be undertaken, the Contractor will produce either an accurate sketch map or site plan map of each site located in the field. The project contract shall describe which type of map is appropriate in a given situation. All maps shall be oriented the same (for example, north to the top of the page) and shall use the same grid and symbol system so that the reader can easily compare the maps from different sites.

A sketch map shall include sketched-in contour lines showing major topographic features. All shovel tests, survey transects, surface artifacts, disturbed areas, and prominent cultural and natural features within the site or isolated find as well as in the immediate vicinity of the site or isolated find shall be included on these maps. This information can be collected using a compass and tape, pacing, a hand level and stadia, or a transit. The maps shall differentiate positive from

negative shovel tests and shall show the locations of site datum points. North Carolina site numbers shall be used on all maps, forms, records, photographs, and throughout the report.

Site plan maps shall include the locations of all surface artifacts, shovel tests, test units, grid data, contour intervals, and prominent cultural and natural features. Data shall be collected using a transit and tape, theodolite, total station, or electronic distance measurement (EDM) instrument; pacing distances on a site plan map is not acceptable. Site plan maps will be drawn in a professional manner with lettering, scales, and north arrows. Statements that contours are not presented due to level terrain over the site area are unacceptable. All items included on a site plan map shall be plotted with a margin of error of less than 30 cm. Negative, as well as positive shovel tests along transects and boundary definition tests in the vicinity of known sites and isolated finds must be included on the site maps. Grid coordinates and depths for all shovel tests and other surface and sub-surface collection units (positive and negative) opened at sites are to be reported in the appendix. This will insure the easy relocation of individual concentrations or unusual features within both sites and isolated finds. On densely overgrown sites mapping will proceed employing (minimally) lines-of sight along the major and minor axes of the site grid, together with any additional mapping points as necessary to adequately document site boundaries and conditions. A minimum of 100 mapping points dispersed over and beyond the site area must be collected for each site in the generation of the contour map. Additional mapping points are to be collected as necessary to produce useful and accurate site maps.

All features and possible features discovered during shovel tests or test unit excavation shall be recorded using scaled plan and profile maps, and other significant information including dimensions, depth, orientation, associations, nature of feature fill, etc., shall be recorded.

Foundations, wells, cisterns, rock walls, and other surface features of historic sites shall be mapped as accurately as possible (using transit and tape) and photographed. Any extant structures shall also be mapped and photographed. Any cultural/historic landscape features that figure into the area's evaluation as a historic landscape shall also be mapped and photographed.

The location of all sites and isolated finds will be marked on two sets of maps: clean and current USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle Maps and Fort Bragg project maps

At sites where systematic shovel testing yields at least twenty positive shovel tests, artifact density/distribution maps shall be produced to guide the interpretation of materials obtained from these units. These maps may be produced using standard computer mapping programs such as Surfer, Symap, MacGridzo, or other equivalent. The method by which the maps were produced shall be docu-

mented (i.e. the program, interpolative algorithm, and scale/contour intervals shall be full specified). Minimally, one map of overall artifact density shall be prepared, based on the count or weight of materials, as considered appropriate. Additional maps of specific artifact categories (i.e. ceramics, lithics, historic glass, nails, etc.) may be produced at the discretion of the principal investigator to aid in site interpretation; the production and use of such additional maps is encouraged. Where widely differing components are present, such as nineteenth and twentieth century historic occupations, or Late Archaic and Woodland occupations, and sufficient numbers of artifacts and discrete proveniences are present to yield useful results (.20 identifiable artifacts), separate maps must be produced. These maps must be used to recommend and guide the placement of larger test units during the testing programs. Unless compelling reasons are offered, no larger (50x50cm or 1x1m) units opened for the purpose of NRHP evaluation should be excavated in areas that the shovel testing program has shown to be devoid of artifacts.

### *Field Notes and Forms*

Throughout all stages of fieldwork, a field log or journal shall be maintained detailing the work accomplished, field conditions, findings, observations, impressions, and any other information that may be relevant to the project. Standardized forms can be used to assist in the collection of this information, but shall not represent a substitute for the field log. The field log or journal shall become a part of the permanent project records and shall be included in the material to be curated.

Recording accurate, legible project information is essential to the field survey process. Illegible or incomplete notes result in problems during mapping, cataloguing, and data compilation. When recording project information, make sure that the following appears neat and legibly on each page:

1. Survey member's names or initials
2. Project number
3. Date
4. Transect numbers worked on
5. Magnetic direction the transect is heading
6. Names of team members on each transect and their corresponding shovel tests
7. Individually numbers shovel tests, with positive or negative designations, as well as artifact descriptions



8. Brief soil descriptions of each shovel test. The notes may reference soil types only as they change.
9. Any military impact on the landscape; foxholes, tank emplacements, bunkers, machine gun nests, etc.
10. Any historical features
11. Two tracks, roads, streams, or other surface features

If a survey area is completed in the middle of a page, resume recording new project data on the next page.

### *Photographs*

Sufficient photographs, both black and white print and color slide, shall be taken to record significant data and information. Digital photography, with resolution comparable to black and white print and color slides is also acceptable.

Photographs shall contain an appropriate scale, direction indicator (north arrow), and information (written on a menu board or chalkboard, etc.) identifying the site, date, and subject. The north arrow and information boards shall be clearly readable in the photographs, but placed to not obscure the subject. When it is anticipated that a photograph may be reproduced in a report, a second photograph of the subject shall be taken without the information board and north arrow. However, an appropriate scale shall be included in the photographs, and relevant information shall be recorded.

Additional color print photographs or digital photographs shall be taken that record each aspect of work that characterizes this project (e.g., excavating shovel tests, using GPS instruments). These photographs shall be suitable for use in the context of military briefings, educational lectures, or professional presentations.

After each survey is finished, the area or excavation site should be photographed. Photo documentation of each survey area and/or site should consist of both black and white prints and color slides. Field photography should consist of photographs that accurately record:

1. The surrounding terrain
2. Extent and density of positive shovel tests
3. Military features in the area
4. Historic features, such as mills, foundations, windmills, barns, etc.
5. Environmentally damaged areas, such as trash deposits or oil drums.

6. Other information relevant to the archeological interpretation of the site or project area
7. Floor plan of each level within an excavated test unit, and
8. Wall profiles of excavated test units

The field supervisor will be responsible for all photography. Personnel may be included in photographs for perspective or scale.

Photographs that are excessively grainy, or that have poor contrast or lighting shall not be accepted. Test unit plan and profile photographs should not be characterized by uneven shadows or inadequate lighting. The field researchers shall make proper use of tarps to achieve even lighting conditions, flash attachments for cameras, and, if necessary tripods. Poor quality photographs will not be accepted by the Government.

Photographs of artifacts included in the written report shall include a scale. Statements that the artifacts are photographed at "actual size" shall not be accepted as a substitute for a scale.

If digital photographs are used, the field researcher shall provide the Government with electronic copies of each image as well as two copies of each image printed on archival paper. Printed digital images shall be labeled in the same manner as would be done for color slide and black/white print images. Additionally, the file names for the digital images when submitted on CD shall include the site number and exposure number, not simply the sequential number assigned by the camera.

Photo logs shall contain minimally the following information: roll; negative number for print film; slide number for slide film; accession number as assigned by the CRMP; name of field researcher; contract and task order number; direction of view; subject matter; and date. All photo prints and slides shall contain at least the accession number and site number on each individual photo and/or slide. Photo log contents and curation standards are to be coordinated with the CRMP and meet with their approval.

### **GPS**

Global Positions Systems (GPS) instruments will be used to determine the exact locations of all sites and isolated finds. GPS coordinates shall be recorded for the site datum markers for all sites designated as Potentially Eligible or Eligible for the NRHP. These coordinates will be provided as UTM's, using the NAD 27 datum in the report.

The field researcher shall differentially correct the GPS data in coordination with the CRMP GIS specialist to ensure that accurate GPS data are recorded. The GPS

data shall be collected using the WGS84 datum. The resulting raw data files (\*.ssf) and correctly projected shape files, shall be provided in electronic form with the project deliverables. The report shall specify whether the data was corrected using real time correction or post field processing. The field researcher shall also specify how the coordinates were converted between the WGS84 and the NAD 27 and NAD 83 datums. GPS units and procedures must meet the approval of the CRMP. GPS units that do not provide data to the standards needed under this task order will not be allowed, and failure to provide accurate GPS coordinates to the above standards will result in the field researcher returning to the field as many times as necessary until such data is provided, at no additional cost to the government.

Under the direct supervision of the field supervisor, team members will complete the GPS data collection for each project area. As with photography, designated team members should consistently accomplish all GPS work in order to ensure continuity of performance. GPS data collection should include the project area boundary (when requested), site boundaries, all steel rebar markers placed on potentially eligible sites that represent datum, and all historic features. GPS data is recorded in a notebook that will stay with the project folder at all times. Information recorded at each location where GPS data is collected includes:

1. Names of team members recording GPS data and date;
2. File number obtained from the data-logger;
3. Exact time when each feature is collected;
4. Exact name of feature as it appears on the data-logger;
5. Number of points collected for each feature
6. Any points collected where either the real time link is lost, or anomalies occur such as loss of satellites or recording ephemeris, etc.
7. Right facing page should be left open and prepared for entering Easting and Northing UTM coordinates, and standard deviation.

## REPORTING DATA

### *Project Report*

Archeological technical reports of investigation typically include a discussion of research topics relevant to the regional prehistory, history, and data from the sites investigated. Such reports usually include a discussion of the project's research findings that is separate from the management recommendations. The research findings address the topics identified in the project research design. Explanations are also sometimes provided as to why certain aspects of the research

design could not be addressed using the project data. The research findings discuss how the results of this project support or alter previous understandings of the prehistory or history of the Fort Bragg locale. Research findings also identify issues for future investigation at Fort Bragg and discuss the effectiveness of the field methods used in assessing the sites. Recommendations for the field methods to be used in future site assessments are also discussed. Results of the quantitative comparative analysis of project sites with previously investigated sites are included in this section.

Basic descriptive information about how the work was conducted is typically provided in reports of investigation, including the dates of the fieldwork and the number of person days it involved as well as the names of the field supervisors and crewmembers. For sites with historic components, the evidence, procedures, and results taken to document the history, function, date of construction, occupation, and identity of inhabitants is generally presented.

In all reports and state site forms, the official state site numbers are used and reference to the sites in the text is typically by their official numbers. All previous work conducted at individual sites and in neighboring areas is generally presented in sufficient detail for the reader to compare and determine what was done and what was found. If shovel testing or test pits were opened at sites during earlier projects, maps showing the location of these tests are usually presented or these previous tests are added to the current site maps. If previously recorded excavation units are located in site areas but could not be relocated, this is discussed. Summary data on the number and kinds of artifacts found during previous investigations are presented and these data are used to help assess the archeological record of the relevant sites and areas.

A professionally executed and legible map showing the location of all excavation units, 30 cm contour intervals, as well as significant cultural and natural features generally included in the report for each site examined. Grid coordinates for each unit opened at each site (whether positive or not) are provided, together with a listing of the units size, depth, and contents.

The contents of all positive shovel tests and excavation units are generally documented in such a way as to ensure that the location can be revisited, and the artifacts (or lack thereof) coming from individual units can be determined. Readers are thereby able to go back and forth between the maps and appendices and easily determine which units produced materials, what those materials were, and how deep these units were opened. All positive, negative, and unexcavated shovel tests near project sites, including those excavated from previous projects, are illustrated on final project site maps where this is feasible. Where it is not possible precisely to map previous and current collection units, separate maps showing the locations of units excavated during earlier projects must be pro-

vided, together with information on the location of all artifacts found during this previous work.

Full artifact inventories (catalog and/or analysis sheets) are included in the report, with all artifacts reported and described by specific provenience (for example, site, shovel test number, grid coordinates, and depth). The level of documentation is sufficient to tie all recovered artifacts to specific provenience units. Care is taken to ensure that artifact counts are reported fully and accurately, and that totals for columns, rows, or other analytical or provenience units are correctly totaled. Data values reported for site dimensions, numbers of shovel tests excavated, artifact counts, etc. are made consistent between the text, tables, maps, and site forms.

Reports also provide specific recommendations as to the eligibility of each site for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All sites are designated as either Eligible or Not Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and the researcher typically specifies the criteria used to make the NRHP eligibility recommendations. The researcher also presents specific reasons supporting NRHP eligibility recommendations. The best reports state precisely why the site information is of value and/or is unique and recommendations that a site is not eligible for the NRHP is fully justified.

If any sites are recommended as eligible for the NRHP, the field researcher shall submit a site mitigation plan. The site mitigation plan is included in the body of the report. The site management plan shall include a discussion of past, ongoing, or probable future adverse impacts, a discussion of options for site preservation, and a plan for mitigating the adverse effects. Adverse effects to be considered by the management plan shall include those that result from usage of the site to conduct Fort Bragg's normal training mission. The plan shall specify the size, number, and locations of excavation units needed, and shall discuss alternative sampling strategies, excavation methods (e.g., hand excavation vs. mechanized stripping), and recovery techniques (e.g., dry vs. water screening). Specifications about data recovery are tailored to the type of data that underlie or account for the site's NRHP eligibility.

The draft and final reports shall include, but need not be limited to, the following sections:

**Management Summary and Table:** A brief synopsis of the work conducted, acreage examined, number and types of cultural resources identified, and management recommendations. This section shall include a summary table listing sites, components, and recommendations about NRHP eligibility.

**Natural Environment of the Study Area:** (rely primarily on overviews presented in previous studies), but with detailed discussion of the topography, soils, land use patterns, vegetation, etc. of the immediate environs of the investigated sites.

**Contexts:** Regional prehistory and history and previous archeological investigations at Fort Bragg (rely primarily on overviews presented in previous studies).

**Research Design:** Identify research questions pertaining to culture history, settlement and subsistence patterns, etc., to which data generated by the site assessment program may be relevant.

**Field and Lab Methods:** A full description of the methods deployed during the field and laboratory research should be included.

**Research Findings:** Describe relevance of investigated sites to research questions specified in the research design.

**Management Recommendations:** Specify criteria used in assessing potential research value, significance, and integrity. Make explicit recommendations about the NRHP eligibility of each site, and the need to protect sites from additional impacts.

**References:** Provide full references for all publications and other sources used in the report.

**Appendices:** Include information on the location (grid coordinates) of shovel tests and test units, lists of artifacts recovered organized by provenience and artifact type, representative shovel test profile maps, GPS coordinates for site datums and other key locations.

**Metadata:** The report shall include a section on metadata. This section shall specify the number of person days devoted to each major activity, including fieldwork, analysis, report preparation, curation, and project administration. The person days reported for these categories shall sum to the total number of person days devoted to this project.

## ARTIFACT HANDLING AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES (CONTRACTOR'S GUIDELINES)

All cultural material collected during the field research, including artifacts, faunal and flora remains, soil and other samples, etc., shall be cleaned, stabilized when necessary. Where warranted and justified in the report, small samples of stone tools and flakes may be curated unwashed to facilitate future possible protein residue analysis. All material shall be clearly labeled with accession and state site numbers acquired from the NC SHPO, using a permanent medium, in accordance with the Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility Guidelines, updated 2006.

All cultural material collected will be systematically identified and analyzed using procedures or processes appropriate to the type of class of artifact under consideration.

All intact or potentially diagnostic artifacts (precontact lithics and ceramics, and historic period items) should be illustrated in the final report using scaled photographs. The scale must be included in all artifact plates, statements to the effect that artifacts illustrated are "Actual Size" is not acceptable. Accession numbers

and site numbers for each artifact illustrated must be present either in the caption or adjacent to each artifact.

The analytical methods and procedures used for each kind or class of artifact and the results of the analysis will be presented in the final report of investigations. A catalog/inventory of all artifacts by specific provenience and accession number, and which includes all summary information and identification generated during analyses, is to be included in the evaluation report.

A listing of primary references justifying the typological and artifact analyses should be included in the report, to facilitate location and inspection of the original type descriptions or accounts of analysis procedures.

A primary emphasis of the laboratory analysis and reporting should be the determination of occupation span and function for each site, or for each component within complex sites. Sufficient data should be provided to insure that subsequent investigators could evaluate technical conclusions, interpretations, and NRHP eligibility determinations.

### **CURATING ARTIFACTS AND DATA (CONTRACTOR'S GUIDELINES)**

All artifacts, field records, photographs, maps, site forms, and related materials produced and/or recovered during this project are the property of the United States Government and the contractor will return all to the CRMP for curation.

Note: The contractor will discard non-cultural rock (if collected) after the contractor submits the final report to the Government.

The field researcher shall prepare all project artifacts, field and analysis notes, photographs, slides and negatives, site forms, technical reports and other data and materials for permanent curation at the CRMP curation facility. Preparation shall be accomplished in accordance with Fort Bragg Archeological Curation Standards and Guidelines, Guidelines for the Disposition of Archeological and Human Remains, and 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections.

The contractor will submit to the CRMP the original and one copy each of the packing list (describing what materials are contained in each shipping/storage box) and a complete accession catalog printed on acid-free paper.

The contractor will separate artifacts into two classes prior to delivery of the collections to the CRMP as follows:

Class 1: This class typically constitutes a (relatively small) reference collection including all diagnostic artifacts and other materials that the CRMP will consult

regularly for research. Extraordinary material from unique sites, artifacts suitable for exhibit to the public, etc., shall be included in Class 1.

Class 2: This (relatively large) class typically includes artifacts and materials that the CRMP will not be expected to examine on a regular basis. Debitage, soil and other samples, unidentifiable ceramics, etc., are examples of materials to be included in this class.

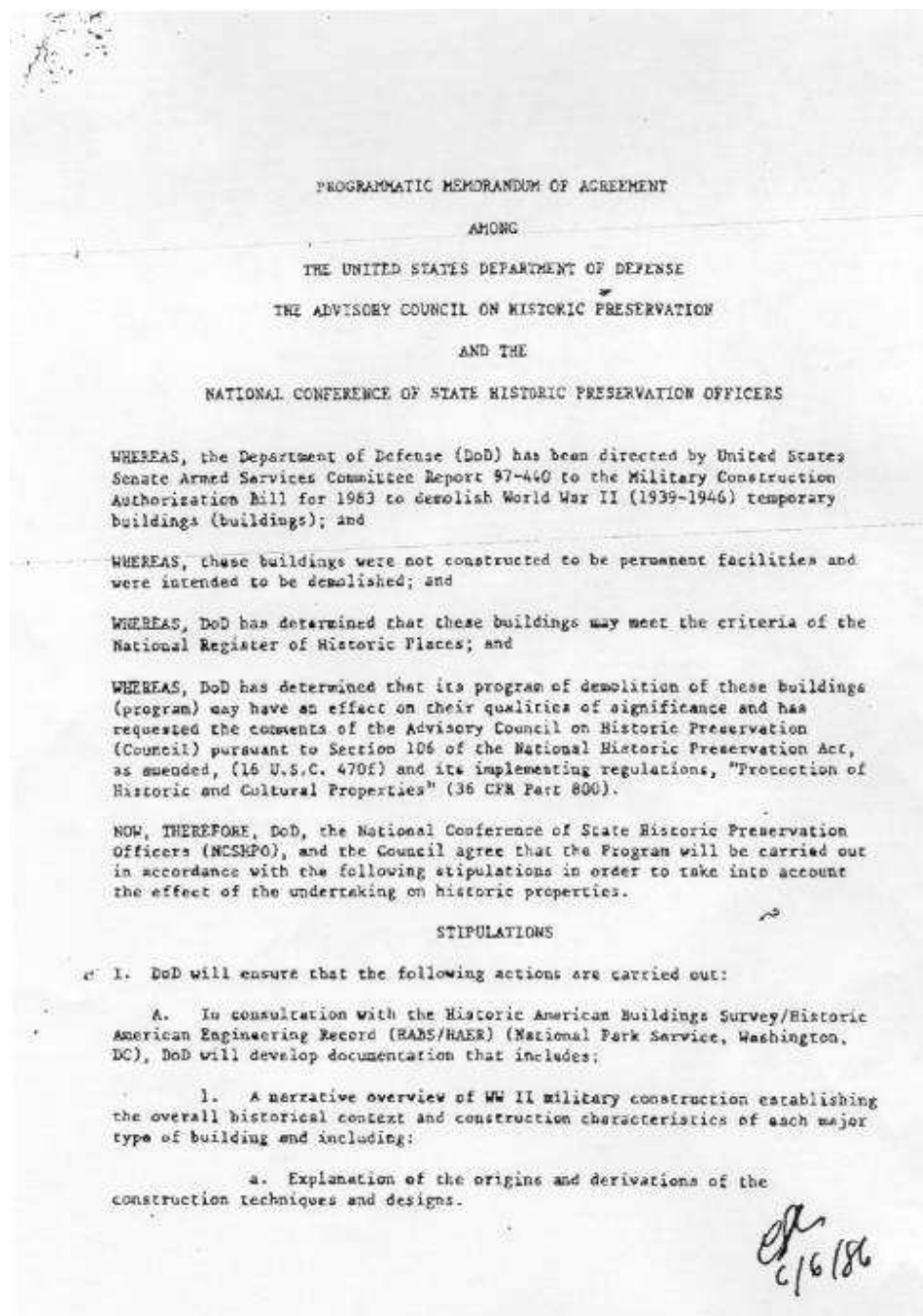
Artifacts and other project materials are required to be in specially designed archival containers for curation. Cartons shall be double strength, made of acid-free paper, and shall not exceed 10 inches in height, 12 inches in width, and 15 inches in length. The contractor will clearly label each box with the class number and contents by provenience and accession number. A box inventory (printed on acid-free paper) consisting of class number and bag list and accession numbers for each box shall be included within the appropriate box. Each box used for curation shall be constructed with lids to facilitate storage. Boxes shall be of sufficient quality that it will not be necessary to use adhesive tape to hold either box or lid together.

The CRMP will notify Native American groups with potential interest in Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act-related cultural resources identified at Fort Bragg during the course of site investigations carried out under or by the CRMP. If requested to do so by the CRMP, the field researcher shall make NAGPRA-relevant artifacts and other project records and materials available to the CRMP for inspection or viewing during the analysis and report preparation stages of this project.



## APPENDIX 2

### PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT FOR WWII TEMPORARY BUILDINGS



2

b. Chronology that summarizes the political and military decisions that affected scheduling, locations, quantity, design, and construction techniques. Photocopies shall be made of all military manuals used to guide significant aspects of design or construction.

c. Summary statements of major installations' WW II development including site plans, lists of buildings, photocopies of appropriate photographs, and evaluations of the significance of the various building types and groups.

2. Documentation of one example of all major building types that includes: drawings (title sheet, floor plans, sections, elevations, and isometrics of framing systems and other pertinent construction details), photographs (perspective corrected, large format negative and contact print), and appropriate explanatory data. All documentation shall meet HABS/HAER Standards for format and archival stability.

3. Submission of the above documentation to HABS/HAER, for deposit in the Library of Congress, not later than three years from the date of this agreement.

4. Development of the above documentation will be undertaken with periodic reviews by HABS/HAER to ensure that completed documentation will meet HABS/HAER Standards.

B. In consultation with the Council and the NCSHPO, DoD will select some examples of building types or groups to treat in accordance with historic preservation plans (HPP), until such time as demolished or removed from DoD control. The HPPs will be submitted to the Council and the NCSHPO within three years from the date of this agreement. Work done in accordance with the HPPs will require no further review by a SHPO or the Council.

C. All buildings that are identified within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this Agreement by organizations and individuals will be considered by DoD in its selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations A and B above.

D. Until the documentation program is completed and HPPs have been developed for the representative sample of building types and groups, DoD will continue its current program of building demolition with caution, avoiding disposal of obviously unique and well-preserved, original buildings that are not documented.

#### II. NCSHPO agrees to:

A. Assist the appropriate SHPO in informing DoD within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this agreement of buildings that they wish to have considered in the selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations I.A and I.B.

*OK*  
10/6/86

8. Represent all SHPOs in the consultation on a selection of examples of buildings to be treated in accordance with Stipulation I.B.

III. If any of the signatories to this Agreement determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot be met or believes that a change is necessary, the signatory will immediately request an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum will be executed in the same manner as the original Agreement.

EXECUTION of this Agreement evidences that DoD has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on its program of disposal of temporary WW II buildings and that DoD has taken into account the effects of this program on historic resources.

<p><i>John M. Kelly</i> 7/2/86  <i>Acting</i> Executive Director, Advisory Council  on Historic Preservation</p>	<p><i>Robert G. Stine</i>  Department of Defense</p>
<p><i>Charles E. Lee</i> 7/7/86  Chairman  Advisory Council on Historic  Preservation</p>	<p>Department of Army</p>
<p><i>Charles E. Lee</i> 6/6/86  President <b>CHARLES E. LEE</b>  National Conference of  State Historic Preservation  Officers</p>	<p>Department of Navy</p>
<p><i>John A. Kopp</i> 10/86  Historic American Buildings Survey/  Historic American Engineering Record</p>	<p>U. S. Marine Corps</p>
	<p>Department of Air Force</p>



## PROGRAM COMMENT FOR CAPEHART-WHERRY HOUSING

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## Notices

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Friday, June 7, 2002

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

##### Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)

**AGENCY:** Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

**ACTION:** Notice of approval of Program Comment on Army Capehart and Wherry Era Housing.

**SUMMARY:** On May 31, 2002, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved a Program Comment that facilitates the Army's compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to its management of its inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era family housing and associated structures and landscape features.

**DATES:** The Program Comment goes into effect on June 7, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Address all comments concerning this Program Comment to David Berwick, Army Affairs Coordinator, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606-8672. [dberwick@achp.gov](mailto:dberwick@achp.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470f, requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of this undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("Council") a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. The Council has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 ("Section 106 regulations").

The section 106 regulations, under 36 CFR 800.14(e), provide that an agency

may request the Council for a "Program Comment" allowing it to comply with section 106 for a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting a separate review for each individual undertaking under the regular process.

#### I. Background

According to the requirements for obtaining a Program Comment, the Army formally requested the Council comment on Capehart and Wherry Era Army family housing and associated structures and landscape features in lieu of requiring separate reviews under sections 800.4 through 800.6 of the section 106 regulations for each individual undertaking. The Army identified the category of undertakings as maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale or lease out of Federal control, affecting Army family housing built between 1949 and 1962 and termed "Capehart and Wherry." The Army also specified the likely effects that these management actions would have on historic properties and the steps the Army would take to ensure that the effects are taken into account. The Army included in their request to the Council the public comments that it received from a 30-day public comment opportunity provided through an earlier notice (67 FR 2644, January 18, 2002).

The Council subsequently published a notice of intent to issue the Program Comment (67 FR 12966, March 20, 2002) and notified State Historic Preservation Officers ("SHPOs"), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers ("NCSHPO"), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers ("THPOs"), and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and requested their views on the Army's proposed Program Comment.

During its May 31, 2002 business meeting, the Council membership (with the Department of Defense recusing itself) voted unanimously to approve and issue the Program Comment found at the end of this notice. The vote was 19 in favor of approving and issuing the Program Comment and no votes against, with the Department of Defense abstaining.

Neither the Council nor the Army have engaged in the particularized consultation with Indian Tribes and

Native Hawaiian organizations, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(e)(4), since such consultation does not seem to be warranted. All Army actions considered under this Program Comment will be undertaken on Army property. The Program Comment will not have consequences for historic properties of religious and cultural significance, regardless of location, to any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization since any Capehart and Wherry actions which would affect these types of properties are specifically excluded under the Program Comment.

#### II. Response to Public Comments

At the end of the 30-day comment period, only four comments had been filed: NCSHPO, the New Jersey SHPO, the National Trust for Historic Preservation ("Trust"), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The following Council responses reflect significant comments and the manner in which the Council has modified the Program Comment to respond to these public comments. The public comments are printed in bold typeface, while the Council response follows immediately in normal typeface:

**The Army's proposal will, in effect, exempt one property type from any and all future compliance with section 106.** The Program Comment process is not an exemption. The Program Comment reflects what the Army must follow to be in compliance with section 106.

**The period of significance for Capehart and Wherry Housing is less than fifty years old. For most properties the passage of time is considered to be essential in order to gain scholarly perspective.** While the National Register criteria allow for properties of exceptional significance to be eligible for the Register prior to this 50-year benchmark, the Council believes that Capehart Wherry properties would never meet the significance test for this category of exceptional significance. Since these properties are now on the cusp of meeting the 50-year benchmark, we believe it is appropriate for the Army to take management action, which would reduce their administrative cost of managing these resources, to comply with Section 106 in advance of meeting the 50-year threshold. The Council supports proactive agency planning in order to reduce administrative costs and burdens.



Conclusions reached about the non-significance of properties that are less than fifty years old are inherently suspect. The Council's notice of intent states that "The Army considers its inventory of Capehart and Wherry properties, including any associated structures and landscape features, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of section 106 compliance."

The Army's plans should receive detailed consideration, possibly by the Council as a whole. The Council's Federal Agency Program Committee reviewed the Program Comment and provided recommendations to the Council membership for its deliberation and vote at the May 31, 2002, business meeting. As stated above, at that meeting, the Council membership discussed the Program Comment and unanimously voted to approve and issue it.

SHPOs from states with significant inventories of Capehart Wherry era housing should be invited to participate in the development of treatment plans. The Council and the Army provided all SHPOs and NCSHPO ample opportunity to comment on the proposed treatment plans detailed in the Program Comment. That resulted in the receipt of comments from only one SHPO (New Jersey) and NCSHPO. Both comments were closely considered in the final drafting of the Program Comment. The consultation met the requirements of the section 106 regulations for the issuance of a Program Comment.

While documentation of the affected resources may be one effective treatment, preservation of significant examples needs to be considered also. The Program Comment has been modified to allow for identification and preservation of properties of particular importance for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The Advisory Council needs more information on the resource type affected, such as information about representative individual examples or types and information about groups of resources as they exist today on military installations. The revised and expanded context study will provide more detailed information on individual examples of the types of Capehart and Wherry housing which exist at each installation. This information will be used by the Army to prepare the design guidelines that will be used by installations in future planning efforts that affect Capehart and Wherry communities.

The Council should insure that Capehart Wherry communities are

evaluated within a comprehensive context, including evaluating significance within the context of local and state significance, Criteria for Evaluation B (related to individuals of historic importance) and C (work of a master). Because the housing program was not uniform across all installations, a post-by-post evaluation needs to be made for groups of resources in order to evaluate their significance. The revised and expanded context study will specifically address the importance of historically important buildings, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of Capehart and Wherry Era housing developments at specific Army installations.

The potential for secondary effects on National Register listed or eligible property that may be adjacent to Capehart Wherry era housing is not considered in this proposal, and archaeology is not considered either. Ground disturbing activities on Army installations should be evaluated on an individual basis. The Program Comment specifically states that it does not apply to the following properties historic properties: (a) Archaeological sites; (b) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; and/or (c) historic properties other than Army Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features. This is found in section III, Applicability.

The Council's regulations emphasize public participation. We do not believe the spirit of the Council's regulations have been addressed by one Federal Register notice. We disagree. The Council's regulations allow agencies to use their own public review processes, including NEPA, in complying with the public involvement requirements under the Council's regulations. The general public had an opportunity to respond to comments under the Army's NEPA document and again through the Council's notice of intent process. There were no general public comments received by either the Army or the Council during these public review processes. We believe that the non-response by the general public reflects its lack of interest in these types of properties, especially as they relate to military installations.

Would the program comment affect the Army's responsibilities under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act? Section 110(a)(2)(E) requires agency's procedures for compliance with Section 106 to be consistent with the Council's

regulations and provide a process for identification, evaluation, and consultation regarding the means by which adverse effects are considered. This Program Comment was issued and approved by the Council pursuant to the Council's section 106 regulations.

The Army's proposal includes no commitment that any of these useful documents (i.e., context study, design guidelines) will actually be used or applied by the Army. The intent of the Program Comment is that the Army apply these guidelines consistently across installations where Capehart and Wherry units will be retained by the Army. If the Council believes that the Army is not using the guidelines as intended, the Council may withdraw the Program Comment in its entirety.

There is no proposal by the Army to commit to the preservation of Capehart Wherry properties. The Program Comment has been modified to allow for identification and preservation of properties of particular importance for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The Army should not be allowed to proceed under the program comments demolition prior to the completion of the mitigation actions. While the Army is allowed to proceed with action which affect Capehart and Wherry properties prior to completion of mitigation, the Program Comment prevents them from completing management action which may preclude the eventual successful completion of the steps outlined in the Program Comment.

Rather than leaving to chance the question of which of these properties may survive, if any, the Army should identify a limited selection of these resources in advance, based on criteria of significance, and should place an explicit priority on actually preserving them. The Program Comment has been modified to establish a process for the identification of Capehart and Wherry Era properties of particular importance and to allow the preservation of such properties for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The Army's proposal does not contemplate any distinction whatsoever in the treatment of properties that have special architectural or other significance. The revised and expanded context study will include identification of significant architects, builders/contractors/developers and subcontractors. Upon completion, the context study will be reviewed for Capehart and Wherry Era properties of particular importance. Properties identified in this review process may

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have additional historical documentation completed for them, as needed, they will be taken into consideration in producing the video documentation and they will be considered for preservation through continued use as Army family housing.

### III. Text of the Program Comment

The full text of the Program Comment is produced below:

Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)

#### I. Introduction

This Program Comment, adopted pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(e), demonstrates Department of the Army (Army) compliance with its responsibilities under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the following management actions for Capehart and Wherry Era Army family housing, associated structures and landscape features: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; and replacement; and transfer, sale or lease out of Federal control.

Structures associated with this family housing include detached garages, carports and storage buildings, and the landscape features (including but not limited to the overall design and layout of the Capeharts and Wherry Era communities, including road patterns, plantings and landscaping, open spaces, playgrounds, parking areas, signage, site furnishings, views into and out of the community, lighting, sidewalks, setbacks and all other associated cultural landscape features). A small percentage of buildings and structures constructed during this period were not constructed with funds provided through the Capehart and Wherry funding programs, but are similar in all other respects, and are therefore included in this Program Comment.

#### II. Treatment of Capehart and Wherry Properties

##### a. Consideration of Eligibility

The Army conducted a historic context of its Capehart and Wherry properties in a report entitled *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing*. On May 22, 2001, the Army sponsored a symposium on Capehart and Wherry Era housing management as it relates to historic preservation. The symposium was attended by preservation experts, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation

(Trust), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), and nationally recognized experts in the field of historic preservation from academia and industry. As recommended by the symposium participants, the treatment section, below, presents the programmatic approach for complying with section 106. The Army considers its inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era properties, including any associated structures and landscape features, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of section 106 compliance.

##### b. Treatment

The Army requested a Program Comment as an Army-wide section 106 compliance action related to management of Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features. This programmatic approach will facilitate management actions for maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; and replacement; and transfer, sale or lease of Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features out of Federal control. Such actions present a potential for adverse effects to these historic properties.

The following treatment is based on the measures proposed by the Army in their request for Program Comment, the comments received from the Council's "notice of intent to issue program comments" as published in the *Federal Register* (67 FR 12956; March 20, 2002) and follow-up discussions between the Council, the Army, NCSHPO, and the Trust.

(1) *Context Study*: The Army will expand and revise the existing historic context, *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing*. Consistent with issues identified during the symposium on Capehart and Wherry Era Housing held by the Army in May 2001, and subsequent public review, the Army will expand the historic context to address the following important issues:

(i) Explore changing Army family demographics following the end of the World War II and their impact on housing needs and responsive programs;

(ii) Focus on post-World War II suburbanization, housing trends and affordable housing programs in the civilian sector;

(iii) Identify those Capehart and Wherry properties that may be of particular importance due to their association with historically important builders, developers and architects;

(iv) Discuss associated structures, and landscape features, in addition to addressing the housing units; and

(v) Describe the inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era housing, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

(2) *Context Study Review*: The Army review the results of the expanded and revised context study and determine whether any of those properties identified under section II(b)(1)(iii) are of particular importance. The Army will notify the Council of the results of this review, and the Council will forward the results to the NCSHPO, and the Trust.

(3) *Design Guidelines*: The Army's scoping process identified landscape features as an important attribute of Capehart and Wherry Era land-use planning and development. Using information developed in the expanded and revised context study, the Army will develop *Capehart and Wherry Era Neighborhood Design Guidelines* that consider the importance of Capehart and Wherry Era family housing, associated structures and landscape features. The Army will:

(i) Provide the design guidelines to the Council for review;

(ii) Distribute the design guidelines to those facilities and installations that have been identified in the expanded and revised context study as having Capehart and Wherry Era properties; and

(iii) Consider the design guidelines in planning actions that affect the Army's Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

(4) *Properties of Particular Importance*: For Capehart and Wherry properties that have been determined to have particular importance under section II(b)(2), above, the Army will:

(i) Consider the need to conduct additional historical documentation for these properties;

(ii) Focus video documentation efforts on such properties; and

(iii) Within funding and mission constraints, consider the preservation of these properties through continued use as military housing.

(5) *Tax Credits*: The Army will advise developers involved in the Army's privatization initiatives that Capehart and Wherry Era properties may be eligible for historic preservation tax credits.

(6) *Video Documentation*: The Army will document and record Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features



through preparation of a video. The video will:

(i) Document and record representative structural types and landscape features at three installations, including appropriate examples of properties of particular importance;

(ii) Explain the relationship of this housing construction program to significant issues and topics researched for the expanded and revised context study;

(iii) Be distributed for educational purposes, and archived by the Army; and

(iv) Be provided, in digital format, to the Council, the Trust, and the NCSHPPO.

(7) *Schedule for Completion:*

(i) Within 12 months from Council approval of the Program Comment, the Army shall complete:

(A) The expanded and revised context study for Capehart and Wherry Era housing as described in section II(b)(1), above;

(B) Review of the context study for properties of particular importance as described in II(b)(2), above; and

(C) The design guidelines as described in section II(b)(3), above; exclusive of section II(b)(3)(iii).

(ii) Within 24 months from Council approval of the Program Comment, the Army shall complete:

(A) Its consideration of properties of particular importance as described in section II(b)(4), above; and

(B) The video documentation of Capehart and Wherry Era housing as described in Section II(b)(6), above.

(8) *Availability:* Upon their completion, the Army will make final products available to installation commanders.

### III. Applicability

This Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places:

- (a) Archeological sites;
- (b) Properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; and/or
- (c) Historic properties other than Army Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

### IV. Effect of Program Comment

By the following this Program Comment, the Army meets its responsibilities for compliance under section 106 regarding management of its entire inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era housing (1949-1962), associated structures and landscape features.

Accordingly, installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case section 106 review process for each individual management action affecting Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

The Army may carry out management actions prior to the completion of the treatment steps outlined above, so long as such management actions do not preclude the eventual successful completion of these steps.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Department of the Army determines that such comments are no longer needed, and notifies the Council, in writing, or the Council withdraws the Program Comment in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, the Army would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.7 for each individual management action.

The Council approved this Program Comment on May 31, 2002.

[Signed by Chairman John L. Nau, III on May 31, 2002]

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e).

Dated: June 4, 2002.

John M. Fowler,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 02-14380 Filed 6-6-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-10-M

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Research Service

#### Notice of Intent To Grant Exclusive License

AGENCY: Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, intends to grant to Shrieve Chemical Co. of Woodlands, Texas, an exclusive license to U.S. Patent No. 5,676,994, "Non-Separable Starch-Oil Compositions," issued on October 4, 1997 and to U.S. Patent No. 5,882,713, "Non-Separable Compositions of Starch and Water-Immiscible Organic Materials," issued on March 16, 1999, for all uses in the field of oil drilling applications including, but not limited to, drilling muds and drilling lubricants.

U.S. Patent No. 5,676,994 is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/233,173, "Non-Separable Starch-Oil Compositions," and U.S.

Patent No. 5,882,713 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/233,173. Notice of Availability for U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/233,173 was published in the **Federal Register** on October 24, 1994.

**DATES:** Comments must be received within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of publication of this Notice in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to: USDA, ARS, Office of Technology Transfer, 5601 Sunnyside Avenue, Rm. 4-1174, Beltsville, Maryland 20705-5131.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** June Blalock of the Office of Technology Transfer at the Beltsville address given above; telephone: 301-504-5980.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Federal Government's patent rights in this invention are assigned to the United States of America, as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is in the public interest to so license this invention as Shrieve Chemical Co. has submitted a complete and sufficient application for a license. The prospective exclusive license will be royalty-bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless, within thirty (30) days from the date of this published Notice, the Agricultural Research Service receives written evidence and argument which establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

Michael D. Raff,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02-14268 Filed 6-6-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5410-48-P

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Forest Service

#### Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee; Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting

**SUMMARY:** The Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will meet on June 17, 2002, in Yreka, California. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the following topics: Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes; Rating Criteria Review and Design; Timeline for RFPs from subgroup; Funding mechanisms status (report from Forest Service); Review successful and unsuccessful letters; 15% Merchantable



## PROGRAM COMMENT FOR UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING



Preserving America's Heritage

### PROGRAM COMMENT FOR COLD WAR ERA UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (1946 – 1974)

#### I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term UPH means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as UPH in the years 1946-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 72, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Buildings in Category Group Code 72 include UPH and associated buildings and structures such as dining halls and laundry facilities constructed to support military housing needs. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on such UPH, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

#### II. Treatment of Properties

##### A. Army Mitigation

1. In 2003, the Army completed a study entitled Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). This Historic Context study was undertaken to support the analysis of real property related to Army UPH, and to support the identification and evaluation of historic properties. In addition to providing historic information regarding the UPH program, the study also documents the property types defined in their historic context. In-depth archival research of primary and secondary sources was undertaken on the organizational history, doctrines, and policies that influenced the design and development of Army UPH during the Cold War era. Data were collected to identify significant events and policies that influenced site plans, building design, and spatial arrangement of Army UPH

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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facilities. Archival research was also directed to compile data on the evolution and modification of these property types over time. In addition, site visits to six Army installations containing UPH facilities were completed. The installations were examined to identify and document UPH-related property types based on extant real property in the Army inventory. These case studies included a summary installation history, interview data from the cultural resource management, a review of extant real property, and a detailed architectural analysis of the design, materials, construction and modification of over 700 examples of Army UPH. The resulting report provides a comprehensive and detailed record of Army UPH, including a collection of site plans, as-built building plans, and photographs (Chapter 4). Since these standard designs have already been well documented, no additional documentation of the Army's UPH is needed as part of the overall DoD mitigation. However, the Army should verify and document, as necessary, any building types and structures included on Table 1 that may not have been included in Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989).

2. The Army, in order to take into account effects on potentially historic UPH, will amend Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989) in order to make it available to a wider audience. Due to security concerns, the distribution of the context study is limited to US Government Agencies Only. The Army will remove the elements of the document that are security risks and then make the context available to DoD for consolidation with information gathered on Navy and Air Force UPH as required by Section II(D)(2), below..

#### **B. Navy Mitigation**

1. The Navy will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the DoD's UPH. The context study appendix will:

- explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Navy personnel and its impact on housing needs;

- amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

- consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

- describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of UPH. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marine Corps will choose one such example. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings (similar in scope to the Army's documentation).

#### **C. Air Force Mitigation**

1. The Air Force will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a

separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's UPH. The context study appendix will:

- explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Air Force personnel and its impact on housing needs;
- amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;
- consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and
- describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

The Air Force shall include documentation of representative sampling of the basic types of UPH. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings, and would be similar in scope to the Army's documentation.

#### **D. DoD-Wide Mitigation**

1. Additionally, DoD recently completed a draft context study entitled The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen through the Legacy Resource Management Program. This context study examines how the needs of women service members shaped construction plans and practices of several types of facilities, including UPH. The Legacy Program recently approved funds for the completion of this document. The legacy program will make the context study available to the Military Departments and the public to enhance the consideration and documentation of the UPH story.
2. DoD and its Military Departments will make copies of all documentation available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History. DoD will consolidate information from the Navy and Air Force documentation with the context provided by the Army, as required by Section II(A)(2) above, and make it available for public distribution.
3. As a result of on-going consultations with stakeholders, each Military Department will provide a list of its UPH properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to stakeholders. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.
4. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of UPH properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

These actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure.



### III. Applicability

A. This Program Comment applies solely to Cold War Era DoD UPH as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) UPH in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the UPH is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of UPH properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for UPH documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of UPH, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of UPH, the important aspects of UPH, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of UPH, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type.

B. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses UPH can choose to:

- (1) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or
- (2) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or
- (3) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

C. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

### IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following approval of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

### V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on Cold War era DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects.

As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

#### VI. Duration and Review of the Program Comment

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as DoD or its individual Military Departments determine that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(c)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD or its individual Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.

  
John J. Nau, III  
Chairman

  
Date

Attachment: Table 1



## PROGRAM COMMENT FOR AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES



*Preserving America's Heritage*

### PROGRAM COMMENT FOR WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939 – 1974) AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES

#### I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides the Department of Defense (DoD) and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term Ammunition Storage Facilities means all buildings and structures, listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as ammunition storage facilities within the years 1939-1974, regardless of current use, and that are identified by a DoD Category Group (2 digit) code of 42, Ammunition Storage (category code 42XXXX), in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures associated with ammunition storage, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on Ammunition Storage Facilities, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

#### II. Treatment of Properties

##### A. Army Mitigation

1. The Army shall expand and revise its existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945 to include the Cold War Era. This document provides background information and criteria for evaluating the historic significance of such buildings. The updated context study will:

Identify the changes in ammunition storage during the Cold War;

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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focus on the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities throughout the Army or at specific Army installations; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Army shall undertake in-depth documentation on Ammunition Storage Facilities at nine installations. The existing context study concluded that the Army possessed "only a few basic types and an abundance of examples" of Ammunition Storage Facilities, due to the standardization of ammunition storage facilities beginning in the 1920s. The context study suggests that six geographically dispersed installations contain an array of primary examples of both aboveground and underground magazines with a high degree of integrity:

Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada – early igloos;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma – Corbetta Beehive;

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas – biological and chemical igloos;

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio – standard World War II and aboveground magazines;

Blue Grass Army Ammunition Plant, Kentucky – standard World War II igloos and aboveground magazines; and

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana – Stradley special weapons.

The Army shall document these six as well as three additional installations that possess Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. Documentation at the three additional installations will be determined after completion of the expanded context study described in section II.A.1., above. This study will include a brief history of the installation and the surrounding community, if appropriate, and a detailed history of the storage facilities and documentation of the buildings. The documentation will primarily consist of historic photographs and existing plans. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

#### **B. Navy Mitigation**

1. The Navy will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, *Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945*. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover both World War II and the Cold War Era, from 1939-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from World War II;



examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marines will choose one such installation. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during World War II and the Cold War era. This documentation will include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

#### C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover the Cold War Era, from 1946-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from the Cold War;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Air Force shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

3. The Air Force will not be required to consider its World War II Era facilities in these mitigation actions. The Air Force was established in September 1947 and therefore was not associated with structures constructed during this era. Rather the Air Force has inherited its current inventory of 263 World War II Era Ammunition Storage facilities from former Army installations. Given the substantial

mitigation actions that will be undertaken by the Army to document its facilities, further documentation for the small number of similar facilities located at Air Force installations provides no additional historic value. While no documentation will be done on World War II facilities under the Air Force's control, all of the 263 facilities in its inventory are covered under this Program Comment.

#### **D. DoD-Wide Mitigation**

1. Copies of the documentation described above will be made available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History.
2. In addition, as a result of on-going consultations, each Military Department will provide a list of properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties, as appropriate. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.
3. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of the properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

The above actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

#### **III. Applicability**

A. 1. This Program Comment applies solely to Ammunition Storage Facilities as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) ammunition storage facilities in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the ammunition storage facility is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This third exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of ammunition storage facility properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for the Ammunition Storage facilities documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of ammunition storage facilities, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of standardized ammunition storage facilities in DoD, the important aspects of ammunition storage, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of ammunition storage, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type. The one currently known ammunition storage district, at Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, has been identified for further study, as outlined in Section II(A)(2) above.

2. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses ammunition storage facilities can choose to:

- (i) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

(ii) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

(iii) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

3. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

#### IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following issuance of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Department and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

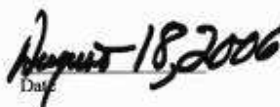
#### V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects. As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Office of the Secretary of Defense determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD and its Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.

  
John L. Nau, III  
Chairman

  
Date

Attachment: Table





## PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT WITH PICERNE MILITARY HOUSING

### PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT, as Amended

#### AMONG

FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA,  
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,  
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,  
AND BRAGG COMMUNITIES LLC

#### FOR THE

PRIVATIZATION OF FAMILY HOUSING AT  
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

**WHEREAS**, in 2003, Fort Bragg, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), with Picerne Military Housing, LLC as a concurring party executed a *Programmatic Agreement Among Fort Bragg, North Carolina, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Bragg Communities, LLC* (2003 Agreement) for the Privatization of Fort Bragg's Family Housing and provided stipulations for the continued preservation and treatment of Fort Bragg's historic family housing; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2007, Fort Bragg will accept the transfer of all family housing from Pope Air Force Base (AFB) to including those in the Pope AFB Historic District (Attachment A), listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and

**WHEREAS**, this Agreement amends and supersedes the 2003 agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, hereinafter, reference to Fort Bragg housing will include all family housing on the installation to include that which was previously part of Pope AFB; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg, pursuant to the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (P.L. 104-106, 110 Stat. 544, Title XXVIII, Subtitle A, Section 2801), which amends 10 U.S.C. 169 by addition of a new subchapter, IV—Alternative Authority for Acquisition and Improvement of Military Housing, has determined to privatize family housing at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, through the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) (Undertaking); and

**WHEREAS**, under the RCI, the Bragg Communities, LLC will implement the privatization of current and future family housing and ancillary facilities at Fort Bragg; and

**WHEREAS**, Bragg Communities, LLC is a separate legal entity known as a Limited Liability Corporation that was formed after Congressional review of the Fort Bragg RCI project. The partners of Bragg Communities, LLC are the Department of the Army,

acting through the Garrison Commander of Fort Bragg, and Picerne Military Housing, LLC; and

**WHEREAS**, Bragg Communities, LLC, was granted a ground lease of the Fort Bragg housing areas and the stipulations of this amended Programmatic Agreement will be made an exhibit to the ground lease so that the stipulations become an integral part of the ground lease; and

**WHEREAS**, Bragg Communities, LLC is an invited signatory to this Agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, the privatization of the housing at Fort Bragg will result in the transfer of a long-term interest in the construction, demolition, renovation, rehabilitation, operation, and maintenance of housing and other ancillary facilities at Fort Bragg largely independent of direct government control, but intended for the use of soldiers and their families; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg has determined that implementation of the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect properties eligible for listing or listed in the NRHP and has consulted with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in accordance with Sections 106 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act (the Act), as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.) and the implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800; and

**WHEREAS**, the amended Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the RCI program at Fort Bragg includes existing Fort Bragg housing areas, former Pope AFB housing areas, and any areas proposed for development of new housing and supporting amenities; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg and Pope have conducted an inventory of historic properties and have identified, within the APE, the Pope AFB Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and on Fort Bragg, the Old Post Historic District, comprised of historic houses, outbuildings, and landscapes known as Normandy Heights and Bastogne Gables (Attachment B); and there is no current anticipation that the Undertaking will result in a substantial alteration or demolition of the historic properties listed at Attachments A and B; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg has completed its NRHP eligibility determinations for Fort Bragg housing assets in accordance with Section 110(a)(2) of the Act and determined the Old Post Historic District eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the North Carolina SHPO has concurred with these determinations; and

**WHEREAS**, all Capehart and Wherry Era housing on Fort Bragg is covered by an Army-wide/Air Force-wide Program Comment by the ACHP and no further consultation for these housing areas is required for this Undertaking; and



**WHEREAS**, all Capehart Era housing previously on Pope AFB is covered by an Air Force-wide Program Comment by the ACHP and there are no further preservation or consultation requirements for these housing areas pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg has provided the public an opportunity to comment on this Undertaking by publishing a news release in three local newspapers and on the internet, and by making this agreement available in three local libraries and via the internet; there were no public comments; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg has notified federally recognized Indian tribes that may be interested in properties of traditional religious and cultural importance within the Area of Potential Effect for this Undertaking and invited those tribes to participate in this consultation (See Attachment C for a list of tribes notified); and

**WHEREAS**, as stated in consultation with Fort Bragg, the tribes had no comments relating to the execution of this agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bragg and consulting tribes have agreed to consult on any future inadvertent discoveries that may result from this Undertaking in accordance with consultation protocols that will be developed in separate agreements; and

**NOW THEREFORE**, Fort Bragg, the North Carolina SHPO, the ACHP, and Bragg Communities, LLC agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

### STIPULATIONS

Fort Bragg will ensure that the following measures are carried out:

#### I. APPLICABILITY, BASELINE INFORMATION, AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS STANDARDS

A. Fort Bragg will provide an information package concerning the NRHP eligibility of the Old Post Historic District and the Pope AFB Historic District (Districts) to Bragg Communities, LLC. This information package will describe contributing (NRHP eligible) and non-contributing (not NRHP eligible) structures and buildings, historic landscapes, and archeological sites that may be present within or adjacent to existing housing developments and areas proposed for development of housing and supporting amenities.

B. Based on analysis of the residential infrastructure, Fort Bragg has determined in consultation with the North Carolina SHPO that no other existing residential buildings, structures, objects, districts or landscapes affected by the Undertaking are now National Register of Historic Places eligible under NRHP criteria. Fort Bragg will conduct a periodic historic architectural survey of all buildings, structures, and landscapes on Fort

Bragg property that have reached fifty years of age since the previous survey. These periodic surveys will occur at five-year intervals. Any new NRHP eligible properties recognized through this process and administered or affected by Bragg Communities, LLC will be subject to the provisions of this Agreement. This stipulation does not limit any other evaluation and possible nomination that may occur at the discretion of the Bragg Communities, LLC, as long as the nomination includes only units administered by Bragg Communities, LLC, and Bragg Communities, LLC coordinates with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) staff in the preparation of the nomination.

C. Future development of historic property management plans and undertakings by Fort Bragg may result in changes to the list of contributing resources and boundaries of historic districts. If so, Fort Bragg will consult with the North Carolina SHPO to revise the documentation set forth in I.A., and notify Bragg Communities, LLC, of such changes.

D. Fort Bragg shall document existing interior and exterior conditions at contributing (NRHP eligible) structures, buildings, and landscapes in the historic housing areas within three years of execution of this Agreement. Fort Bragg will provide the documentation to the signatories to this Agreement in a format that will remain functional throughout the term of this Agreement, including still photographs. Fort Bragg will supplement the documentation to maintain accuracy and record modifications to historic properties. One copy of the documentation and any supplemental materials, as they are developed, shall be provided to Bragg Communities, LLC, and to the North Carolina SHPO. This documentation will serve as a reference throughout the term of this Agreement.

E. The North Carolina SHPO may, at any time, request Fort Bragg provide an NRHP eligibility evaluation of a property administered or affected by Bragg Communities, LLC. Fort Bragg shall provide the requested NRHP eligibility evaluation to the North Carolina SHPO within 30 days of receipt of the request.

F. For the purposes of this Agreement the Fort Bragg CRMP staff will, at a minimum, consist of an individual who meets 36 CFR 61, Appendix A, Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History, Historical Architect, or other appropriate profession. The Fort Bragg CRMP staff will serve as the point of contact with the North Carolina SHPO and ACHP.

G. For the purposes of this Agreement, Bragg Communities, LLC, shall have access to and utilize "Qualified Staff," on an "as needed basis," for the development of rehabilitation plans, to review and screen proposed projects and work requirements that affect historic properties. The qualified staff will act on behalf of Bragg Communities, LLC in consultations between the Fort Bragg CRMP and the North Carolina SHPO when the Fort Bragg CRMP requests assistance from Bragg Communities, LLC in consultations with the North Carolina SHPO. For the purposes of this Agreement, "Qualified Staff" is defined as an individual who meets 36 CFR 61, Appendix A,



Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History, Historical Architect, or other appropriate profession.

## II. CONVEYANCE ACTIVITIES

A. Fort Bragg may convey long-term interests in family housing units and ancillary improvements to Bragg Communities, LLC by real estate instrument. To ensure that the Ground Lease shall contain such terms and conditions as necessary and appropriate to meet the requirements of Sections 106 and 111 of the Act to provide for adequate consideration and treatment of historic properties that may be affected by the RCI program, this Programmatic Agreement in its entirety shall be incorporated into and made part of the Ground Lease.

B. Before execution of any conveyance or finalization of the Ground Lease for the Undertaking, Fort Bragg shall provide Bragg Communities, LLC all previously compiled information on any historic properties within the APE to guide Bragg Communities, LLC in the management and use of the properties. Fort Bragg shall indicate that the Districts are subject to alternate and more stringent management requirements pursuant to Stipulation III.

C. Renewal or any modifications to the Ground Lease shall be subject to consultation among the signatories to determine whether such renewal or modifications constitute a new federal undertaking subject to provisions of the Act.

## III. HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

A. Bragg Communities, LLC, shall conform to the management standards and guidelines for treatment of historic properties established by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Treatment Standards)*.

B. Bragg Communities, LLC, shall incorporate in landlord/tenant agreements for occupation of historic properties all pertinent conditions of this Agreement and allow Fort Bragg and the North Carolina SHPO an opportunity to review and comment upon the language of such agreements.

### C. Project Review and Consultation

The Army will monitor the activities of Bragg Communities, LLC and the activities of the property management agent, Picerne Military Housing, LLC, using the review process specified in C.1 through 5, below. The Fort Bragg CRMP will be responsible for creating and keeping a record of each project review. The documentary record of each project review will be maintained with the Fort Bragg Historical Collection at the offices of the Installation Cultural Resources Management Program. The public will be notified that these project reviews are available via notices on the Fort

Bragg Housing Office website and the website maintained by the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program.

1. Bragg Communities, LLC will submit to the Fort Bragg CRMP all proposed projects. The CRMP will review the project and plans and respond to Bragg Communities, LLC within 15 working days with a determination regarding the potential for an adverse effect on historic properties. If a determination of no adverse effect is made by the Fort Bragg CRMP, the project may proceed as planned. If a determination of adverse effect is made by the Fort Bragg CRMP, the CRMP will recommend alterations to the project plans to avoid or minimize the adverse effect. These recommendations will be made in accordance with the *Treatment Standards*. If Bragg Communities, LLC, does not accept these recommendations, the CRMP will consult to initiate the process to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6.

2. To expedite the review of routine activities, certain actions may be considered "exempt" from the project review process outlined in C.1, above. Exempt actions are listed in Stipulation IV.

3. In the case of an emergency, Bragg Communities, LLC will perform those actions necessary for the protection of the historic properties with on-site monitoring by Qualified Staff. Bragg Communities LLC is not required to consult with Fort Bragg in advance of emergency actions affecting historic properties. Where possible, such emergency measures will be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with the *Treatment Standards*. Bragg Communities LLC will notify Fort Bragg CRMP, who will notify the North Carolina SHPO, following execution of all emergency measures affecting historic properties. This emergency provision is limited to undertakings initiated within 30 days of the emergency. If the response to emergency conditions requires no Ground Lease modification, Bragg Communities, LLC must act in conformance with contract terms previously reviewed by the North Carolina SHPO and there is no new federal undertaking as defined in this Agreement.

4. If Bragg Communities, LLC proposes substantial alteration or demolition of a historic property, Bragg Communities, LLC shall perform an economic analysis to evaluate the economic feasibility for Bragg Communities, LLC to preserve or maintain specific historic properties in accordance with the *Treatment Standards*. Bragg Communities, LLC will submit the economic analysis and their recommended course of action for the historic properties in question to the Fort Bragg CRMP for review and consultation with the North Carolina SHPO. The North Carolina SHPO will be given 30 days to review and comment on the economic analysis and recommended course of action. If the North Carolina SHPO agrees in writing with the economic analysis findings and the treatment recommendation, the Fort Bragg CRMP may inform Bragg Communities, LLC that they may proceed with the action. If the North Carolina SHPO disagrees with the recommended course of action and an acceptable compromise cannot be reached between the Fort Bragg CRMP and the North Carolina SHPO, or a determination of adverse effect is made, Fort Bragg will consult to initiate the process to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6.



5. The North Carolina SHPO may at any time request to review and comment on a project submitted to the Fort Bragg CRMP, pursuant to Stipulation III.C.1 above, if it has reason to believe that a historic property may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking,

D. The Army will report to the North Carolina SHPO and the ACHP on the status of the Fort Bragg historic housing properties using the annual asset management report prepared by Bragg Communities, LLC annually in the month to be agreed upon by the North Carolina SHPO, the ACHP and Fort Bragg CRMP. This report will include information on the current condition of the historic properties, actions taken by the Bragg Communities, LLC, to maintain the properties, in accordance with the *Treatment Standards* and descriptions of unanticipated problems that could affect the integrity or upkeep of the historic properties, or any other activities or policies that affect or may affect the historic properties, including the documentation of project reviews carried out under Stipulation III.C, above.

#### E. Tax Credits

1. Fort Bragg shall encourage Bragg Communities, LLC, to explore federal and state historic preservation tax credit benefits via the established application process with the North Carolina SHPO and National Park Service (NPS) before the start of rehabilitation projects involving historic buildings.

2. In the event Bragg Communities, LLC determines to seek the historic preservation tax credits, the proposed project will, upon receipt of an approved Part II certification from the NPS, be exempt from Stipulation III.C, above.

#### IV. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

A. The following activities will be carried out consistent with the *Treatment Standards* and are exempt from North Carolina SHPO consultations:

1. General operation and maintenance, and new construction on land known to be free of historic properties outside the Districts, provided such construction is not visible from historic properties.

2. Temporary installation of facilities to provide access to historic properties by disabled persons provided these changes make no permanent modification to contributing (NRHP eligible) architectural or landscape elements.

3. Any change to the mechanical systems and kitchen, bathroom or basement spaces of historic properties, as long as such change does not affect any significant exterior or interior historic character-defining elements in other rooms of the quarters.

B. Activities not listed above shall be completed as directed in Stipulation III.C, above. The replacement of existing windows is not exempt and must be reviewed using the process outlined in Stipulation III.C, above. Window dimensions must be maintained and windows may not be covered or in-filled.

C. In the event that the signatories to this Agreement concur in writing that additional exemptions are appropriate, such exemptions may be enacted in accordance with Stipulation IX of this Agreement.

#### V. ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Prior to any new construction on previously undeveloped land, Fort Bragg will consult with the North Carolina SHPO to determine the need for an archaeological survey. If a survey is recommended, Fort Bragg will undertake a survey of the Area of Potential Effect sufficient to determine the presence or absence of any National Register-eligible historic properties. The eligibility of the properties will be evaluated for National Register eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4.

B. If National Register-eligible properties will be affected by the undertaking, Fort Bragg will consult with the North Carolina SHPO and federally recognized Indian tribes to determine how to avoid or resolve an adverse effect on the property, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6.

C. In the event of discovery of archeological materials during any of its activities, Bragg Communities, LLC shall immediately stop work in the area of discovery and notify the Fort Bragg CRMP point of contact. Bragg Communities, LLC, shall protect the discovery until Fort Bragg has complied with 36 CFR 800.13(b) and any other legal requirements, including consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes.

#### VI. CONSULTATION WITH INDIAN TRIBES

Fort Bragg shall consult with any federally recognized tribe that expresses an interest in projects resulting from the Undertaking.

#### VII. FISCAL REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES

The stipulations of this Agreement are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs Fort Bragg's ability to implement the stipulations of this Agreement, Fort Bragg will consult in accordance with the dispute resolution and amendment stipulations as specified in Stipulations VIII and IX below.



## VIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Should the North Carolina SHPO, the ACHP, or a member of the public object within 30 days to any plans or other documents provided by Fort Bragg or others for review pursuant to this Agreement, Fort Bragg will consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If Fort Bragg determines it cannot resolve the objection, Fort Bragg shall forward to the ACHP all dispute-relevant documentation and a recommended course of action. Within 30 days after receipt of documentation, the ACHP will either:

1. Provide Fort Bragg with recommendations, which Fort Bragg will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
2. Notify Fort Bragg that it will or will not comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7(c). Fort Bragg will take into account any comment the ACHP provides in response to such request and do so in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(c)(4) with reference to the subject of the dispute.

B. Any recommendation or comment that the ACHP provides pertains only to the subject of the dispute. Fort Bragg's responsibility to carry out all other actions under this Agreement, other than those disputed, will not change.

## IX. AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION

A. If a change occurs in the Undertaking that creates new circumstances that Fort Bragg must address, or, if Fort Bragg is unable to carry out the terms of this Agreement, any signatory to this Agreement may request an amendment in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(7).

B. Should the signatories to this Agreement not agree on an amendment or in the event of Fort Bragg's failure to comply with the stipulations of this Agreement prior to execution of a Ground Lease, this Agreement shall be terminated. In such an event, Fort Bragg shall not execute a Ground Lease that has the potential to adversely affect historic properties until applicable stipulations of the Agreement are met or it complies with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800.

C. A change in the Ground Lease that changes the Area of Potential Effect for this Undertaking constitutes a new undertaking that will require consultation pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.

## X. EFFECTIVE DATE, END DATE, APPLICABILITY

A. This Programmatic Agreement is effective on the last date that all signatories sign. The Army will comply with all terms and stipulations from that date forward.


B. This Programmatic Agreement will be incorporated into the ground lease as an exhibit and will become an integral part of the ground lease. The Programmatic

Agreement will become applicable to Bragg Communities, LLC after Bragg Communities, LLC is formed and upon their execution of the ground lease. The Ground lease is expected to be a 50 year lease, with an option to renew that lease for 25 more years upon mutual agreement with the signatories.

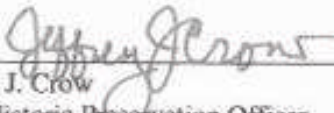
C. This Agreement will be in effect so long as the Ground Lease is in effect, unless previously terminated under the provisions of IX, above. If the parties to the ground lease agree to extend the ground lease, the signatories to this Agreement will consult on the need to renew or amend this Agreement at the same time as the ground lease is being considered for renewal.

Execution of this Programmatic Agreement and implementation of its terms evidence that Fort Bragg has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the Undertaking to privatize family housing at Fort Bragg, and its effects on historic properties, and that Fort Bragg has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties.

FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

By:  Date: 4 Apr 07  
 David G. Fox  
 Colonel, U.S. Army  
 Garrison Commander

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:  Date: 3/15/07  
 Jeffrey J. Crow  
 State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:  Date: 6/6/07  
 John M. Fowler  
 Executive Director

INVITED SIGNATORY:

BRAGG COMMUNITIES, LLC

BY: BRAGG - PICERNE PARTNERS, LLC, ITS MANAGING MEMBER

By:  Date: 4.27.07  
 John Picerne  
 ITS: PRESIDENT





## APPENDIX 3

### LIST OF PROJECTS

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1976-01	Loftfield	No	Phase I Arch		Coastal Zone Resources	
1985-01	Special Op. Command Canton.	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1985-02	Spec. Op. First Addendum	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1986-01	Manufactured Housing	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1986-02	Spec. Op. 2nd Addendum	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1986-03	1986 General Survey	No	Bragg General			
1987-01	LI495 Hanger & T1-59 Housing	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1988-01	Master Plan Lands	No	NHPA Documents		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1988-02	NTA	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1988-03	Comprehensive Overview	No	Contracted In-Depth Study		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1988-04	Programmatic Agreement w/ SHPO	No	NHPA Documents			
1989-01	X2 DOT Fay. Bypass 95-4	No	NC DOT Arch	NC DOT		
1989-02	Historic Preservation Plan	No	NHPA Documents			
1990-01	NC87 Widening DOT (Hargrove)	No	NC DOT Arch	NC DOT		
1990-02	801 Family Housing	No	Phase I Arch			
1991-01	Construction Proj. Pope/Bragg	No	Phase I Arch		Brockington and Associates, Inc.	
1991-02	Hospital Complex	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1991-03	Helicopter Pads	No	Phase I Arch	COE		
1992-01	Land Exchange Tract	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1992-02	Whitehurst Tract	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1992-03	31CD274 mitigation	No	Phase III Mitigation	COE		
1992-04	McKellars Lake	No	Phase I Arch		Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.	
1992-05	Spring Lake Bypass	No	Phase I Arch		New South Associates	
1993-01	Sicily DZ	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1993-02	A10 Munitions & School Tract	No	Phase I Arch		Brockington and Associates, Inc.	
1993-03	A10II Bridge/Rd/Util .	No	Phase I Arch			
1993-04	SR1610 McArthur Rd.	No	NC DOT Arch	NC DOT		
1993-05	Monroe's Crossroads	No	Historic Sites Project	NPS		
1995-01	Lamont Borrow Pit	No	Phase I Arch		New South Associates	
1995-02	Stanly Dahl Collection	No	Local Collector			
1995-03	McLean/Thompson	No	Phase I Arch		New South Associates	
1995-04	Hwy 13 Fay. Byp.	No	NC DOT Arch		MAAR Associates, Inc.	

Project Numbers						
Pro- ject #	Project	Out- standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1995-05	1995 General Collection	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1995-06	Historic Structures Survey	No	Architectural Survey			
1995-07	NAGPRA collections summary	No	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1995-08	PWBC Projects	No	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1996-01	1996 General Collection	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1996-02.1	Overhills Landscape	No	Landscape			
1996-02.2	Overhills Architectural	No	Architectural Survey		PanamERICAN Consultants, Inc.	
1996-02.3	Overhills Archaeological	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1996-03	Sicily DZ DO-1	No	Phase I Arch		Chicora Foundation, Inc.	

Project Numbers						
Pro- ject #	Project	Out- standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contrac- tor	strContractID
1996 -04	Martha Mae Green/ADAC G DO-2	No	Phase I Arch		Chicora Founda- tion, Inc.	
1996 -05	Southern NTA	No	Phase I Arch		South Carolina Institute for Ar- chaeology and Anthr	
1996 -06	SOF HQ, Tim Hvst, McKl Sewer DO-3	No	Phase I Arch		Chicora Founda- tion, Inc.	
1996 -07	Holland DZ, HMA25, Ero- sion DO-4	No	Phase I Arch		Chicora Founda- tion, Inc.	
1996 -08	Jim Legg Col- lection	No	Local Collector			
1996 -09	Cemetery Survey	No	Ceme- tery Re- view			
1996 -10	Cemetery Restoration	No	Ceme- tery Re- view			
1996 -11	PWBC Pro- jects	No	Bragg Project Review			
1997 -01	Phase II Eval. DO-1	No	Phase II Arch		Braun In- tertec Corpora- tion	
1997 -02	1997 General Survey	No	Bragg General			
1997 -03	NTA DO-5	No	Phase I Arch		Chicora Founda- tion, Inc.	
1997 -04	1997 Bragg CRP Archae- ology	No	Phase I Arch			

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1997-05	Overhills Portable Property	No	In-House In-Depth Study			
1997-06	Phase II Eval. DO-2	No	Phase II Arch		Braun Intertec Corporation	
1997-07	Uwharrie Forest Survey (3,800 ac.)	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1997-08	PWBC Projects	No	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1998-01	1998 Bragg CRP Archaeology	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1998-01.09	RTLA - ARTY. / CC002A (Mares Tail)	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1998-01.43	Phase II (97-4.2) / Echo Ridge I	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1998-01.64	Phase II / Chinaberry (revisit)	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1998-02	Overhills In-holdings	No	Phase I Arch		Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	
1998-03	Overhills Phase II Sites	No	Phase II Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1998-04	Drop Zones	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1998-05	Large Scale Survey	No	Phase I Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	
1998-06	NTA	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1998-07	MacCord Collection	No	Local Collector			
1998-08	1998 General Collection	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
1998-09	Oral History Project	No	Contracted In-Depth Study	CERL	East Carolina University	

Project Numbers						
Pro- ject #	Project	Out- standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contrac- tor	strContractID
1998 -10	PWBC Pro- jects	No	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	
1999 -01	1999 Bragg CRP Archae- ology	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	
1999 - 01.14	Phase II / Monroe House	YES	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
1999 - 01.43	Phase II of 31CD742 Fort Bragg	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
1999 - 01.47	Phase II (98- 1.21) / Yucca Ridge	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
1999 - 01.48	Phase II (98- 1.9) / Camp- bell's Xroads	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
1999 - 01.49	Phase II (98- 1.45) / Hacker (see 00-1.37)	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
1999 - 01.50	Phase II (97- 4,12) / Lone Pine	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A



Project Numbers						
Pro- ject #	Project	Out- standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1999 - 01.51	Phase II / Zippo Ridge	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re-sources	N/A
1999 - 01.53	Phase II (99-1.53/98-1.68) / Hurricane	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re-sources	N/A
1999 - 01.55	Phase II / Red Ochre	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re-sources	N/A
1999 - 01.57	Phase II / Red Rooster	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re-sources	N/A
1999 - 01.58	Phase II / Bog Water Copse	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re-sources	N/A
1999 -02	1,688 acre survey	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeo-logical Services, Inc.	
1999 -03	2945 acres Survey Flat Creek Drain-age	No	Phase I Arch	CERL	TRC En-viron-mental Corpora-tion	
1999 -04	1999 General Collection	No	Bragg General			

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
1999-05	Gar-row/Wm&Mary Phase II	No	Phase II Arch		The William & Mary Center for Archaeological Resea	
1999-06	330 Acre Long Street Area Survey	No	Phase I Arch		South-eastern Archeological Services, Inc.	
1999-07	Geoarchaeology	No	Contracted In-Depth Study		Geoarchaeology Research Associates	
1999-08	ASOM Construction Review	No	Architectural Survey			
1999-09	PWBC Projects	No	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2000-01	2000 Bragg CRP Archaeology	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2000-01.32	Phase II / Bluejay Waterhole	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	N/A

Project Numbers						
Pro- ject #	Project	Out- standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contrac- tor	strContractID
2000 - 01.33	Phase II / Mary Jane	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
2000 - 01.42	Phase II / Skink Site	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
2000 - 01.48	Phase II / Rabbit Flat	No	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	N/A
2000 -02	Historic Structure Survey Up- date	No	Archi- tectural Survey			
2000 -03	2000 General Collection	No	Bragg General			
2000 -04	2,045 Acre HMA Survey	No	Phase I Arch		South- eastern Archeo- logical Services, Inc.	
2000 -05	TL Dating (Jim Feathers)	No	Con- tracted In-Depth Study			
2000 -06	Petrography (Ann Cordell)	No	Con- tracted In-Depth Study			
2000 -07	Paleoenvi- ron. (Michelle Goman/David Leigh)	No	Con- tracted In-Depth Study			

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2000-08	Maggio Collection	No	Local Collector			
2000-09	HT 435 Mitigation	No	Phase III Mitigation		New South Associates	N/A
2000-10	2000 PWBC Projects	No	Bragg Project Review			
2000-11	Environmental Biases Study	No	Contracted In-Depth Study			
2000-E1	Lithic Exhibit	No	Public Outreach			
2001-01	2001 Bragg CRP Archaeology	No	Bragg General			
2001-02	4,109 Acre Survey DO-1	No	Phase I Arch	CERL	TRC Environmental Corporation	DACA 42-00-D-0010
2001-03	15 Sites Garrow Phase II DO-2	No	Phase II Arch	CERL	TRC Environmental Corporation	DACA 42-00-D-0010
2001-04	Radiocarbon Dating	No	Contracted In-Depth Study			
2001-05	Fayetteville Bypass	No	Phase II Arch	NC DOT	New South Associates	N/A
2001-06	Phase II SOW	N/A	Phase II Arch			

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2001-07	8,542 Acre Survey DO-2	No	Phase I Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	1443CX509097025
2001-08	Overhills Landscape Report (tentative)	No	Landscape			
2001-09	ICRMP (Marcus Griffin)	No	Contracted In-Depth Study			
2001-10	2001 General Collection	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2001-11	Sourcing Study	No	Contracted In-Depth Study	CERL	Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2001-12	2001 Bragg Built Environment	No	Architectural Survey		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2001-13	Bartlett Collection	No	Local Collector			
2001-14	Scoville Collection	No	Local Collector			
2001-15	Cemetery Geophysical Report	No	Contracted In-Depth Study	CERL		

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2001-16	3,248 Acre Survey DO-3	No	Phase I Arch	CERL	TRC Environmental Corporation	DACA 42-00-D-0010
2001-E1	Pottery Exhibit	No	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2002-01	2002 Bragg CRP Archaeology	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2002-01.24	Walker Bulldog PHII / Walker Bulldog - 31HK1646-	YES	Phase II Arch		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	N/A
2002-02	2002 Bragg Built Environment	No	Architectural Survey			
2002-03	29 Site Evaluation Phase II: 5 Hist./ 24 Preh. DO-10	YES	Phase II Arch	CERL	TRC Environmental Corporation	DACA 42-00-D-0010
2002-04	8,559 Acre Survey DO-3	No	Phase I Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	1443CX509097025
2002-05	3600 Acre Survey DO-3	No	Phase I Arch	CERL	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	DACA 42-00-D-0009

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2002-06	9 Sites Phase II DO-1	No	Phase II Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5890020160
2002-07	Cold War Historic Context	No	Architectural Survey			
2002-08	Phase II 13 Sites DO-1	YES	Phase II Arch		Palmetto Research Institute	C5890020435
2002-09	Predictive Model	YES	Contracted In-Depth Study	CERL		
2003-01	2003 Bragg CRP Archaeology	No	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2003-02	PWBC Projects	No	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2003-03	Overhills Mitigation	No	Contracted In-Depth Study			
2003-04	3,775 Acres Phase I DO-1	No	Phase I Arch	CERL	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	DACA 42-02-D-0011
2003-05	Cumberland Cty. Library/Schools Research	No	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2003-06	Earth Week @ 31CD485 Lamont House	No	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2003-07	4,882-Acre Survey DO-1	YES	Phase I Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5000031248
2003-08	CRP Public Outreach Projects	No	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2003-09	31HT690 Mitigation	YES	Phase III Mitigation		Palmetto Research Institute	C5095030107
2003-10	Kilpatrick's Campsite (J. Legg Donation)	No	Local Collector			
2003-11	Misc. Local Collectors' Sites (Lithics)	No	Local Collector			
2003-12	PRI Phase II 8 Sites DO-2	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	Palmetto Research Institute	C5890020435
2003-13	Guilford Point Study	No	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2003-14	Legacy Grant Proposal, Monroe Crossroads	No	Historic Sites Project	NPS		



Project Numbers						
Pro- ject #	Project	Out- standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contrac- tor	strContractID
2004 -01	Bragg CRP Archaeology FY04	N/A	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	
2004 -02	PWBC Pro- jects FY04	N/A	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	
2004 -03	CRP Public Outreach Projects FY04	N/A	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Re- sources	
2004 -04	Phase II Evaluation, 10 Sites (Geom) DO-4	YES	Phase II Arch	CERL	TRC En- viron- mental Corpora- tion	DACA 42- 00-D-0010
2004 -05	Simmons Army Airfield Eligibility Re- port	No	Archi- tectural Survey			
2004 -06	Tuskegee Airfield Bar- racks Resto- ration Proj.	YES	Archi- tectural Survey			
2004 -07	Monroe's Crossroads Partnership Project	No	Historic Sites Project			
2004 -08	Pope AFB Collection 1999 Survey	No	Bragg General			
2004 -09	Lamont Site Faunal Analy- sis Cont. (UGA)	No	Con- tracted In-Depth Study	CERL		

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2004-10	Fort Bragg Cold War Survey	No	Architectural Survey			
2004-11	Earth Day 2004: Fox Ridge 31HK1567	N/A	Phase II Arch	CERL	Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	N/A
2004-12	6,760-Acre Survey DO-2	YES	Phase I Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5000031248
2004-13	CRP Annual Report FY03	No	Internal Reporting		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2004-14	Golf Courses Eligibility Survey	No	Landscape		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2004-15	ARPA Site Damage Assessment (31MR314)	No	Internal Reporting		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2004-16	Ranger Stations Eligibility Survey	No	Architectural Survey		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2004-17	6 Prehistoric Sites Phase II DO-3	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	Palmetto Research Institute	C5890020435

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2004-18	6 Prehistoric Sites Phase II DO-2	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5890020160
2004-19	Chapel 22 Survey	No	Architectural Survey			
2004-20	5 Year Update ICRMP	No	Internal Reporting	CERL		
2005-01	Bragg CRP Archaeology FY05	N/A	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-02	DPW (PWBC) Projects FY05	No	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-03	CRP Public Outreach Projects FY05	N/A	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-04	CMTC Research Project	No	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-05	EPAS	N/A	External Audit		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2005-06	FY2004 Summary Report of CRMP Activities	No	Internal Reporting		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-07	Pate Paintings	N/A	Bragg General			
2005-08	3,250-Acre Survey DO-3	YES	Phase I Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5000031248
2005-09	MOTSU (Fort Johnston) Property Transfer	N/A	Architectural Survey		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-10	History of Iron Mike Study	No	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-11	Camp Mackall General History	N/A	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-12	Long Street & Sandy Grove Churches Structures Report	YES	Architectural Survey			
2005-13	5 Prehistoric Sites Phase II DO-4	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	Palmetto Research Institute	C5890020435
2005-14	6 Prehistoric Sites Phase II DO-3	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5890020160

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2005-15	Bldg. 1-1460 (Firestone Tire Bldg) Eligibility Report	No	Architectural Survey		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-16	Hammerhead Barracks Eligibility Study	No	Architectural Survey		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2005-17	15 Sites Phase II BRAC DO-2 (originally 12 sites)	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5890020160
2005-18	FY05 Summary Report	N/A	In-House In-Depth Study			
2005-20	OPHD Design Guidelines	YES	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2006-01	Bragg CRP Archaeology Projects FY06	N/A	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2006-02	DPW Projects FY06 (+ CDM Drawings Transfer)	N/A	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2006-03	CRP Public Outreach Projects FY06	N/A	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2006-04	6 Prehistoric Sites Phase II DO-5	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	Palmetto Research Institute	C5890020435
2006-05	8 Sites Phase II (Preh & Hist) DO-4	YES	Phase II Arch	NPS	TRC Environmental Corporation	C5890020160
2006-06	Legacy Projects FY07 (.01=Historic Site; .02 = Architectural)	Yes			Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2006-07	Pope AFB Housing Privatization	Yes	Architectural Survey		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2006-08	Site Mitigation Study (CERL)	Yes	In-House In-Depth Study		U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Labora	
2006-09	31CD1491 Metal Detecting Study	Yes	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2006-10	FY06 Summary Report	No	In-House In-Depth Study		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2007-01	Bragg CRP Archaeology Projects FY07	N/A	Bragg General		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	

Project Numbers						
Project #	Project	Out-standing	Type of Project	Agency	Contractor	strContractID
2007-02	DPW Projects FY07	N/A	Bragg Project Review		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	
2007-03	CRP Public Outreach Projects FY07	N/A	Public Outreach		Fort Bragg Cultural Resources	





## APPENDIX 4

### LIST OF TECHNICAL REPORTS

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
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| 2002-12 | <p>Draft Report Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of Eight Prehistoric Sites in Harnett, Hoke and Moore Counties Fort Bragg, NC (c5890020435-D5095030118)</p> <p>Submitted to National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center 2035, East Paul Dirac Drive, Johnson Building, Suite 120, Tallahassee, Florida 32310 and the Department of the Army XVIII ABN Corps and Ft. Bragg Attn: AFZA-PW-E (Mr. Jeff Irwin) Fort Bragg, NC 28310 by Palmetto Research Institute 1419 Salem Church Road, Irmo, SC 29063</p> <p>May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2005</p> |
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- Prepared by Panamerican Consultants, INC 15 South Idlewilde Street Memphis, TN 38104
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- Report Submitted by New South associates 6150 East Ponce De Leon Avenue Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083 Lawrence Abbott, RPA, Principal investigator, Joel D. Gunn, PhD, RPA, Archaeologist and co author. Scott Halvorsen, Archaeologist and co-author, New South Associates Technical Report 1241
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Christopher Ohm Clement, Steven D. Smith, Ramona M. Gruden, Jill S. Quattlebaum. University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Cultural Resources consulting division.

1997

- 1996-04 An archaeological survey of the 230 ha Camp Mackall drop zone and 70 ha Manchester Road tract, Fort Bragg, Scotland and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina.

- Prepared for National Park Service, Southeast Region, 75 Spring Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303 with funds provided by the Dept. of the Army. Chicora research foundation, 187.
- June 1996.
- 1996-03      An archaeological survey of the 557.5 Ha Sicily drop zone, Fort Bragg, Hoke County, North Carolina. Chicora research contribution, 182.
- Prepared for National Park Service, Southeast Region, 75 Spring Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303 with funds provided by the Dept. of the Army. Under contract # 1443cx5000095403. Purchase order number 1443px5000096018, Prepared by Michael Trinkley, PhD. Natalie Adams and Debi Hacker.
- January 1996
- 1996-02.2      Historic architectural resources survey report Overhills tract Fort Bragg Harnett and Cumberland counties, North Carolina. Final Report. Contract # DACW21-95-D-0007. Delivery order # 37 GSRC Project Number 80303137
- Gulf South Research Corporation Baton Rouge, Louisiana. And Mattson, Alexander and associates, Inc. 2228 Winter Street, Charlotte, No 28205. Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah Georgia.
- May 2000
- 1996.02.3      Living on the edge; cultural resources survey of the Overhills tract, 10546 acres in Harnett and Cumberland Counties North Carolina Volume I, final.
- Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah Georgia. By GEC, Inc Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc, Athens, GA.. Contract # DACW21-89-D-0016, delivery order number 0036. Project # 22303237A
- June 1998
- 1996.02.3      Living on the edge; cultural resources survey of the Overhills tract, 10546 acres in Harnett and Cumberland Counties North Carolina Volume II, final.
- Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah Georgia. By GEC, Inc Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc, Athens, GA. Contract # DACW21-89-D-0016, delivery order number 0036. Project # 22303237A
- June 1998

- 1996-2.1      Historic architectural resources survey report Overhills tract Fort Bragg Har-  
nett and Cumberland Counties, No. Final Report. Contract # DACW21-95-D-  
0007. Delivery order number 37. GSRC project number 80303137.
- Gulf South Research Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Mattson,  
Alexander and associates, INC 2228 Winter Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.  
28205. Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savan-  
nah Georgia
- May 2000
- 1995-7      Collections summary for Fort Bragg, NC. US Army NAGPRA compliance pro-  
ject technical report no. 29.
- Prepared for the US Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance  
Division, by the US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory  
Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Col-  
lections.
- 1995-06 (30)      Historic Structures Survey
- Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources.
- 1995-4      Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Fayetteville bypass US Route  
13 from Interstate 95 to the All American Freeway Cumberland County,  
North Carolina. US Route 13 to US Route 401. Submitted to Maguire associ-  
ates, Inc, Raleigh North Carolina.
- Prepared by MAAR associates Inc, Newark Delaware. Funded by the Federal  
Highway Administration and North Carolina DOT
- 1995
- 1995-3      An archaeological survey and testing of the McLean-Thomson property land  
acquisition, and the ambulatory health care clinic project, Fort Bragg, Cum-  
berland County, North Carolina. Purchase order number:  
1443RQ500095017.
- New South Associate 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain,  
Georgia 30083. New South Associates, P.O. Box 481 Mebane, NC 27302
- Lawrence Abbot principal investigator and co-author, Mary Beth Reed Histo-  
rian and co-author, Erica Sanborn assistant archaeologist and co-author, and  
John S. Cable, archaeologist and co-author. Report 349.
- January, 1996
- 1995-01      An intensive cultural resource survey of the proposed borrow area, Fort  
Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina. Order # 1443PX500095205.

- New South Associate 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083.
- Lawrence Abbott, principal investigator and co-author, Craig Hansen-assistant archaeologist and co-author, Erica Sanborn-assistant archaeologist and co-author, Mary Beth Reed, historian and co-author. Technical report 297
- May 1995
- 1993-5 Cavalry clash in the Sandhills, the battle of Monroe's Crossroads North Carolina 10 March 1865. Kenneth Belew with an introduction by Kenneth Belew and Douglass D Scott.
- Prepared for US Army XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg North Carolina by Dept of the Interior
- 1997
- 1993-1 An intensive cultural resources survey and site testing on Fort Bragg's Sicily Drop Zone, Hoke County North Carolina
- US Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District Headquarters Xvii Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg North Carolina. Prepared by Gulf Engineers And Consultants, Inc. Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. Athens Georgia. Final. Chad O. Braley, principal investigator and Joseph Schuldenrein, PhD.
- September 1993
- 1992-5 Spring Lake Bypass, NCDOT TIP No. R-2629 Archaeological, Historical, and architectural Historical consulting services/cultural resources survey: NCDOT project R-2629: Spring Lake bypass, Cumberland County, North Carolina Spring Lake Bypass archaeological compliance research studies, Part II.
- New South Associates 4889 Lewis Road, Stone Mtn, GA. John S. Cable, Lawrence Abbott, JR archaeologists and co-authors.
- Feb 1994
- 1992-4 Phase I archaeological survey erosion control area K McKellars Lakes, Fort Bragg. Cumberland County North Carolina.
- Hobbs, Upchurch and Associates, 290 SW Broad Street Southern Pines, NC 28388. Prepared by the cultural resource group Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. 1001 E Broad Street, Suite 220 Richmond, VA 23219
- May 1992
- 1992-3 Archaeological site evaluation of 31cd274 Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

- Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District, Savannah Georgia and Directorate of Engineering and Housing Fort Bragg, North Carolina prepared by Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Southeastern Archaeological Services Inc Athens GA.
- January 1992
- 1992-2 Cultural resources survey of the Whitehurst tract Moore County, North Carolina.
- Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District, Savannah Georgia and Directorate of Engineering and Housing Fort Bragg, North Carolina prepared by Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Southeastern Archaeological Services Inc Athens GA. Contract no. DACW21-89-D-0016 delivery order no. 0041. by Adam King with contribution by Dr. William R. Chapman, Thomas H. Gresham Principal investigator.
- November 1992
- 1993-5 The Civil War battle at Monroe's Crossroads Fort Bragg, NC, a historical archaeological perspective.
- Department of the Army XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg, NC. Southeast Archaeological Center National Park Service Tallahassee Florida Douglas D. Scott and William J. Hunt, Jr.
- 1995
- 1993-4 Archaeological study SR 1610 (McArthur Road) Cumberland County, NC State Project No. 6.442494
- Special Project No. 68 prepared by Bill Jurgelski staff archaeologist. North Carolina department of transportation division of highways planning and environmental branch
- August 1993.
- 1993-20 Phase I Cultural Resources survey of the bridge, road and utilities site for a munitions storage area Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina.
- US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah Georgia. Prepared by Gulf Engineers Consultants, Inc, Baton Rouge, LA. Contract no. DAC21-92-D-013, Delivery order No. 0039 prepared by M. Virginia Markam and Marian D. Roberts under the direction of Eric C. Poplin, PhD. Principal Investigator. Gulf Engineers and consultants.
- February 1994

- 1993-2      Phase I cultural resources survey, proposed a-10 munitions storage facility, Pope Air Force Base and a proposed Cumberland County school tract, Fort Bragg military reservation.
- US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia. Contract # DACW21-92-D-0013. Delivery order 0016. Prepared by David C. Jones and Marian D. Roberts. Brockington and Associates, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia, Gulf Engineers and Consultants INC. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- July 1993
- No project #      Archaeological survey of 73 artillery firing points: Fort Bragg training area, Cumberland and Hoke Counties, North Carolina.
- Fort Bragg, NC Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program
- Charles Heath and Christopher Moore
- March 2006 draft

# APPENDIX 5

## LIST OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Site Number	Status	Period	Site Number	Status	Period
31CD1008	PE	Woodland	31HK1546	PE	Woodland
31HK1474	PE	Lithic (unknown subperiod)	31HK1549	PE	U - Lithic (unknown subperiod)
31HK1482	PE	Middle Woodland	31HK1549	PE	Prehistoric Lithic
31HK1482	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1550	PE	Woodland
31HK1483	PE	Middle Woodland	31HK1550	PE	Woodland
31HK1483	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1558	PE	19th–20th century Historic
31HK1483	PE	late 18th–19th century Historic	31HK1558	PE	Prehistoric Lithic
31HK1484	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1562	PE	late 19th–20th century Historic
31HK1489	PE	Early Archaic	31HK1567	PE	Middle Woodland
31HK1489	PE	Early Woodland	31HK1567	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1489	PE	Middle Woodland	31HK1568	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1489	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1576	PE	Prehistoric Lithic
31HK1491	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31HK1581	PE	Prehistoric Lithic
31HK1494	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31HK1582	PE	Archaic
31HK1495	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31HK1582	PE	Middle Woodland
31HK1497	PE	Middle Archaic	31HK1584	PE	19th–20th century Historic
31HK1497	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1607	PE	Middle Archaic
31HK1498	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31HK1607	PE	Late Archaic
31HK1501	PE	Archaic	31HK1607	PE	Middle Woodland
31HK1538	PE	Early Archaic	31HK1607	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1538	PE	Early Woodland	31HK1609	PE	Woodland
31HK1538	PE	Middle Woodland	31HK1609	PE	Middle Woodland
31HK1538	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1609	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1538	PE	19th–20th century Historic	31HK1610	PE	Archaic
31HK1538	PE	Early Archaic	31HK1610	PE	Woodland
31HK1539	PE	Woodland	31HK1612	PE	Late Archaic
31HK1539	PE	Woodland	31HK1612	PE	Middle Woodland
31HK1540	PE	Woodland	31HK1612	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1540	PE	Woodland	31HK1614	PE	Woodland
31HK1541	PE	Middle Archaic	31HK1615	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1541	PE	Middle Archaic	31HK1616	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1542	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31HK1618	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1542	PE	19th–20th century Historic	31HK1619	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1542	PE	U - Lithic (unknown subperiod)	31HK1620	PE	Late Woodland
31HK1546	PE	Woodland	31HK1622	PE	Late Woodland

Site Number	Status	Period	Site Number	Status	Period
31HK1623	PE	Woodland	31CD475	E	Woodland
31HK1623	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD484	PE	Prehistoric
31HK1624	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD485	E	19th century
31HK1626	PE	Middle Woodland	31CD485	E	Prehistoric
31HK1626	PE	Late Woodland	31CD486	E	Middle Archaic
31HK1628	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD486	E	Woodland
31HK1630	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31CD574	E	Early Woodland
31HK1630	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD594	E	Early Archaic
31HK1631	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31CD594	E	Middle Woodland
31HK1636	PE	Middle Woodland	31CD603	E	19th century
31HK1636	PE	Late Woodland	31CD603	E	20th century
31HK1645	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD603	E	Early Archaic
31HK1641	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD603	E	Early Woodland
31HK1640	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31CD603	E	Middle Archaic
31HK1640	PE	19th – 20th century Historic	31CD603	E	Middle Woodland
31RH477	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31CD62	PE	20th century
31RH478	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31CD62	PE	19th century
31RH480	PE	Middle Woodland	31CD62	PE	Late Archaic
31HK49	PE	Woodland	31CD65	PE	Early Archaic
31HK53	PE	Woodland	31CD69	PE	Woodland
31HK1642	PE	Prehistoric Lithic	31CD72	E	Archaic
31HK1642	PE	Historic	31CD72	E	Middle Woodland
31HK1583	PE	20th century	31CD742	E	Prehistoric
31HK132	PE	Woodland	31CD746	E	Late Archaic
31HK369	PE	Woodland	31CD746	E	Late Woodland
31HK372	PE	Prehistoric	31CD750	E	Late Archaic
31HK625	PE	Archaic	31CD750	E	Woodland
31HK625	PE	Woodland	31CD802	PE	Prehistoric
31CD83	PE	Early Archaic	31CD813	PE	19th century
31CD83	PE	Historic	31CD813	PE	20th century
31CD83	PE	Woodland	31CD813	PE	Early Archaic
31CD213	E	Prehistoric	31CD813	PE	Middle Archaic
31CD218	E	Prehistoric	31CD813	PE	Woodland
31CD470	E	Early Archaic	31CD815	E	19th century
31CD470	E	Prehistoric	31CD815	E	20th century
31CD471	E	Early Archaic	31CD832	E	19th century
31CD471	E	Prehistoric	31CD860	PE	19th century
31CD472	E	20th century	31CD860	PE	Prehistoric
31CD472	E	Historic	31CD889	PE	20th century
31CD472	E	Prehistoric	31CD892	PE	20th century
31CD475	E	Early Archaic	31CD898	E	Early Archaic
31CD475	E	Prehistoric	31CD898	E	Middle Woodland



Site Number	Status	Period	Site Number	Status	Period
31CD913	E	Middle Woodland	31CD1064	PE	Woodland
31CD916	PE	Woodland	31CD1065	PE	Middle Archaic
31CD918	PE	20th century	31CD1075	PE	Woodland
31CD918	PE	19th century	31HT733	PE	Woodland
31CD918	PE	Prehistoric	31HT733	PE	Early Archaic
31CD924	E	Middle Archaic	31HT750	PE	Middle Archaic
31CD924	E	Woodland	31HT750	PE	Middle Archaic
31CD926	PE	20th century	31HT844	PE	U - Lithic (unknown subperiod)
31CD926	PE	Archaic	31HT850	PE	Woodland
31CD926	PE	19th century	31HT852	PE	Woodland
31CD926	PE	Middle Woodland	31HT860	PE	Middle Woodland
31CD928	PE	20th century	31HK517	PE	20th century
31CD928	PE	19th century	31HK517	PE	18th century
31CD928	PE	Prehistoric	31HK517	PE	19th century
31HK1	PE	Woodland	31HT372	E	Early Archaic
31CD1031	PE	Woodland	31HT372	E	Middle Woodland
31HT760	PE	Woodland	31HT384	E	Middle Woodland
31HT762	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1078	PE	20th century
31HT765	PE	Prehistoric	31HK1078	PE	19th century
31HT766	PE	Prehistoric	31HK1078	PE	Prehistoric
31HT766	PE	Woodland	31HK1078	PE	Middle Archaic
31HT772	PE	Woodland	31HK1080	PE	20th century
31HT79	E	20th century	31HK1080	PE	19th century
31HT79	E	19th century	31HK1080	PE	Woodland
31HT79	E	Historic	31HK1080	PE	Woodland
31HT804	PE	Prehistoric	31HK1085	E	Archaic
31HT814	PE	Prehistoric	31HK1085	E	20th century
31HT818	E	Woodland	31HK1085	E	Woodland
31HT82	PE	Prehistoric	31HK1101	E	19th century
31HT82	PE	Woodland	31HK1101	E	20th century
31MR241	E	Woodland	31HK1109	E	20th century
31HK384	PE	Late Woodland	31HK1109	E	19th century
31HK384	PE	Middle Woodland	31HK1109	E	Prehistoric
31HK415	PE	Woodland	31HK1135	E	Prehistoric
31HK430	PE	Historic	31HK1149	PE	18th century
31HK430	PE	Prehistoric	31HK1149	PE	Prehistoric
31HK542	E	20th century	31HK1153	E	Prehistoric
31HK542	E	19th century	31HK1156	PE	Prehistoric
31HK542	E	Prehistoric	31HK118	PE	Early Archaic
31HK544	PE	20th century	31HK118	PE	Late Archaic
31CD1051	PE	U - Lithic (unknown subperiod)	31HK118	PE	Middle Archaic
31CD1171	PE	Historic/Post Revolutionary	31HK118	PE	Paleo-Indian

Site Number	Status	Period	Site Number	Status	Period
31HK118	PE	Woodland	31HK249	E	19th century
31HK1185	PE	Prehistoric	31HK253	PE	Historic
31HK1186	E	Prehistoric	31HK253	PE	18th century
31HK1193	PE	Prehistoric	31HK590	PE	Prehistoric
31HK1195	PE	Archaic	31HK595	PE	20th century
31HK1196	E	Prehistoric	31HK595	PE	18th century
31HK1200	PE	Woodland	31HK595	PE	19th century
31HK1202	E	Late Archaic	31HT921	PE	Lithic (unknown subperiod)
31HK1202	E	Middle Archaic	31HT921	PE	Historic Unknown
31HK1204	PE	Prehistoric	31HK615	PE	Early Archaic
31HK1214	E	Late Archaic	31HK615	PE	Late Archaic
31HK1214	E	Woodland	31HK615	PE	Middle Archaic
31HK1220	PE	Prehistoric	31HK615	PE	Prehistoric
31HK1242	E	Prehistoric	31HK615	PE	Woodland
31HK130	PE	Middle Archaic	31HK616	PE	Woodland
31HK130	PE	Paleo-Indian	31HK628	PE	20th century
31HK130	PE	Woodland	31HK628	PE	Archaic
31HT899	PE	Late Woodland	31HK628	PE	19th century
31HT904	PE	Middle Woodland	31HK628	PE	Late Archaic
31HT904	PE	Historic 20th Century	31HK662	PE	19th century
31HT905	PE	Historic (unknown subperiod)	31HK662	PE	20th century
31HT905	PE	Lithic (unknown subperiod)	31HK670	PE	Prehistoric
31HK1429	PE	Early Archaic	31HT926	PE	Historic Unknown
31HK1429	PE	Woodland	31HT927	PE	Historic Unknown
31HK1439	PE	Late Archaic	31HT928	PE	Historic Unknown
31HT911	PE	Middle Archaic	31HT929	PE	Historic Unknown
31HK206	PE	Early Woodland	31HT930	PE	Historic Unknown
31HK206	PE	Late Woodland	31HT931	PE	Historic Unknown
31HK207	PE	Prehistoric	31HT933	PE	Woodland
31HK208	PE	Prehistoric	31HK681	PE	20th century
31HK212	PE	Prehistoric	31HK681	PE	19th century
31HK214	PE	Prehistoric	31HK681	PE	Prehistoric
31HK221	PE	Prehistoric	31HK69	PE	Prehistoric
31HK228	E	Prehistoric	31HK708	E	Prehistoric
31HT916	PE	Historic Unknown	31HK711	PE	Early Archaic
31HK232	PE	Historic	31HK714	PE	Prehistoric
31HK232	PE	Woodland	31HK715	E	Late Woodland
31HK233	PE	Late Archaic	31HK725	E	Early Archaic
31HK233	PE	Woodland	31HK737	PE	Late Woodland
31HK235	PE	Woodland	31HK790	PE	Prehistoric
31HK248	E	19th century	31HK832	PE	Prehistoric
31HK248	E	Historic	31HK833	PE	Middle Archaic

Site Number	Status	Period	Site Number	Status	Period
31HK848	PE	Late Woodland	31HT402	E	Middle Woodland
31HK868	E	Late Archaic	31HT408	E	Woodland
31HK868	E	Middle Archaic	31HT450	E	Early Archaic
31HK868	E	Woodland	31HT450	E	Woodland
31HT946	PE	Historic Unknown	31HT451	E	Early Archaic
31HT947	PE	Woodland	31HT451	E	Late Archaic
31HT110	E	Woodland	31HT451	E	Late Woodland
31HT116	E	Woodland	31HT451	E	Middle Archaic
31HT123	E	20th century	31HT456	E	19th century
31HT123	E	19th century	31HT456	E	20th century
31HT123	E	Prehistoric	31HT456	E	Late Archaic
31HT127	E	Late Archaic	31HT456	E	Middle Archaic
31HT127	E	Middle Archaic	31HT491	E	Early Archaic
31HT209	PE	20th century	31HT491	E	Late Archaic
31HT209	PE	19th century	31HT491	E	Middle Archaic
31HT269	E	19th century	31HT491	E	Woodland
31HT269	E	20th century	31HT492	E	Archaic
31HT269	E	Early Archaic	31HT499	E	Middle Archaic
31HT269	E	Early Woodland	31HT501	PE	Prehistoric
31HT269	E	Late Archaic	31HT690	E	Early Archaic
31HT269	E	Late Woodland	31HT690	E	Early Woodland
31HT269	E	Middle Archaic	31HT690	E	Late Archaic
31HT269	E	Middle Woodland	31HT690	E	Middle Archaic
31HT341	E	Woodland	31HT691	PE	19th century
31HT344	E	Early Archaic	31HT723	PE	Woodland
31HT344	E	Middle Woodland	31HT724	PE	20th century
31HT344	E	Woodland	31HT726	PE	Prehistoric
31HT347	E	Early Archaic	31MR259	E	Middle Archaic
31HT347	E	Late Archaic	31MR259	E	Middle Woodland
31HT347	E	Middle Archaic	31MR268	E	Middle Woodland
31HT347	E	Woodland	31MR270	E	Prehistoric
31HT355	E	Early Archaic	31MR274	E	Early Archaic
31HT355	E	Middle Archaic	31MR274	E	Middle Woodland
31HT355	E	Middle Woodland	31MR322	E	Late Archaic
31HT356	E	Early Archaic	31MR322	E	Middle Archaic
31HT356	E	Late Archaic	31MR322	E	Paleo-Indian
31HT356	E	Late Woodland	31MR322	E	Woodland
31HT392	E	Early Archaic	31MR326	E	Prehistoric
31HT392	E	Middle Archaic	31MR354	PE	Woodland
31HT392	E	Woodland	31MR63	E	Early Archaic
31HT402	E	Early Archaic	31MR63	E	Woodland
31HT402	E	Middle Archaic	31MR81	E	Woodland

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Site Number	Status	Period
31MR88	E	Early Archaic
31MR88	E	Middle Archaic
31MR88	E	Woodland
31MR89	E	Prehistoric
31MR93	E	Woodland
31MR94	E	Early Archaic
31MR94	E	Woodland
31MR96	PE	Woodland
31RH306	PE	Early Woodland
31HK271	PE	Woodland

## LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN THE OLD POST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
C=contributing resources N=noncontributing resources NRE=Eligible NR=National Register				
Fort Bragg Old Post Historic District (NRE)				
Bragg number	Date constructed	Historic Use	Location	Description
11139	1942C	Red Cross Bldg.	SW corner Macomb & Hamilton Sts.	1-story brick Georgian Revival office building of tripartite form, with front frame portico.
11151	c. 1950N	Warehouse	SW corner Macomb & Sturgis Sts.	1-story side-gable frame warehouse, with 6 garage bays, covered with vinyl siding.
11202	1933C	Theater	Macomb St., South	Neoclassical Revival Flemish bond theater, front pediment gable with fanlight, 6/6 sash, brick quoins, original marquis and ticket booth.
11216	1928C	House	23 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11242	1933C	Barracks	SE corner Macomb & Hamilton Sts.	3-story brick Georgian Revival-style barracks with stone frontispiece and other trim, cornerstone, 6/6 sash, side elevations stuccoed and rear concrete porches infilled with brick.
11251	1946N	Supply House Vehicle Shed	Sturgis St., West	Vehicle Shed of frame construction, at rear of the Supply House, containing 16 open garage bays for vehicle storage.
11309	1937N	Chapel annex	Sedwick St., North	1-story stucco building with side gable, red tile roof. Remodeled c. 1970 and has lost integrity.
11317	1931C	House	21 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11326	1931C	Hospital	SW corner Macomb & Armistead Sts.	Large tripartite 3-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style building set on raised basement with stone entrance frontispiece, stone quoins, heavy modillion cornice on central mass, arched window surround with stone sill. Replacement windows and composition roof. Now 18th Airborne Corps headquarters.
11333	1934C	Administration	SE corner Macomb & Armistead Sts.	2-story brick Neoclassical Revival office building with stone trim, including entrance frontispiece, quoins, and cornerstone. Massive foundation, hipped roof, 6/6 sash.
11354	1934C	Garage	Scott St. north of Polo Field	One of 3 brick garages which form a courtyard behind FAB Office.
11418	1931C	House	19 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
C=contributing resources N=noncontributing resources NRE=Eligible NR=National Register				
Fort Bragg Old Post Historic District (NRE)				
Bragg number	Date constructed	Historic Use	Location	Description
11434	1941C	Warehouse	SE corner Macomb & Armistead Sts.	Large 1-story brick warehouse with brick quoins, gable roof.
11454	1934C	Garage	Scott St. north of Polo Field	One of 3 brick garages which form a courtyard behind FAB Office.
11455	1934C	Garage	Scott St. north of Polo Field	One of 3 brick garages which form a courtyard behind FAB Office.
11460	1943C	Green Dry Cleaning Company Plant	NW corner Scott & Knox Sts.	Former Cleaning Plant. Large Moderne style brick building, facade has rounded corners, metal casements, monitor roof. Large 1-story side addition.
11510	1934C	Chapel	Sedwick St., North	Stucco Neoclassical Revival chapel with 3-staged steeple, stone quoin window and door surrounds, modillioned cornice, red tile roof and an entrance loggia.
11514	1934C	House	2 Jackson St.	2-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, basement garage.
11519	1931C	House	17 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11526	C1970N	Storage	Armistead St., West	1-story brick storage building.
11540	1998N	Office	NW corner of Hamilton & Scott Sts.	Side-gable frame construction with brick veneer, 1/1 vinyl sash.
11548	1946N	Supply House	Scott St., North	The 1-story metal frame building stretches the length of the block, with garage doors along the front and rear, and metal casement windows.
11554	1934C	Office	NE corner Scott & Sturgis Sts.	Federal Artillery Board. 2-story brick building on raised basement, Neoclassical design with stone entrance trim & balcony, 6/6 vinyl replacement windows, cornerstone, and brick corner quoins.
11621	1931C	Nurses Quarters	Dyer St., North	2-story stuccoed Spanish Colonial Revival style nurses' dormitory, with gabled front pavilion, classical stone entrance frontispiece with iron fanlight, replacement windows. Now known as Stimson Hall; this houses offices.
11715	1928C	House	12 Alexander St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
11720	1931C	House	15 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.

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11806	1934C	House	2 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11821	1931C	House	13 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11833	C1980N	Office	SE corner Armistead & Scott Sts.	1-story brick side-gabled office building.
11904	1939C	Garage	Private access drive west of Capron St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 5-bay, composite roof.
11906	c. 1934C	House	4 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11916	1928C	House	10 Alexander St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
11922	1931C	House	11 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
11938	1956N	Barracks	Scott St., South	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.
11939	1968N	Barracks	SW corner Scott & Hamilton Sts.	2-story brick International Style barracks with metal balcony around upper story.
12105	c. 1934C	House	6 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12118	1928C	House	8 Alexander St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
12123	1932C	House	9 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12224	1932C	House	7 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12305	1934C	House	8 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12322	1932C	Garage	Private access drive west of Dyer St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style 2-bay garage, decorative eaves support tile roof.
12334	c. 1950N	Barracks	Armistead St., East	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.
12336	c. 1950N	Barracks	Interior of block, West of Hamilton St.	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.

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12405	1934C	House	10 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12419	1928C	House	6 Alexander St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
12425	1932C	House	5 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12524	1932C	Garage	Private access drive west of Dyer St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style 2-bay garage, decorative eaves support tile roof.
12532	c1950N	Barracks	Armistead St., East	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.
12539	c1950N	Barracks	Hamilton St., West	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.
12621	1928C	House	4 Alexander St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
12722	1931C	House	2 Alexander St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
12727	1931C	House	1 Dyer St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
12732	c. 1950N	Barracks	NE corner Armistead & Randolph Sts.	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.
12739	c. 1950N	Barracks	NW corner Randolph & Hamilton Sts.	2-story flat-roofed stuccoed concrete block barracks with 1-story entrance lobby.
12825	1931C	Servant's Quarters	Dyer St., West	1-story Spanish Colonial Revival style quarters, with attached garage, located behind 12727.
12908	c. 1970N	Review Stand	East of Capron St. in Parade Ground	Small building with arched concrete walls supporting a cantilevered steel beam roof.
12913	1926C	Polo Field No. 1/Parade Field	Chevron bounded by Capron, Pelham, Hunt, Alexander & Sedwick Sts.	Grassy chevron landscape framed in mature oaks, pine and magnolia. Parade stand, flag pole and unit memorials.
12930	2006	Iron Mike Statue	Traffic Circle at the intersection of Armistead St & Randolph St	Old 1961 Iron Mike statue was removed and replaced with a new bronze statue in 2006. The old statue will be on display at the Airborne and Special Operations Museum in Fayetteville



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13022	1928C	House	1 Hunt St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
13122	1934C	Garage	Private access drive west of Adams St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style 2-bay garage, decorative eaves support tile roof.
13126	1930C	House	2 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13220	1931C	House	3 Hunt St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
13325	1930C	House	4 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13329	1930C	House	7 Armistead St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13405	1930C	House	18 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13418	1928C	House	5 Hunt St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
13422	1934C	Garage	Private access drive west of Adams St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style 2-bay garage, tile roof.
13424	1930C	House	6 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13520	1934C	Garage	Private access drive west of Adams St.	1-story Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, tile roof.
13523	1930C	House	8 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13526	1930C	House	3 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13528	1934C	Garage	Private access drive west of Adams St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style 5-bay garage, tile roof.
13529	1930C	House	5 Armistead St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13603	1939C	Garage	Private access drive west of Dyer St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, side-gable composite roof.

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13605	1934C	House	20 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13617	1928C	House	7 Hunt St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
13622	1930C	House	10 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13625	1930C	House	5 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13706	1934C	House	22 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13724	1930C	House	7 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13727	1931C	House	7 Hoyle St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13729	1930C	House	3 Armistead St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13806	1934C	House	24 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13815	1928C	House	9 Hunt St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
13820	1930C	House	12 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13823	1930C	House	9 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13826	1931C	House	5 Hoyle St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13914	1928C	House	11 Hunt St., East	1-story "ranch" style masonry officer's house, Spanish Colonial Revival style, with arched entrance, tile roof, attached garage.
13919	1931C	House	14 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.

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13922	1930C	House	13 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
13924	1934C	Garage	Private access drive west of Hoyle St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style 5-bay garage.
14018	1931C	House	16 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14026	1931C	House	3 Hoyle St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14102	1934C	House	7 Pelham St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14103	1934C	House	5 Pelham St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14105	1934C	House	3 Pelham St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14106	1934C	House	1 Pelham St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14117	1931C	House	18 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14120	1931C	House	15 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14123	1931C	House	1 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14127	1931C	House	1 Hoyle St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14204	1930C	Garage	Private access drive east of Pelham St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 5-bay, composite roof.
14207	1934C	House	26 Capron St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14213	1931C	House	13 Hunt St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.

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14224	1931C	House	3 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14229	1931C	House	1 Armistead St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14304	1939C	Garage	Private access drive west of Dupont Pl.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, composite roof.
14313	1931C	House	6 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14315	1931C	House	4 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14316	1931C	House	20 Adams St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14319	1931C	House	17 Adams St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14402	1934C	House	14 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14404	1934C	House	12 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14405	1934C	House	10 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14407	1934C	House	8 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14418	1931C	House	2 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14425	1931C	House	5 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14428	1935C	BOQ	NW corner Totten & Armistead Sts.	Spanish Colonial Revival style 2-story bachelor officers' quarters, now Normandy House.
14453	c. 1960N	Shed	West of Knox St. on east boundary of golf course	Wood frame, 7-bay gabled shed for maintenance vehicles for golf course.

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14520	1931C	House	4 Totten St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14522	1931C	House	2 Totten St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14720	1931C	House	3 Totten St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14722	1931C	House	1 Totten St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14725	1931C	House	7 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14818	1931C	House	1 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14825	1931C	House	9 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14827	1935	BOQ Garage	South of Totten St.	1-story stuccoed garage, 20 bays long, with side-gable terra-cotta tile roof. Originally served officers who lived in the Bachelors Officers Quarters across Totten St., but now used as offices.
14913	1931C	House	5 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14915	1932C	House	3 Dupont Plaza	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14919	1931C	House	4 Couchman St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
14930	1939C	Officers Club	SE corner Armistead & Totten Sts.	Large, architecturally imposing Spanish Colonial Revival style complex of stuccoed tile, terra-cotta tiled roof with picturesque massing dominated by a central 2-story block with tower, decorative tile work ornamentation and wrought-iron balconies.
15002A	1939C	Duplex	11 Dupont Plaza, South	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.

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15002B	1939C	Duplex	13 Dupont Plaza, South	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.
15004	1939C	Garage	Private access drive north of Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, with replacement composition roof.
15005A	1939C	Duplex	7 Dupont Plaza, South	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15005B	1939C	Duplex	9 Dupont Plaza, South	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15006	1939C	Garage	Private access drive north of Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, with replacement composition roof.
15007A	1939C	Duplex	28 Capron St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15007B	1939C	Duplex	30 Capron St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15014A	1939C	Garage	Private access drive south of Couchman St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, side-gable with wide overhanging eaves and simple rafter tail detail. Shared by Couchman, Donelson & Dupont Streets.
15014B	1939C	Garage	Private access drive south of Couchman St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, side-gable with wide overhanging eaves and simple rafter tail detail. Shared by Couchman, Donelson & Dupont Streets.
15017	1934C	House	3 Couchman St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15020	1931C	House	2 Couchman St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15024	1931C	House	11 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15104	1939C	Garage	Private access drive north of Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, with replacement composition roof.

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15113	1934C	House	15 Hunt St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15118	1934C	House	1 Couchman St.	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15123	1931C	House	13 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15130	1987N	Pump House	Interior of Officer's Club block	Single-cell gabled block construction, stucco, composite roof. Services wading pool.
15132	c. 1960N	Officers Club Storage Bldg.	SW corner of Officer's Club	1-story stuccoed, side-gable building.
15202A	1939C	Duplex	38 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, with ornate entrance, tile roof.
15202B	1939C	Duplex	40 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, with ornate entrance, tile roof.
15205A	1939C	Duplex	34 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15205B	1939C	Duplex	36 Donelson	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15207A	1939C	Duplex	32 Capron St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.
15207B	1939C	Duplex	34 Capron St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.
15214	1934C	House	26 Donelson St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15215	1934C	House	24 Donelson St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15216	1934C	House	22 Donelson St., West	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.

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15222	1931C	House	15 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15230	c. 1940N	Officers Club Swimming Pools	South of Officer's Club	Wading Pool, concrete, 23' x 33' x 2' deep.
15321	1934C	House	17 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15419	1934C	House	19 Donelson St., East	2-story Spanish Colonial Revival style masonry officer's house with arched entrance portico, tile roof, 2-story sun porch wing.
15420	1939C	Garage	Private access drive south of Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 2 bay, tile roof.
15424	1983N	Tennis Shed	South of private access drive south of Donelson St.	Small, 1-story gabled wood-frame building beside tennis courts.
15430	c. 1940N	Officers Club Swimming Pools	South of Officer's Club	Swimming pool, concrete, 136'4" x 46'2".
15503A	1939C	Duplex	37 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.
15503B	1939C	Duplex	39 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.
15505A	1939C	Duplex	33 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15505B	1939C	Duplex	35 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone pilasters and Greek key details, 1-story wings extend side elevations, tile roof.
15507A	1939C	Duplex	29 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.
15507B	1939C	Duplex	31 Donelson St.	Spanish Colonial Revival style duplex unit, 2-story, ornate entrance with stone quoin details and pent roof supported by pairs of decorative brackets, 1-story wings on side elevations. All roofing surfaces tiled.



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15509	1939C	Garage	Private access drive south of Donelson St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 2-bay, tile roof.
15604	1939C	Garage	Private access drive south of Donelson St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style garage, 4-bay, tile roof.
15625	c. 1965N	Golf Clubhouse	South of private access drive south of Donelson St.	1-story frame Japanese style building with low, spreading massing, and a large deck overlooking golf course.
15631	1958N	Bath House	South of private access drive south of Donelson St.	1-story stuccoed, hipped-roof building with wide overhanging eaves.
15632	1969N	Snack Bar	South of Officer's Club	Single-cell temporary building. Metal frame, corrugated siding and roof.
15730	1959N	Officers Club Swimming Pools	South of Officer's Club	Swimming pool, L-shaped concrete.
15744	1982N	Pump House	Adjacent to 5th fairway	Single-cell block, gabled composite roof.
15958	c. 1990N	Bathroom	South of tee on hole #4	Front-gabled, stuccoed bathroom.
16025	c. 1930C	Golf Course	Randolph St., South	Ryder Golf Course, designed by John McHus-ton, contains 18 holes.
21105	1927C	Barracks	Macomb St., North	3-story brick Georgian Revival style artillery barracks, with parapet-gable ends, quoined stone entrances. Tripartite form, central mass stuccoed on 2nd & 3rd stories, stone belt course.
21114	1938C	Telephone Exchange	NW corner Jackson & Macomb Sts.	Small 2-story stuccoed Moderne style building with bands of 2nd story windows, classical entrance, hipped roof and full basement.
21120	1939C	Barracks	Macomb St., North	3-story Georgian Revival brick 39-bay barracks with parapet gable ends, 9 dormers and decorative brackets in eaves.
21127	1930C	Barracks	Macomb St., North	3-story, 23-bay, Georgian Revival brick barracks with parapet gable ends, classical use of triangular and arched pediments, ornate stone frontispieces, replacement 1/4 fanlights in attic gables and decorative brackets in eaves.
21133	1929C	Barracks	Macomb St., North	3-story Georgian Revival brick barracks with parapet gable ends and fronts.
21138	1929C	Barracks	Macomb St., North	3-story Georgian Revival brick barracks with parapet gable ends and 9 roof dormers.

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21143	1934C	Guard House	NE corner Macomb & Hamilton Sts.	2-story brick building, 9-bays wide, with side-gable roof with parapets, terra cotta tile roof, and a central recessed arcade of round-headed arches. Most of the openings were infilled to enable it to function as Special Intelligence Center.
21144	c. 1975N	Security Check	NE corner Macomb & Hamilton Sts.	Small brick security building, single-cell with pyramid roof, band of windows surround.
21145	1984N	Administration/ Classroom	Macomb St., North	1-story wood frame, brick veneer on concrete slab foundation.
21148	1934C	Finance Office	Macomb St., North	2-story brick, flat-roofed building of Neoclassical design, quoined corners, stone belt courses, classical concrete entrance surround, 8/8 vinyl replacement windows with brick recessed surrounds. Originally headquarters for Quartermaster Corps.
21150	1941C	Boiler Room	Macomb St., North	Small shed-roofed frame building covered with metal sheeting with a brick smokestack and a rear brick shed. Demolished 2003 - HABS
21152	1948C	Oil House	Macomb St., North	Small shed-roofed wood frame building w/ corrugated metal siding. Demolished 2003 - HABS
21246	1934C	Garage	Macomb St., North	1-story brick annex to Finance Office.
21248	1984N	Chemical Storehouse	Macomb St., North behind 21148	Gable composite roof, brick general storehouse with crushed-stone floor.
21249	1934C	Garage	Macomb St., North	1-story brick annex to Quartermaster Corps office, connected by original cast-iron fence. Annex has matching quoins, but window openings are infilled.
21251	1941C	Motor Pool	Macomb St., North	Large steel-frame maintenance shed of front-gable form, with clerestory central section, side wings. Covered with corrugated metal siding and casements. Demolished 2003 - HABS
21256	1934C	Quartermaster Corps Warehouse/ Commissary	Macomb St., North	2-story brick side-gabled building, 9 bays wide, with composite roof. Aligned parallel to RR tracks at rear. Series of double doors on rear and sides, with concrete loading platforms.
21343	1934C	Annex	NE corner Macomb & Hamilton Sts.	Annex: 1-story brick side-gable parapeted kitchen and mess hall that originally served Guard House. Now part of Intelligence Center.

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21361	1934C	Bakery	Knox St., West	1-story brick, side-gabled building with parapet ends, 5-bay mass large areas of metal casement windows, heavy brackets support door hood, replacement composite roof. Later used as Ordnance Instrument Repair Shop.
21414	1943N	Barracks	Jackson St., West	Temporary WWII barracks, Series 800 construction period with replacement windows and vinyl siding.
21423	c. 1970N	Powerhouse	Macomb St., North behind 21127	1-bay brick power plant.
21452	1979N	General Store-house	Sturgis St., West adjacent to 21549	Multi-bay shed of metal frame, siding and roof materials.
21515	1995N	Office	Jackson St., West	1-story side-gable brick veneer office building, vinyl windows.
21549	1934C	Motor Repair/Ordnance Shop	Sturgis St., West, between Woodruff & Macomb Sts.	Large steel-frame shed with brick curtain walls, 36-bays long, with rail spur entering east gable end. Elegant Bauhaus style brick and concrete detailing.
21559	1941N	Warehouse	Interior of block, West of Knox & North of Macomb Sts.	1-story wood frame warehouse, steel and wood siding.
21644	c. 1980N	Garage	Hamilton St., East	Large 1-story concrete block garage.
21653	1942N	Office	Sturgis St., West	1-story wood frame office building, 12 bays wide, with replacement windows and siding.
21705	1918N	Gym	Reilly St., East	Gambrel-roofed frame gymnasium with replacement windows and aluminum siding. One of the few WWI buildings remaining.
21728	1929C	Barracks	Armistead St., West	3-story Georgian Revival brick barracks with 3 stylized stone entrance divisions, parapet-gable ends and decorative brackets in eaves, dormers, brick jack arches, stone band between 1st- & 2nd story.
21731	1929C	Barracks	Armistead St., East	3-story Georgian Revival brick barracks with 3 stylized stone entrance divisions, parapet-gable ends and decorative brackets in eaves, dormers, brick jack arches, stone band between 1st- & 2nd story.
21755	1934N	Warehouse	Sturgis St., East	1-story wood frame warehouse, end-gable, steel siding, composite roof.
21757	1937N	Office	South of Woodruff & West of Knox Sts.	1-story wood frame, wood & steel siding and composite roof.
21817	1940N	Barracks	Jackson St., West	Standard 2-story temporary Series 800 construction, The 14-bay building has replacement windows and artificial siding. Temporary WWII building.

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21843	1939C	Garage	Private access drive southwest of Humphrey Pl.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed garage, 6-bay, composite roof.
21846	1931C	House	3 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
21847	1931C	House	1 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
21849	1931C	House	2 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
21859	c1950	Warehouse	South of Woodruff St.	1-story wood frame warehouse.
21862	1940N	Post Engineer Storage & Warehouse	Knox St., West	1-story wood frame warehouse, vinyl siding, 7 ft. platforms along side elevations.
21944	1931C	House	5 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
21950	1931C	House	4 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
21957	1937N	Warehouse	South of Woodruff St. east of 22055	Wood frame shed, steel siding, composite roof.
22015	1980N	Office	Jackson St., West	1-story brick building.
22017	1948N	Bus Station	SE corner Woodruff & Jackson Sts.	Former Bus Station. 1-story frame building with hipped roof, wrap-around porch with wooden posts and dentil cornice, vinyl siding.
22020	1948N	Office	Woodruff St., South	1-story wood frame building with hipped roof and Colonial Revival style dentil cornice, shed-roof addition on east elevation.
22042	1939C	House	2 Hamilton St.	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
22051	1939C	House	6 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22053	1942N	Office	Sturgis St., West	1-story wood frame office building, 11 bays wide, with replacement windows and siding.
22055	1934C	Quartermaster Maintenance	SE corner Sturgis & Woodruff Sts.	Large parapet-gable front, 6-bays deep, with brick and concrete buttresses, metal casements.

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22142	1939C	House	4 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
22144	1931C	House	7 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22151	1931C	House	8 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22205	1935C	Stable guard qtrs.	Woodruff St., North	1-story brick 10-bay cottage with side-gabled central mass and hipped porch supported on four brick columns with minimal capital and base. Three-light transom over 4 thresholds with a single central chimney.
22211	1935C	Stable guard qtrs.	Woodruff St., North	1-story brick 10-bay cottage with side-gabled central mass and hipped porch supported on four brick columns with minimal capital and base. Three-light transom over 4 thresholds with a single central chimney.
22342	1931C	House	6 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22344	1930C	House	9 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22351	1930C	House	10 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22353	1930C	House	1 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22355	1939C	House	2 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
22402	1935C	Stable	NE corner of Reilly and Woodruff Sts.	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22404	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22405	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22406	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22408	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.

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22409	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22411	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22412	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22414	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., North	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22442	1931C	House	8 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front porch.
22444	1930C	House	11 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22451	c. 1934C	House	12 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22453	1930C	House	3 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22455	1939C	House	4 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
22542	1931C	House	10 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22544	1930C	House	13 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22551	1939C	House	14 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22553	1930C	House	5 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22555	1939C	House	6 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
22642	1931C	House	12 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22644	1930C	House	15 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22651	1930C	House	16 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.

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22653	1930C	House	7 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22655	1939C	House	8 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
22706	1935C	Blacksmith shop	Interior of stable block bounded by Letterman, Jackson, Woodruff and Reilly Sts.	Side-gable 1-story brick building, 4 bays wide.
22711	1935C	Blacksmith shop	Interior of stable block bounded by Letterman, Jackson, Woodruff and Reilly Sts.	Side-gable 1-story brick building, 4 bays wide.
22742	1931C	House	14 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22744	1930C	House	17 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22751	1930C	House	18 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22753	1939C	House	9 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
22755	1939C	House	10 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
22802	1935C	Stable	Reilly St., East	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22803	c. 1980N	Vehicle Shed	Interior of stable block east of 22802	Large steel frame open shed with corrugated metal siding.
22809	1935C	Stable	Interior of stable block bounded by Letterman, Jackson, Woodruff and Reilly Sts.	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22814	1935C	Stable	Jackson St., West	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
22842	1931C	House	16 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22844	1930C	House	19 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22851	1933C	House	20 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.

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22853	1939C	House	11 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
22855	1939C	House	12 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
22942	1931C	House	18 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22944	1930C	House	21 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
22951	1934C	House	22 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
22953	1939C	House	13 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
22955	1939C	House	14 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
23042	1931C	House	20 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
23044	1932C	House	23 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
23051	1934C	House	24 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23053	1939C	House	15 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23055	1939C	House	16 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23138	1940C	Water tower	Hamilton St., West	Concrete Moderne style water tower, designed by J. N. Pease & Co. of Charlotte and built in 1940 by Macdonald Engineering Co., Chicago.
23142	1932C	House	22 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
23144	1933C	House	25 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.



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23151	1934C	House	26 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23153	1939C	House	17 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23155	1939C	House	18 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
23202	1935C	Stable	Reilly St., East	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
23212	1935C	Stable	Interior of stable block bounded by Letterman, Jackson, Woodruff and Reilly Sts.	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
23214	1935C	Stable	Jackson St., West	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
23242	1932C	House	24 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
23244	1933C	House	27 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23251	1934C	House	28 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23253	1939C	House	19 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23255	1939C	House	20 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23342	1932C	House	26 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and four-columned front porch with gabled pediment.
23303	1935C	Magazine	Interior of block bounded by Woodruff St, Reilly Road, Letterman St, and Jackson St.	Small, front gable tile ammo magazine with metal door and roof. Demolished 2001.
23344	1933C	House	29 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23351	1933C	House	30 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.

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23353	1933C	House	21 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23355	1939C	House	22 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
23403	1935C	Magazine	Interior of block bounded by Woodruff St, Reilly Road, Letterman St, and Jackson St.	Small, front gable tile ammo magazine with metal door and roof. Demolished 2001.
23440	1939C	House	25 Hamilton St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
23451	1930C	Garage	Private access drive east of Humphrey Pl.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed 6-bay garage.
23451	1933C	Garage	Private access drive west of Sturgis St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed 6-bay garage with replacement composite roof.
23453	1933C	Garage	Private access drive west of Sturgis St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed 6-bay garage with replacement composite roof.
23540	1939C	House	27 Hamilton St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23542	1939C	Garage	Private access drive east of Hamilton St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed 6-bay garage with replacement composite roof.
23551	1939C	Garage	Private access drive east of Humphrey Pl.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed 6-bay garage with replacement composite roof.
23553	1939C	Garage	Private access drive west of Sturgis St.	Side-gable Spanish Colonial Revival style stuccoed 6-bay garage with replacement composite roof.
23555	1939C	House	24 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23602	1935C	Stable	Letterman St., South	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
23612	1935C	Stable	Letterman St., South	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
23614	1935C	Stable	Jackson St., West	1 and 2-story steel frame and brick mule stable.
23640	1939C	House	29 Hamilton St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.

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23642	1933C	House	30 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23644	1933C	House	31 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23651	1933C	House	32 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23653	1933C	House	25 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23655	1939C	House	26 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
23740	1939C	House	31 Hamilton St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23742	1933C	House	32 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23744	1933C	House	33 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23751	1933C	House	34 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23753	1933C	House	27 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23755	1939C	House	28 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23810	1960sN	Maintenance Shed	Letterman St., South	Large concrete block side-gable and skirt-roof building.
23840	1939C	House	33 Hamilton St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
23842	1933C	House	34 Hamilton St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
23844	1933C	House	35 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front porch.
23851	1933C	House	36 Humphrey Plaza	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
C=contributing resources N=noncontributing resources NRE=Eligible NR=National Register				
Fort Bragg Old Post Historic District (NRE)				
Bragg number	Date constructed	Historic Use	Location	Description
23853	1933C	House	29 Sturgis St., West	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front porch.
23855	1939C	House	30 Sturgis St., East	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
24044	1928C	House	24 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24045	1928C	House	22 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24046	1928C	House	20 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24047	1928C	House	18 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24048	1928C	House	16 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24049	1928C	House	14 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24050	1928C	House	12 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with side-gable terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and hipped-roof front porch supported by 4 slender square columns.
24051	1933C	House	10 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
24052	1933C	House	8 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front rectangular arcade.
24053	1939C	House	6 Letterman St., North	1-story stuccoed Bungalow with terra cotta tile roof, 6/6 sash, and front arched arcade.
81703	1940N	Office	NE corner Knox & Randolph Sts.	Large 1-story frame building, 17 bays wide, with front-gable porch, four wings extending to the rear. The building has replacement windows and vinyl siding. Originally housed Supply Division & Technical Services.

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
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Fort Bragg Old Post Historic District (NRE)				
Bragg number	Date constructed	Historic Use	Location	Description
81706	1940N	Power Plant	NE corner Knox & Randolph Sts.	1-story frame, square hipped power plant, with detached brick chimney, for above building.
82105	1948N	Transportation Office	Knox St., East	1-story frame Office Building composed of two front-gable blocks linked at the rear.
82807	1997N	Warehouse	Interior block East of Knox St. between Macomb & Randolph St.	Multi-bay modular office, vinyl 1/1 sash, siding and underpinning. Handicap access ramp leads from simple gabled portico.
82809	1997N	Warehouse	Interior block East of Knox St. between Macomb & Randolph St.	Multi-bay modular office, vinyl 1/1 sash, siding and underpinning. Handicap access ramp leads from simple gabled portico.
83201	1918N	Warehouse	SE corner Macomb & Knox Sts.	Frame warehouse, one block in length, with three sections divided by stepped brick firewalls, gabled roof. Covered with vinyl siding. RR spur line to rear. WWI temporary building.
83502	1918N	Warehouse	NE corner Macomb & Knox Sts.	Frame warehouse, one block in length, with three sections divided by stepped brick firewalls, gabled roof. Covered with vinyl siding. WWI temporary building.
83612	c. 1980N	Garage	Knox St., East behind 83710	Front-gable garage with metal siding.
83710	1934C	Ordnance Warehouse	Knox St., East	Ordnance Warehouse, now Printing Service. 1-story brick bay long building with stepped gable ends, located adjacent to RR tracks.
84003	1943C	Warehouse	NE corner RR tracks and Knox St.	Concrete block building with 2-story office section and 2-bay 1-story storage section. Terra cotta roof, metal casements.
84513	c. 1970N	Shed	S of Woodruff & W of Glider Sts.	Small concrete block front-gable shed.
84608	1935C	Stable	Woodruff St., South east of Knox St.	Steel frame and brick stable with 2-story front section and 1-story stable area. Originally stabled Quartermaster Corps animals.
84613	1935N	Stable	Glider St., West	Steel frame and brick stable with 2-story front section, now covered with corrugated metal and cut into 2 separate pieces. Has lost integrity. Originally stabled Quartermaster Corps animals.
84807	1935C	Stable guard Quarters	Woodruff St., South	1-story brick, side-gable building with hipped front porch, 6/6 sash, replacement composite roof. This quartered the stable guards.
84811	c. 1980N	Vehicle Shed	Woodruff St., South	Steel frame vehicle shelter.

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
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Fort Bragg Old Post Historic District (NRE)				
Bragg number	Date constructed	Historic Use	Location	Description
84813	1935N	Stable	SW corner Woodruff & Jackson Sts.	Steel frame and brick stable, now stuccoed and remodeled. Originally stabled Quartermaster Corps animals. This has lost integrity.
86811	1945C	Guest House	Ord St, East Side	1-story, 8-bay long gabled cinder block building with block buttresses, 6/6 sash. Demolished 2003 - HABS
86813	1946C	NCO Mess Hall	Ord St, East Side	1-story, 9-bay long gabled cinder block building with block buttresses, 6/6 sash. Demolished 2003 - HABS
no #	1926C	Polo Field No.2	Bounded by Hamilton, Randolph, Knox & Scott Sts.	Large block laid out in 1926 as polo field. Bordered by hardwood trees. Now soccer fields.
no #	c.1980N	Shed	South of #5 fairway	1-story gabled building with metal siding and metal roof used for golf course maintenance materials.
no #	c.1980N	Shed	South of #5 fairway	Small frame building located adjacent to fairway.
no #	c. 2001N	Shed	West of Armistead St.	Single-cell temporary wood frame outbuilding adjacent to former post hospital.
no #	c.1980N	Storage Shed	South of private access drive south of Donelson St.	Metal Quonset hut in which golf carts are stored.

## LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN THE JFK SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER & SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
C=contributing resources N=noncontributing resources NRE=Eligible NR=National Register				
Fort Bragg John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center & School Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
D3004	1965	Kennedy Hall, Academic Building	North side of Ardennes Road	1-story, rectangular plan building of concrete and steel construction with a flat roof.
D3206	1972	Bryant Hall, Academic Building	North side of Ardennes Road	6-story steel and concrete building with a flat roof and exterior of concrete panels.

## LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN THE OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
C=contributing resources N=noncontributing resources NRE=Eligible NR=National Register				
Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH001	c. 1920C	Great Circus Hunt Stable Grounds	Hunt Stable	Grassy circular area with four cardinal points of the circus marked by paired of tall, concrete paneled pylons.
OH002	c. 1924C	Hunt Stable	Hunt Stable	1-and one-half story brick building in a U-shaped plan
OH003	c. 1924C	Hunt Stable Silo	Hunt Stable	Terra cotta tile silo measuring twenty-three feet tall.
OH004	c. 1930C	Hunt Stable Garage	Hunt Stable	1-and one-half story frame building.
OH005	c. 1920C	Hunt Stable Residence No. 1	Hunt Stable	1-story side-gable frame building with weatherboard siding and six-over-six windows.
OH006	1940sN	Hunt Stable Residence No. 2	Hunt Stable	1-and one-half story frame side-gable cottage.
OH007	1940sN	Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 Garage	Hunt Stable	Frame, metal clad, one-car garage with front-gable roof and a shed addition on the east elevation.
OH008	1940sN	Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 Shed	Hunt Stable	Small, frame shed.
OH009	c. 1950N	Water Tower	Hunt Stable	Prefabricated metal water tank that sits on tall metal supports.
OH010	1925C	Old Water Tank	Hunt Stable	Water tank constructed of wood slats held together by metal rings and capped by a conical roof.
OH011	c. 1906C	Hunting Lodge	Entrance Compound	1-story rustic double pen log house with a side gable roof, saddle notching and six-over-six windows.
OH012	c. 1916C	Passenger Station	Entrance Compound	1-and one-half story, Craftsman style building with a shingled exterior and a side gable roof with broad eaves and triangular brackets.
OH013	c. 1980N	Passenger Station Storage Building	Entrance Compound	Small, frame building with a gable roof that extends forward to create an open shed supported by wooden poles.
OH014	c. 1935C	Pump House	Entrance Compound	Small, rectangular, gabled building with a rustic design of vertically laid logs with horizontal logs under the gable.

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
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Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH015	c. 1922C	Riding Stable	Entrance Compound	1-and one-half story, frame building with a U-shaped plan, weatherboard siding and an enclosed clay forecourt.
OH016	c. 1935C	Riding Stable Garage	Entrance Compound	One-car frame garage with a front gable roof, and weatherboard siding
OH017	c. 1935C	Riding Stable Feed Room	Entrance Compound	Small, front gable building with weatherboard siding, a single, horizontal paneled door, and a side shed addition
OH018	c. 1910C	Polo Barn	Entrance Compound	Large, frame building with weatherboard siding, and board and batten window coverings and doors.
OH019	c. 1922C	Polo Barn House	Entrance Compound	1-story, double pile side-gabled frame building with a full width porch with skinned-pole supports
OH020	c. 1980N	Polo Barn House Garage	Entrance Compound	Open, two-car garage with pole supports and a shed roof
OH021	c. 1920C	Freight Depot	Entrance Compound	Resting on tall brick piers, the building has a low-pitched, gable roof with broad eaves supported by triangular brackets, board and batten siding, and a gable truss decoration.
OH022	early 20th century C	Overhills Lake, dam, gates	Lake	Large lake with an earthen and wooden dam at the south end which is reinforced with concrete abutments and gates.
OH023	c. 1920sC	Lake Bathhouse	Lake	Hip-roofed, brick building with two five paneled doors on the north elevation
OH024	c. 1963N	Lake Pump House	Lake	Small, concrete block pump house
OH025	c. 1950N	Boat House	Lake	Frame, gabled roofed building with weatherboard siding and a board and batten door
OH026	c. 1960N	Bridge over Muddy Creek	Lake	Single span, wooden deck girder bridge which carries an unpaved estate road over Muddy Creek
OH027	c. 1935C	Railroad Bridge	Lake	Wooden trestle railroad bridge accommodating a single track with a wooden deck and metal pipe railings.
OH028	c. 1935C	Shop Area Garage #1	Shops Complex	Large, frame, front gable building with weatherboard siding, exposed rafters and bracketed eaves.
OH029	c. 1935C	Fuel Storage Shed	Shops Complex	Small, frame, front gable building with weatherboard siding and double leaf, batten doors.



Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
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Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH030	c. 1920C	Oil House	Shops Complex	Small, front gable building with German siding and a wood and glass door.
OH031	c. 1935C	Shop	Shops Complex	Large, utilitarian building with a front gable roof, and corrugated metal exterior.
OH032	c. 1935C	Granary	Shops Complex	3-story building with a corrugated metal exterior and a front gable roof.
OH033	c. 1970N	Equipment Shed	Shops Complex	Large, open shed with a gable roof supported by creosoted poles. The east end is enclosed with sheet metal.
OH034	c. 1960N	Shop Area Garage #2	Shops Complex	Simple, frame garage with a front gable roof, and sheet metal exterior.
OH035	c. 1950N	Woodworking Shop	Shops Complex	Simple, concrete block, front gable building with a large, overhead garage door.
OH036	c. 1915C	Worker House No. 1	Shops Complex	1-story, frame dwelling with a long, rectangular form, side gable roof, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows.
OH037	c. 1935C	Worker House No. 1 Garage	Shops Complex	Frame, front gable garage with a concrete block foundation and an opening in the east elevation.
OH038	c. 1930C	Servant's House	Shops Complex	Small, frame, side gable building with a two room plan and a frame shed.
OH039	c. 1918C	Worker House No. 2	Shops Complex	1-story, frame dwelling with a long, rectangular form, side gable roof, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows.
OH040	c. 1935C	Mule Barn	Shops Complex	Large, frame mule barn with front gable roof, weatherboard siding, and rear shed
OH041	c. 1950N	Worker House No. 2 Wood Shed	Shops Complex	Front gable, weatherboard shed with a board and batten door and a side pole shed.
OH042	c. 1950N	Worker House No. 2 Chicken House	Shops Complex	Shed roofed chicken house with weatherboard siding and an enclosed pen.
OH043	c. 1913C	White Servants' Quarters	The Hill	1-story, side gable house rustic in appearance with weatherboard siding, eight-over-eight windows and an engaged porch extending across the façade. Destroyed by fire in 2002

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Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH044	c. 1913C	Black Servants' Quarters	The Hill	1-story, side gable house rustic in appearance with weatherboard siding, eight-over-eight windows and an engaged porch extending across the façade.
OH045	c. 1920C	Laundry	The Hill	Small, frame building with a shed roof, and double leaf, board and batten doors with flanking six-over-six windows.
OH046	c. 1918C	Harriman Cottage	The Hill	1-and one-half story side gable, frame, Craftsman style cottage with broad eaves, a shed roofed dormer, and an engaged, screened porch supported by skinned-pole columns.
OH047	c. 1935C	Harriman Cottage Garage	The Hill	Long, frame garage with a front gable roof, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows.
OH048	1949N	Sycamore	The Hill	1-story side-gable cottage with minimal ornamentation.
OH049	1954-55N	Cherokee	The Hill	1-story, frame, H-shaped house with a cross-gable roof and built-in two car garage.
OH050	c. 1960N	Estate Office & Manager's Residence	The Hill	Long, 1-story rectangular gable roof building divided by an open carport.
OH051	1940sN	Bus Shelter/Tennis Shed	The Hill	Small frame side-gable building with a board and batten door.
OH052	c. 1970N	Tennis Court	The Hill	Regulation size tennis court enclosed by a chain link fence resurfaced in 1987 with an all-weather surface.
OH053	c. 1935C	Office Pump House	The Hill	Small, frame building with a front gable roof and weatherboard siding.
OH054	1928-1929C	Croatan	The Hill	2-story, brick, L-shaped main block with a 2-and one-half story wing that extends on a diagonal to the south-east.
OH055	1928-1929C	Croatan Garage	The Hill	2-story, brick garage/apartment with a hip slate and terra cotta tile roof and front gable dormers.
OH056	1929C	Paddleball Court	The Hill	Elevated wooden paddle court with concrete block piers.
OH057	1962-63N	Bird Song	The Hill	1-story, frame building with an irregular plan designed by Avery Rockefeller.
OH058	c. 1963N	Bird Song Pump House	The Hill	Small, concrete block pump house with a gable roof.

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Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH059	c. 1970N	Dog Kennel	The Hill	Frame, gable roofed building that opens into a pen.
OH060	1910-1916C	Golf Course	The Hill	18-hole golf course designed by Donald Ross.
OH061	c. 1970N	Golf Course Spectator Shelter	The Hill	Rustic frame shelter with a pyramidal roof, pole supports and vertical board walls.
OH062	c. 1960N	Skeet Range	The Hill	Skeet shooting range with a tall, two tiered tower constructed of timber, a small, concrete block skeet trap, a small frame storage building, and remnants of the skeet release equipment.
OH063	1916C	"Golf Course" Lake and Boardwalk	The Hill	Small lake with elevated boardwalk.
OH064	c. 1980N	Pasture Stall	The Hill	Simple, concrete block structure with a flat roof and open west elevation.
OH065	c. 1980N	Pasture Stall	The Hill	Simple, concrete block structure with a flat roof and open west elevation.
OH066	19th century C	Circulation Network	Landscape	Vestiges of historic overland roads as well as intact logging roads, estate, service and fire roads, and one rail corridor.
OH067	early 20th century-1938C	Recreational Landscape	Landscape	Recreational landscape features including a 200 mile system of bridle trails, horse pastures and paddocks, nature and hiking trails, lakes, lake paths and bird viewing areas, and the golf course.
OH068	early 20th century-1938C	Ornamental Landscape	Landscape	Ornamental landscape features particularly on the Hill including such plant species as American and Foster hollies, magnolias, dogwood trees, long leaf pines, azaleas, and boxwoods for foundation plantings and naturalistic beds.
OH069	c. 1918C	Paul Cameron Lindley House	Lindley Nursery, North	1-and one-half story, Craftsman style cottage with a broad, side gable roof, and engaged porch supported by tree trunk columns.
OH070	c. 1911C	Nursery Worker House No. 1	Lindley Nursery, North	1-and one-half story, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, rear lean-to-kitchen, and shed roofed porches front and rear.

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Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH071	c. 1911C	Nursery Worker House No. 2	Lindley Nursery, North	1-and one-half story, frame dwelling with a side addition extending the original side gable massing.
OH072	c. 1920sC	Granary/Shop	Lindley Nursery, North	Front gable, frame building with an open west elevation.
OH073	c. 1920sC	Hay Barn	Lindley Nursery, North	Small, front gable, frame barn with board and batten siding and paired board and batten doors.
OH074	c. 1940N	Pack House	Lindley Nursery, North	Two level, metal clad building with a front gable roof.
OH075	c. 1970N	Pump House	Lindley Nursery, North	Small, frame pump house with a shed roof, asphalt shingle siding and a six panel door.
OH076	c. 1930C	Equipment Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Tall, front gable, frame shed with tall, double leaf, board and batten doors and weatherboard siding.
OH077	c. 1911C	Nursery Manager's House	Lindley Nursery, South	2-story, 3-bay, double pile frame Colonial Revival style dwelling with a high hip roof, hip roofed porch, with turned posts and a one story rear ell.
OH078	c. 1911C	Pump House	Lindley Nursery, South	Frame, front gable structure with exposed rafters, weatherboard siding, and a single, batten door.
OH079	c. 1980N	Equipment Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Large, open shed with a gable roof, wood piers and an enclosed end bay that houses a garage.
OH080	c. 1974N	Oil House	Lindley Nursery, South	Frame, front gable storage shed with exposed rafters, weatherboard siding, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a batten door.
OH081	c. 1930C	Feed Barn	Lindley Nursery, South	Large, frame, side-gable building with weatherboard siding, open side shed with modern pole sheds extending along the northeast gable end and the southeast side elevation.
OH082	c. 1970N	Weighing/Loading Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Metal clad, gable roofed loading shed which shelters sunken scales.
OH083a	c. 1970N	Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Small, flat roofed pole shed.
OH083b	c. 1970N	Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Small, flat roofed pole shed.
OH083c	c. 1970N	Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Small, flat roofed pole shed.
OH083d	c. 1970N	Shed	Lindley Nursery, South	Small, flat roofed pole shed.

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Fort Bragg Overhills Historic District (NRE)				
Arch Survey Report #	Date constructed	Historic Use/Name	Location	Description
OH084	1920/1976N	Garage/Stable	Lindley Nursery, South	Frame, front gable garage with a brick foundation and weatherboard siding which was remodeled ca. 1976 into a small stable.
OH085	c. 1911C	Nursery Worker House No. 4	Lindley Nursery, South	1-and one-story, frame, two room, side gable dwelling with an engaged porch supported by chamfered posts and a rear ell which has a shed roofed porch.
OH086	c. 1920C	Nursery Worker House No. 4 Garage	Lindley Nursery, South	Frame, front gable garage with flush vertical board siding and a standing seam, metal roof with exposed rafters.
OH087	c. 1920C	Nursery Worker House No. 4 Chicken House/Storage	Lindley Nursery, South	Small, shed roofed chicken house with weatherboard siding.
OH088	c. 1911N	Nursery Worker House No. 3	Lindley Nursery, South	1-story, frame, side gable dwelling with a shed roofed porch, an off-center entrance, a three bay façade and a rear ell.
OH089	c. 1955N	Horse Stable	Lindley Nursery, South	Small, two-level building with a front gable roof, weatherboard siding, and board and batten doors.
OH090	c. 1955N	Hog Pen	Lindley Nursery, South	Frame hog shelter which opens into an enclosed pen.
OH137	c. 1935C	Hay Shed	Hunt Stable	Small, frame shed with a single entrance.
OH138	c. 1970N	Shed	Shops Complex	Framed open shed with a metal gable roof supported by wooden poles
OH139	c. 1970N	Shed	Shops Complex	Framed open shed with a metal gable roof supported by wooden poles
OH140	c. 1970N	Shed	Shops Complex	Framed open shed with a metal gable roof supported by wooden poles
OH141	c. 1970N	Shed	Shops Complex	Framed open shed with a metal gable roof supported by wooden poles
OH142	c. 1950N	Nursery Tobacco Barn	Lindley Nursery, South	Framed barn with a gable roof and board and batten siding.
OH143	c. 1950N	Nursery Tobacco Barn	Lindley Nursery, South	Framed barn with a gable roof and board and batten siding.
OH144	c. 1950N	Nursery Tobacco Barn	Lindley Nursery, South	Framed barn with a gable roof and board and batten siding.
OH145	c. 1950N	Nursery Tobacco Barn	Lindley Nursery, South	Framed barn with a gable roof and board and batten siding.

## LIST OF STAND-ALONE HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Fort Bragg Historic Buildings				
C=contributing resources N=noncontributing resources NRE=Eligible NR=National Register				
Fort Bragg Stand-Alone National Register of Historic Places (Eligible) Buildings and Structures				
Bragg number	Date Constructed	Historic Use / Name	Location	Description
13151	1944 - NRE	Bus Station	South side Randolph Street	Side-gable Minimal Traditional style 2-bay, single-pile bus station with dentiled cornice and skirt-roof supported by paired columns.
27502	ca. 1936 - NRE	CMTC Mess Hall	East side Reilly Road at Pope AFB Gate	1-story, gable-and-wing, concrete block mess hall building with exposed rafter ends and boarded up windows.
D3116	1966 - NRE	John F. Kennedy Memorial Chapel	North side Ardennes Road	Brick gable-roof chapel with a sanctuary in a north/south axis and a lateral office/classroom wing extending on the east elevation
K1422	1942-1946 - NRE	Stryker Golf Course	Bounded by Bragg Blvd, Knox Street, & Gruber Road	18-hole golf course designed in a fan pattern
O9007	1937 - NRE	Ranger Station 2	Southeast corner on the intersection of Manchester Rd, King Rd, & Morganton Rd; western boundary of the reservation	1-story, side-gable frame building with drop siding (also known as German siding), an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves and a rear ell.
O9008	1854 - NRE	Sandy Grove Church and Cemetery	North Side Plank Road	Greek Revival style frame church with large graveyard containing 19th to early 20th century gravestones.
O9023	c1850 - NR	Long Street Church and Cemetery	N side Longstreet Road / SR1300	Greek Revival style frame church with large graveyard containing late 18th to early 20th century gravestones.
T2761	1924 - NRE	Barber Steamship Company Hunting Lodge number 2	S side SR 1225, Camp Mackall	Hunting lodge of cypress logs
V3308	1918 - NRE	Fort Bragg Water Filtration Plant Main Building	Manchester Road	Brick building with a central Neoclassical style 2-story section and 2-story wings of utilitarian design
V3610	1930s - NRE	Water Filtration Plant Pump House	Manchester Road	Large brick building of utilitarian design with parapet gable ends and metal casements
V3911	c1918 - NRE	Water Filtration Plant Pump House	Manchester Road	Small stuccoed brick building with parapet gable ends
V3912	c1918 - NRE	Water Filtration Plant Little River Dam	Manchester Road	Concrete dam